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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCC.

VOLUME LXX.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
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where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by ELIZABETH NEWBERY,
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street.* 1800.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON THE COMPLETION OF HIS SEVENTIETH VOLUME.

WHATEVER Poets Laureate say,
Fearful to lose their wine and pay,
The Century *now* is past;
URBAN, let us redeem the time,
In loyal prose or useful rhyme,
While a few more years last.

Yes, Urban, yes, the Century's past;
Nor all the laureate heads that live,
From Skelton to the very last,
To it a different term can give.

Fled is the Century to the dark abyss
Wherein so many former have been lost;
Few have been mark'd with more events than this;
Then, famous period, what hast thou to boast?

What Century has not, in its middle time,
To tell of *Revolution's* horrid deeds!
Of innovation, fickleness, and crime,
Rebellion's progress, or Rebellion's seeds?

Yet of improvements may some Centuries boast;
Of true Religion, and true Learning's light;
Of virtuous schism from Error's bigot host:
Of such an age the annals must shine bright.

The CENTURY 'S PAST, and we have liv'd
At least its half; but who believ'd
Such doings to have seen?
Deeds done in our advancing age,
That blot the fair historic page,
We scarce know what they mean.

Scarce had we enter'd on our teens,
When Britain witness'd dangerous scenes,
Rebellion shook our land;
But, ere our half of life was spent,
We witness'd much more dire event
Extend from strand to strand.

Phrenzy and faction have o'erthrown
Alike the altar and the throne,
What have they left instead?
Wild anarchy and miscall'd reason's sway,
Murder and plunder day by day;
A mob without a head.

What of the age, that just expiring lies,
Shall partial History say or more or less;
While GALLIA's guilt 's proclaim'd without disguise,
Our BRITAIN's happiness we must confess.

Let Blenheim tell, and let tell Ramilies,
And let the marsh of Esthambruges * tell,
When under Marlborough's sword and his allies,
Th' unnumber'd hosts of Frenchmen daily fell;

And let a ten years' war aloud proclaim
Our deathless glories on the Continent;
Tho' short-liv'd peace disgrac'd our Anna's reign;
Her realms and councils into faction rent.

And shall we *now*, when injur'd Europe calls
Aloud for aid, our friendly aid refuse?
Though foes prevail, and injur'd Europe falls,
Britain alone inspires th' Historic Muse.

Th' enraptur'd Muse her feats of arms shall sing
Learning and Commerce in expanded train;
Patron of Arts her most religious King,
She prays may live, nor yet has pray'd in vain.

The truest freedom still is Albion's boast;
Diffus'd in UNION o'er her every shore
IERNE feels, in her *united* coast,
What SCOTIA tasted ninety years before.

Let Union then, well understood,
Join heart and hand for every good.
Tho' Albion stand alone,
Her new consolidated realm
No hostile foe shall e'er o'erwhelm;
Her empire 's all her own.

To the Almighty's throne ascend
Each fervent prayer our lips can send,
Follow'd by heartfelt zeal;
That Heaven our Sovereign's life extend,
His grateful subjects to defend,
And sav the public weal. R. G.

* Battle at Oudenarde, alluding to Spenser's Fairy Queen, II. 10. 24.

THE UNION. JAN. 1, 1801.

OLD England's Rose and Scotland's Thistle join'd
Henceforth with Ireland's Shamrock is combin'd.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE *
Was Albion's motto long ago;
To which, with true prophetic sense,
Join'd TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO †.

So oft her knights 'gainst Scotia's fought,
That Union only could repress it;
The pungent motto Scotland brought
Was, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT ‡.

But, when Hibernia join'd her hand,
QUIS SEPARABIT §? bold she cried;
So let us hail the happy band,
For TRIA JUNCTA 's verified.

Thus long may they flourish, and long may unite
Their supporters still resting on GOD AND MY RIGHT ‖. B. S.

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* Motto of the Garter. † Motto of the Bath. ‡ Motto of the Thistle.
§ Motto of St. Patrick. ‖ Motto of the British Arms.

PREFACE.

Jan. 1, 1801.

THE Conductor of a miſcellaneous work like the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE cannot accompany his readers into the opening Century without leading their recollections, as well as his own, to a ſummary ſurvey of the many and ſingular events which have diſtinguiſhed the Century which has juſt cloſed upon them, and in the larger half of which his life has been ſpent. Though the undertaking began before he came into being, and only the continuation of it for one quarter of the Century devolved on him, he cannot but feel a ſecret ſatisfaction that he has been made the happy inſtrument of recording alike events, of which he has only heard, and thoſe of which himſelf was conſcious;

Quæque ipſe — vidit, & quorum pars magna fuit;

as well as of preſerving the deductions and improvements made on theſe events by his many valuable Correſpondents.

The occurrences through the greater part of the laſt Century may be deemed only a ſucceſſion of events that are common to every ſimilar period. Men of eminence in every department have cloſed their career in the Eighteenth, as in all preceding Centuries; battles have been fought; ſieges carried or raiſed; empires won and loſt; territories transferred to new and unexpected owners; ſtorms and earthquakes, plague, peſtilence, and famine, have ravaged and deſtroyed; comets have blazed; exhalations have glided meteorous; the greater luminaries have been eclipſed; new diſcoveries have been made in Arts, Sciences, and Commerce; new ſects and notions have ſprung up in Religion; in ſhort, events great and ſmall proceeded in their general courſe of ſucceſſion for *ninety* years out of the hundred, which we have as firm a perſuaſion go to the conſtitution of a *Century* ſtrictly ſo called, as 20s. to a pound, or 21s. to a guinea.

The Century opened with a confirmation of the bleſſings which this Country gained by the Revolution, and which it was intended Europe ſhould have participated, by the train of victories gained by that hero of our own, Marlborough, during a ten years war; till the religious ſcruples of a ſovereign and the turbulent bigotry of an unworthy ſon of the church diſturbed the public tranquillity, and haſtened a peace, which only the death of the ambitious Louis maintained. The war was changed into domeſtic rebellion, ſuppreſſed, indeed, in a few weeks from its firſt appearance. The tranquillity of Spain ſuffered a longer interruption. A more exalted member of the Church of England fell a victim to his own reſtleſs ambition; and George I. did not live to ſee negotiation reſtoring peace to Europe for a ſhort period, and interrupted by a ſeries of battles and another rebellion, after his immediate ſucceſſor had been near twenty years in poſſeſſion of his throne. The government of Holland was veſted in a Stadtholder, and other alterations and partitions made in other ſtates of Europe. The differences in the calculation of time were obviated by the introduction of a new ſtyle among us. The defence of our territories in both the Indies demanded our utmoſt exertions; and our acquiſitions in both were confirmed by the peace of Paris, 1763.

Here we find ourſelves entered on the reign of his preſent Majeſty; whom we pray God to continue to preſerve, as he has hitherto done propitiouſly and miraculouſly! The empire of the Pope received a fatal wound on the expulſion of the Jeſuits from all the Catholic ſtates, where they had exerciſed their influence for 200 years. And now, as if claims of independency, civil and religious, were no ſooner ſet up than altered, we ſee the Poliſh diſſidents ſecured in their privileges; and our American colonies, after a long and bloody conteſt of eight years, gratified with independence. Literary property was decided. A ſpirit of riot, maſked under the diſguiſe of fanaticiſm, committed in London exceſſes unknown ſince the reign of Richard II.; and how little they were expected may be judged from the little preparation to reſiſt and check them till they had riſen to an alarming height. During the united war with France and America, Britiſh valour ſignalized itſelf by ſea and land. Pruſſia reſtored and preſerved the Stadtholder; and tranquillity ſeemed reſtored by a general peace; when war broke out, 1788, between Ruſſia and the Porte, and a rapid ſeries of conqueſts was made by the former from the latter. When our own country thought itſelf at perfect amity with all the world, a REVOLUTION as extraordinary as unexpected, pregnant with and productive of every atrocity, and a change of ſyſtem fatal to Liberty civil and religious, under pretence of preſerving both, which has broken down the banners of Faith and Nature, and overturned the foundations of Morality and Juſtice, which has ſubverted long-eſtabliſhed governments, and given in their ſtead — *we know not what* — ſuch a Revolution, the ſeeds of which had been ſown, and its growth nurtured, in Infidel Philoſophy — ſuch a Revolution broke out in France, pervaded Europe at the point of the bayonet, got footing in Africa; and where or when it may ſtop is known only to the Supreme Ruler, who controuls the ocean by a few grains of ſand, and employs human means ſo ſecretly and inſenſibly as not to permit them to aſſume to themſelves the merit of their co-operation.

Into the opening Century have entered all theſe horrors. If the riſing generation ſuffer a total debaſement under their influence, adieu to Names and Characters eminent for virtuous and heroic atchievements! Adieu to Honeſty, Benevolence, and every ſound principle; — ill ſupplied by affected Philanthropy, which waſtes itſelf in unbounded extenſiveneſs, ſtifling the natural affections of domeſtic relation, breaking the yoke of reſtraint from every dependent, whether children, ſervants, or others; falſe Tenderneſs diſclaiming due ſeverity; Morality which ſits eaſy on the thoughtleſs mind trained to deſpiſe reſtriction; Religion which annihilates its own objects, and to Faith and Hope ſubſtitutes Frenzy and Deſpair!

In this dreadful convulſion Europe loſt to England all that a nation whoſe naval power is at its zenith could win, — the Commerce of the world, and every the moſt diſtant iſland and *comptoir*; and that Britiſh merchant, who denies his Country her legal claims to a proportion of his income, would deſerve to be expatriated to the extremity of the world. At a call the Nation roſe in arms as one man; a Nation of farmers, merchants, men of independent fortunes, and of advantageous occupations, men of ſcience, and men of law, and even the miniſters of religion, offered their aſſiſtance — to fight, to die, for their Country. Aſſociations, of which thoſe in the laſt rebellion had been only emblematic, multiplied on every ſide. Twice on the ſame auſpicious day has the Sovereign of the Britiſh Iſles reviewed his loyal ſubjects

ſubjects volunteers in his defence; and the Liberty of Great Britain ſtood the prize of contending ranks in the eyes of all that were dear to her defenders in Hyde-park, as if a ſecond Marathon had preſented itſelf. Theſe were the men that were to have defended Britain, while her other ſoldiers fought for Europe. Countrymen and Fellow-citizens — behold what the cloſing Century has exhibited to you. Engrave the ſpectacle deep in your memories; revolve it in your minds; inculcate it on your children; tranſmit it to your poſterity; and reſolve with your great deliverer in the opening of the Century to "die for your Country in the laſt dyke," and to die free;

Cari ſunt liberi; cari parentes; carior eſt patria.

While SYLVANUS URBAN indulges his apprehenſions from the prevailing temper of the times, he ſhall ever congratulate himſelf that his exertions and thoſe of his Correſpondents have inculcated better principles, and encouraged better practices; and that, if the ſhocking conſequence he forebodes is permitted for wiſe purpoſes to follow, he ſhall not ſurvive the ruin of his Country.

The Century juſt elapſed has ſeen riſe and fall in Europe the following SOVEREIGNS, and their Iſſue.

TURKEY, 7.
Muſtapha II. d. 1702.
Achmet II. 1729.
Mahomet V. 1755.
Oſman III. 1757.
Muſtapha III. 1774.
Abdul Ahmet, 1789.
Selim.

GERMANY, 8.
Leopold, 1750.
Joſeph, 1711.
Charles VI. 1740.
——— VII. 1745.
Francis I. 1765.
Joſeph II. 1790.
Leopold II. 1792.
Francis II.

SPAIN, 4.
Philip V. 1746.
Ferdinand VI. 1759.
Charles III. 1788.
——— IV.

PORTUGAL, 5.
Peter, 1707.
John V. 1750.
Joſeph, 1777.
Mary and Don Pedro.
Frances Iſabella.

GREAT BRITAIN, 5.
William III. 1702.
Anne, 1712.
George I. 1727.
——— II. 1760.
George III. whom God long preſerve!

FRANCE, 5.
Louis XIV. 1715.
——— XV. 1774.
——— XVI. 1793.
——— XVII. 1794.
——— XVIII.

DAUPHINS.
Louis, ſon of Louis XIV. 1711.
Another, 1712.
Louis, ſon of Louis XV. 1765.

SWEDEN, 5.
Charles XII. 1718.
Frederic, 1750, and Ulrica.
Adolphus Frederic 1770.
Guſtavus III. 1792.
Guſtavus Adolphus.

DENMARK, 4.
Frederic IV. 1730.
Chriſtian VI. 1746.
Frederic V. 1766.
Chriſtian VII.

POLAND, 3.
Frederic Auguſtus I. 1734.
Frederic Auguſtus II. 1764.
Staniſlaus.

PRUSSIA, 5.
Frederic I. 1713.
——— II. 1740.
——— III. 1786.
Frederic Wm. II. 1797.
——— III.

SARDINIA, 4.
Victor Amadeus II. 1732.
Cha. Eman'. III. 1759.
Victor Amadeus III.
Charles Emanuel IV.

NAPLES and SICILY, 2.
Don Carlos, 1759.
Ferdinand.

Czars of MUSCOVY, 8.
Peter the Great, 1725.
Catharine, 1727.
Peter II. 1730.
Anne Iwanowitz, 1740.
John, 1741.
Eliz. Petraona, 1761.
Catharine, 1796.
Paul.

POPES, 9.
Clement XI. 1721.
Innocent XIII. 1724.
Benedict XIII. 1730.
Clement XII. 1740.
Benedict XIV. 1758.
Clement XIII. 1769.
——— XIV. 1775.
Pius VI. 1799.
Pius VII.

TWELVE TRUE OLD GOLDEN RULES,

For thoſe who like to fare better than they now do, and at the ſame time to thrive and grow rich.

I. The ready penny always fetches the beſt bargain. He who buys upon truſt, muſt not complain if he is cheated. The ſhopkeeper ſuſpects the cuſtomer who buys on truſt, and thinks that he means to cheat and never to pay; and therefore he takes good care to be before-hand, and charges high accordingly.

II. The beſt pennyworth is to be had where moſt fit together, in the open market; and bargains are often cheaper in the latter end of the day. When honeſt men have done their work, it is better for them to go to market than the alehouſe.

III. When times are hard, why ſhould we make them harder ſtill? Is it not enough to be taxed once by government, without being twice taxed by folly, thrice by drunkenneſs, four times by lazineſs, and ſo on:—A good man, even in hard times, will do twice as well as a bad man will in the beſt of times. Let us all then riſe up againſt ourſelves, who thus tax and injure ourſelves; and we ſhall ſoon find that the times will mend. Let us do good to ourſelves at home, and we ſhall become happy in our own habitations; and learn that it is a true ſaying, that "God helps thoſe who help themſelves."

IV. Time is our eſtate, it is our moſt valuable property. If we loſe it, or waſte it, we can never—never purchaſe it back again. We ought therefore not to have an idle hour, or throw away an idle penny. While we employ our time and our property (however ſmall that property may be) to the beſt advantage, we ſhall find that a fortune may be made in any ſituation of life; and that the poor man, who once wanted aſſiſtance himſelf, may become able to aſſiſt and relieve others.

V. Induſtry will make a man a purſe, and frugality will him find ſtrings for it. Neither the purſe nor the ſtrings will coſt him any thing. He who has it ſhould only draw the ſtrings as frugality directs; and he will be ſure always to find an uſeful penny at the bottom of it. The ſervants of induſtry are known by their livery; it is always whole and wholeſome. Idleneſs travels very leiſurely, and poverty ſoon overtakes her. Look at the ragged ſlaves of idleneſs, and judge which is the beſt maſter to ſerve—Induſtry, or Idleneſs.

VI. Marriage is honourable; and the married ſtate when entered into with prudence, and continued in with diſcretion, is of all conditions of life the moſt happy; but to bring a wife home, before we have made proviſion by our induſtry and frugality for her and our children, or to chooſe a wife, who has not by attention and œconomy on her part proved herſelf fit to manage a family, is extremely imprudent and improvident. Let, therefore, the young prepare themſelves for the married ſtate, by treaſuring up all the ſurplus of their youthful earnings, and they will marry with confidence, and live together in comfort.

VII. Of all idolatry that ever debaſed any ſavage and ignorant nation, the worſhip of the gin-bottle is the moſt diſgraceful. The worſhiper of the gin-bottle becomes unfit for any thing; he ſoon rots his liver, and ruins himſelf and family.

VIII. He who does not make his family comfortable, will himſelf never be happy at home; and he who is not happy at home, will never be happy any where.—Charity begins at home: the huſband and wife, who can hardly keep themſelves and their children, ſhould not keep a dog to rob the children of part of their food.

IX. She who roaſts or broils her meat, waſtes a great part of it on the fire. She who boils it, loſes a third part of it in the water. But when the good wife ſtews her meat gently, thickening the liquor with a little meal, ground rice, or peaſe and vegetables, and making it ſavoury with fried onions, herbs, and ſeaſoning, ſhe gets the good of the whole; her huſband and ſhe fare much better, their children thrive and grow hearty and ſtout, and their money goes twice as far.

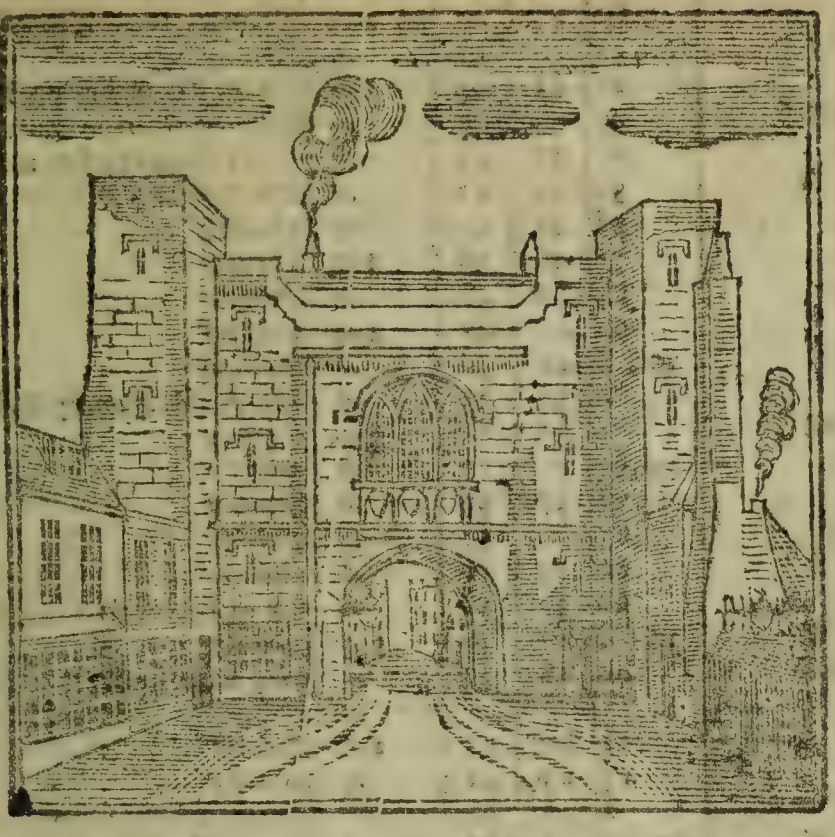
X. When you ſtew or boil your meat, if you leave the veſſel uncovered, ſome of the beſt part goes off and is waſted in ſteam; and when you make the fire in a wide chimney, with a large open throat, there is at leaſt twice as much of the heat goes up the chimney as ever comes into the room, to warm the family.

XI. Sinning is a very expenſive occupation.—Aſk thoſe who have practiſed it; they can tell you what it has coſt them. The man who attempts to make you laugh at the fear of God, is your worſt enemy. In ſo doing, he endeavours to teach you to be alſo your own bitter and irreconcilable enemy for ever, both in this world and in the next.

XII. Sin is the greateſt of all evils; the ſalvation of the ſoul, our beſt good; and the Grace of God, our richeſt treaſure. Let the poor man find his way to the cheapeſt market on Saturday, to a place of divine worſhip on Sunday, and, like an honeſt man, go to his work on Monday. Following theſe plain directions, he may be twice happy; happy here, and happy hereafter to all eternity.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett.& M.Post
Courier—Ev.Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai.Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Cheſter, Coventry
Cumberland



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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in December, 1799.
1	S	29,80	47	47	1 2.9	gloomy, with a ſhower
2	SW	23	41	41	.9	gloomy
3	E	28	41	43	.9	fog A. M. clears up P. M.
4	NE	46	42	43	.9	ſlight ſhowers
5	N	60	40	41	.9	ſlight ſhower, ſun at intervals
6	NW	94	39	41	.8	ſun at intervals
7	E	98	41	42	.7	gloomy
8	E	75	36	38	3 .0	gloomy
9	E	65	40	41	.0	gloomy
10	E	94	41	42	2.9	gloomy
11	NE	30,3	41	42	.9	gloomy
12	E	0	32	35	.9	ſun A. M. gloomy P. M.
13	SSE	3	35	38	3.0	gloomy
14	S	29,90	35	37	.0	miſt
15	E	78	37	39	.0	gloomy
16	SE	65	35	37	.0	gloomy
17	NE	60	35	36	.0	gloomy
18	N	60	30	32	.0	ſun at intervals
19	NW	30,4	27	30	3 .3	gloomy
20	N	40	28	30	.3	ſun, little ſnow
21					.0	
22	N	26	30	31	2.9	gloomy
23	N	15	29	31	.9	gloomy
24	W	2	31	32	.9	gloomy, little ſnow
25	NW	29,90	31	32	.9	ſun moſt of the day
26	N	93	32	33	.8	gloomy
27	NW	30,11	31	34	.9	ſun
28					.0	
29					.0	
30					.0	
31	NE	0	32	27	3 .1	gloomy

1. Gathered a well-blown roſe; another bud upon the ſame ſtem.—6. The buds of the honeyſuckle turgid and green. Goſſamer floats.—7. Blades of the ſnow-drop have broke ground.—13. A polyanthus in flower.

N. B. The air, in general, has been ſo ſoft, that the ſmall birds have chirped aloud their notes. The effects of the gale, noticed in laſt month, have continued to the end of the preſent month. But the ſtagnated air has cauſed a gloomineſs and fogginеſs; and the effect of its want of motion of the atmoſphere has nearly cauſed a famine in the want of bread, the wind-mills being almoſt continually at a ſtand. The water-mills are nearly in the ſame ſituation, the water being almoſt exhauſted, from unuſual drains, and long drought.

J. Holt, *Walton, near Liverpool.*

Meteorological Table for January, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1800.
Dec.	o	o	o		
27	27	32	24	30,18	fair
28	20	26	20	,33	fair, ſn. at ni.
29	29	33	32	,10	fair
30	31	30½	24	,22	cloudy
31	17	24	19	,47	fair
Jan. 1	22	26	29	,37	cloudy
2	31	35	38	29,98	cloudy
3	43	47½	43	,50	cloudy
4	44	47½	40	,53	cloudy
5	41	45	41	,49	cloudy
6	39	40	40	,49	foggy
7	39	42	40	,68	foggy
8	40	41	38	,50	cloudy
9	38	42	42	,36	rain
10	42	40	36	,62	cloudy
11	36	39	37	,60	ſmall rain
12	37	40	42	29,25	ſmall rain
13	43	45	39	,30	cloudy
14	39	43	40	,26	cloudy
15	40	40	37	,05	rain
16	37	39	36	,17	cloudy
17	35	41	38	,31	fair
18	40	42	39	28,97	rain
19	39	40	35	29,05	rain
20	33	33	28	,03	ſnow
21	32	34	28	,60	fair
22	26	39	32	,83	fair
23	32	35	40	,79	ſtormy at ni.
24	32	42	39	,35	fair
25	34	41	45	,78	cloudy
26	50	51	47	,50	rain

GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

ANOTHER year is gone! and, if our hearts be not devoid of that gratitude to the Almighty which ſhould ever fill the breaſt of a mortal, can we ſuffer the remembrance of the bleſſings which we, as individuals, and as a collected people, have received at his beneficent hands, to paſs without due reflection? Whilſt we behold the other nations of Europe groaning beneath the mercileſs hands of their conquerors, or labouring under the horrors of the devouring ſword, whilſt bravely encountering an unprincipled and inveterate foe; Britain remains tranquil! bleſt with all that a mortal holds dear, in an equal adminiſtration of juſtice and liberty; a Monarch on her throne, beloved by his people; equally faithful to his Creator, as tenderly aſſiduous for the welfare of his meaneſt ſubject; Religion reviving under his ſmiles; the arts and ſciences flouriſhing; commerce extending her wings to the remoteſt corners of the globe; and a navy triumphant throughout the world!

I conceive, that it is not only the bleſſings of the paſt year, which demand our conſideration; but, as another Century is now about to cloſe upon us, it may not be unprofitable to take a retroſpect view of the ſame; for it has undoubtedly been unequalled, not only in the annals of Europe, but of the world; and I ſhould ſuppoſe that a recapitulation of ſome of the momentous tranſactions which have occurred within that circle of time may not only be entertaining, but ſerve as a *memento* to revive our drooping gratitude to that gracious Being, who hath, amid the wreck of kingdoms, nations, and empires, preſerved unſullied the liberty, glory, and religion, of our native land.

To prove that this Century is unparalleled by any of the preceding ones, eſpecially as it reſpects England; we need but remark, that it has to boaſt the exiſtence of a Newton, a Locke, a Johnſon, a Handel, a Wren, a Chambers, a Reynolds, a Hanway, a Howard, and many other worthies, who have paid the debt of Nature; as well as numbers who ſtill ſurvive, to purſue the ſame path, which led their predeceſſors to honour and fame. Blended with theſe, we have to enrol, in the annals of this Century, a number of patriotic ſtateſmen, intrepid and ſucceſsful warriors, and of learned and pious divines.

But the conſideration of the labours of theſe eminent men, excluſive of the momentous concerns in which this nation of ours has been moſt deeply intereſted during the period alluded to, would ſo very far exceed the limits of a letter, that (with your leave, Mr. Urban,) it ſhall form a ſeries of eſſays; whoſe object ſhall be, to compriſe within a ſmall compaſs ſome of the moſt prominent occurrences which have tranſpired during that lapſe of time.

Leaving, then, the commencement of theſe eſſays to your next number, I ſhall conclude this *introduction* with a few reflexions on the paſt year. And who of us but has ſeen the ſuperintending providence of the Moſt High, wonderfully diſ-

played,

played, in respect to himself as an individual, and to his countrymen as a collected body of people.

Britons, the most favoured people under the heavens, may truly adopt the language of the Psalmist, and say, "Happy is the nation that is in our case, blessed are the lands which have the Lord for their God!" For, as under the Almighty's wings we have been sheltered from the pestilence which walketh in darkness, and from the sickness which destroyeth at noon-day; though our offences have called for judgements we have experienced nothing but mercies at the hands of our God. Though his promise is only, that our water shall not fail, and our bread shall be sure; yet we have enjoyed the good things of this life, if not in affluence, yet in that degree which was necessary for our situation; and, whilst other countries have experienced the devastations of destructive war, we have peace in our borders, prosperity in our lands, and the arm of our God for our lasting defence! And do not these blessings demand a tribute of praise? Hard, indeed, must be the heart, that is not impressed with the most lively sensations of gratitude, when it meditates on these things. And when it considers how these general mercies have been increased, by the particular favours bestowed on each individual, the obligations to thankfulness exceed all comprehension.

Let us therefore determine, in the ensuing year, to manifest a due sense of the blessings which we have received in that which is past; by rendering that allegiance to our Sovereign, and that obedience to God, which become us as Britons and Christians. In proportion as we are faithful to these our engagements, we shall enjoy the smiles of our Maker, and be blessed with the tranquillity and prosperity which are ever attendant on a wise, equitable, and well-ordered Government. T. Mot. F. S. M.

Mr. Urban, *Lichfield, Jan.* 5.

In Vol. LXIX. p. 797, a strange question is asked concerning one of the lines in Dr. Johnson's imitation of Juneval,

"Hear Lyd'a's life and Galileo's end."

That the enquirer should not feel assured the name *Lydia* must be a press error, is wonderful *. Was it *likely* that Dr. Johnson, instancing the miseries which have awaited distinguished intellects and learning, should have introduced any female character? Was it *possible* that, even doing *that*, he should, with the real appellations Galileo and Laud, have given to such an extraordinary woman a romantic love-name, of the tribe of the Celias and Chloes? In all the correct editions of The Vanity of Human Wishes, the line stands thus,

"Hear *Lydiat's* life and Galileo's end."

We are diverted with a grave enquiry who the gentlewoman was.

Of that first-mentioned author, thus oddly be-petticoated, a copious account may be seen in vol. II. p. 46, of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses. It is there observed, that he not only foiled Christopher Clavius, and the whole college of mathematicians, but also that Goliah of literature, Scaliger. It is farther observed in the same paragraph, that the men of letters on the Continent worthily ranked *Lydiat* with the Lord Bacon, of Verulam, and with Mr. Joseph Mede; and considered the neglect he met, and the indigence in which he lived, as the disgrace of his country. When, in his old age, the civil wars broke out between Charles I. and the Parliament, the persecutions and personal violence inflicted upon him by the army of the latter, for his avowed attachment to a Monarch and Court to which he owed so little, completed the long series of his calamities. Too well do they illustrate, in the learned department, that position which gives the poem its title;

* The same blunder has been already corrected in our vol. LXVIII. p. 951; and some curious anecdotes of *Lydiat* are given, ib. p. 1047. Edit.

too

too well do they justify its author's exclamation:

"O mark what ills the Scholar's life assail,
Toil, Envy, Want, the Patron, and the Jail!
See nations, slowly wise, and meanly just,
To buried merit raise the tardy bust!"

There is an honorary monument to Lydiat in New College Cloisters, Oxford. The record above mentioned gives a long list of his publications.

We meet with one line in Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes, where, perhaps, the instance selected to exemplify the betraying tendency of *beauty* might have been happier. It is the second of the following couplet:

Yet Vane can tell what ills from beauty spring,
And Sedley *curs'd the Form that pleas'd a King.*

I never could learn who was meant by *Sedley*, not even from Dr. Johnson himself, of whom I enquired, when he was at Lichfield, a few months before his death. He replied, "I knew at the time I wrote the poem; but the history has now escaped my recollection*."

By the answer it appears, that no great *notoriety* attaches to that second instance of the dangers of loveliness. It appears to me that Madam le Valiere's destiny would have formed a more judicious illustration; since it is well known that she expiated her criminal compliance with the wishes of Louis XIV. by devoting herself to the rigours of the Carmelite monastery, while her youth was yet in its flower; that, when informed of the death of her son by the King, she said, "I will not mourn his death, whose birth I have wept a thousand times." Instead therefore of *Sedley's* more obscure fate, the verse had been of less doubtful allusion had it run thus,

And Valiere mourn'd the Form that pleas'd a King."

Re-perusing this very fine composition of Johnson's, and observing how it *teems* with *epithets*, from which not one could be judiciously subtracted, I smile that our critics should attribute what they term *feebleness* of *modern poetry* to its redundancy of epithets. If by *modern poetry* they mean that swarm of indifferent versifiers, which are the ephemera of *every* period, the deficiency of such writers lies much deeper than in their abundance of epithets; even in that poverty of ideas which obliges them to eke out their measure by feeble adjectives. Abridge those adjectives, and the radically meagre composition would *not* be improved by that abridgement: but what able critic would give to the poetry of his age the *water-mark* of *such* versifiers, rich as it is, and has been through the whole century, in genuine poetic writing of every species, the dramatic alone excepted? and even in *that* we boast a Sheridan and a Jephson.

Every epithet which gives neither life, nor strength, nor grace, nor appropriation to its noun, will be rejected by an author of judgement, while all that possess any one of those properties he will accept; and recollecting how liberally they are found in the works of Homer, Virgil, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Mason, Collins, Chatterton, and Samuel Johnson, contemn the charge of *exuberance*.

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Chisholme, Roxburghshire, Nov.* 20, 1799.

HAVING had a wen of the steutomatous kind, of large size and long standing, upon the side of my face, immediately before and below my right ear, I was informed by different people that, if

* This is the most remarkable instance we have met with of the failure of Dr. Johnson's memory. It is strange, indeed, that the lovely Muse of Lichfield should not herself have remembered, that Catharine, only child of Sir Charles Sedley, though not very handsome, had unfortunately captivated King James II; who created her Baroness of Darlington, and Countess of Dorchester. EDIT.

I would apply salt and water to it, I should get rid of it. In August 1798, I put a quantity of salt and water into a saucepan, and boiled it for 4 minutes; with which I bathed the whole surface frequently while it continued warm, as also after it became cold, so often as 10 or 12 times daily; always stirring up the salt deposited at the bottom of the bason, and incorporating it again with the water, before I applied it. On the 11th day from the first application, while shaving, I observed a small discharge; which assisting by a gentle pressure, the whole contents were soon emptied, without the smallest pain, and without blood.

Being informed of some others who had been benefited in like manner from the same application, and knowing myself of some late instances under my own immediate direction, I feel it a duty thus to make it public; being convinced it can produce no bad effect, and every person having it in their power to make the trial. At the same time, I beg leave to caution that no one should be disheartened from the length of time it may be necessary to continue the application; as, in some cases, it has required 3 or 4 months, though in the last only 30 days; but in all, without pain or inconveniences of any kind, or any previous notice of the discharge, till it actually took place.

William Chisholme.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 12.

ONE of your correspondents, in a recent Number, has expressed a wish that a Review existed, in which the merits and demerits of those publications which rank under the name of *Novels* were particularly examined. Give me leave to inform the gentleman, that such a publication has been for some time projected, and will make its appearance this month. Whether criticism on this subject will be patronized to an extent which may give it any influence, or even defray the expences of publication, appears, however, to be a matter of considerable doubt: because, on the one hand, Novels are not regarded as objects of so much importance as most seriously belongs to them; and, on the other, it is notorious that with right-earnest *Novel-readers* "every rank fool goes down." K.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 14.

THE Asiatics have a saying, that "it is not good to jest with God;" and it was enjoined by Plato and other heathen authors, that the Name of God be not used lightly, rashly, irreverently, or without weighty and sufficient cause. Under the Mosaic law (which the Founder of Christianity came not to *destroy*, but to *fulfil*) a solemn ordinance was delivered to all generations, that "the name of the Lord their God should not be taken in vain." It appears, notwithstanding this, that we cherish less veneration for what was commanded to be held sacred, than did the Oriental or the Pagan philosophers; or, how could we sit in crowds to hear the Name of the Most Highest profaned in our public assemblies? We cannot (to use the late expression of a British critic,) we cannot evince 'a stronger symptom of a want of habitual and due reverence for the Deity,' than by this quiescent endurance of what we know, nay, of what we feel to be wrong. For I am persuaded, that numbers who mingle in the audience of our Theatres, for the purpose of harmless recreation, are touched with secret compunction, when they hear *that hallowed Name*, at which angels tremble while they utter, familiarly put into the mouths of our mimic heroes and heroines.

In the age of Elizabeth, this gross impropriety was loudly censured by contemporary writers; and, in the reign of James, a prohibitory statute was enacted, which imposed proper penalties on all who should profanely use the Name of God in any

any play. Now, I inſiſt, that any mention of that Name, in any dramatic performance, muſt come within the meaning of this ſtatute, and conſtitute profanation from "taking that Name in vain."

At the cloſe of the laſt century, the acute and learned Collier exerted his literary efforts in ſtemming the profaneneſs of the ſtage; and he exerted them ſucceſsfully, though the wits were all againſt him. Dryden pleaded guilty to the charge. Congreve and Vanbrugh attempted anſwers, ſays Dr. Johnſon; but at laſt Comedy grew more modeſt, and Collier lived to ſee the reward of his labour. "From this period," adds the laſt excellent editor of Dodſley's Old Plays, "may be dated the introduction of that more refined taſte, which hath done ſo much credit to the Britiſh Theatre."

That "refined taſte" is, I fear, again in danger of a revolution. The profanation above complained of carries my recollection back to the "Chapter of Accidents," in 1780. Since then, the evil hath rapidly increaſed. Our ears are violated by it in the popular drama of "Pizarro;" in "The Red-Croſs Knights;" in "Management;" and, probably, in many other pieces with which I am unacquainted. The periphraſes of *Heaven, Providence,* &c. are no longer employed with the ſame decorous propriety as formerly; but the ſacred Name of that "High and Holy One who inhabiteth Eternity" is uttered without any rhetorical apology. Let it not be urged in a Chriſtian country, by thoſe who call themſelves "lovers of the drama," that ſuch impiety contributes to heighten the ſtage effect. Let it not be offered in ſhameleſs extenuation, that a few formal individuals, like myſelf, are the only people who feel diſguſt on theſe occaſions. God is not to be mocked: man muſt not trifle with his Maker: and, if only a few individuals *ſhould* feel repugnant when the Majeſty of Heaven is inſulted; reformation becomes highly neceſſary, to preſerve thoſe few from the influence of public contagion. *That* indifference which proceeds from familiarity with whatever demands our reverential awe, is to be moſt deprecated: and, if our Theatres tranſgreſs thoſe bounds of moral decorum which our national Religion preſcribes, they call for judicial interference from the guardians of the public weal. That noble and upright Judge who preſides over our juriſprudence, with ſo much advantage to the nation and honour to himſelf, cannot long ſuffer any offence to paſs without reprehenſion, which is committed *contra bonos mores*. Memorator.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 24.

WAS not Mr. Parker, whoſe original letter occurs in vol. LXIX. p. 458–9, the ſon of the famous Samuel Parker, Biſhop of Oxford, whoſe hiſtory is given at large by his contemporary A. Wood, in Athen. Oxon. ii. 814–820? The laſt work publiſhed by the learned ſon was intituled "Bibliotheca Biblica," and "printed at the Theatre Oxford," in five quarto volumes; the firſt of which appeared, in two parts, in 1720; and the fifth in 1735, with "An Account of the other writings of the author, together with ſome Particulars of his Life," drawn up by Dr. Thomas Haywood, of St. John's College; to whom were attributed moſt of the diſſertations in the work, which is deſcribed by him as "being a New Comment upon the Five Books of Moſes, extracted from the antient Fathers, and the moſt famous critics both antient and modern, with occaſional Annotations or Diſſertations upon particular difficulties, as they were very often called for." Dr. Haywood and Mr. Samuel Parker are both noticed in the "Short Account" of Francis Lee, M. D. prefixed to his two octavo volumes of "Diſſertations," &c. Lond. 1752. Mr. Parker

Parker died on July 14, 1730, in his fiftieth year; leaving a widow and children, by whom the fifth volume of the "Bibliotheca Biblica" is "most humbly and most gratefully inscribed to the generous subscribers, and other encouragers of this work." In pp. 142, 143, of the third volume, was first printed the metrical paraphrase of Leviticus xi. 13, &c. which was written by the Rev. Thomas Warton, fellow of Magdalen college; in whose "Poems, Lond. 1748," it is inserted by his son, the present eminent Joseph Warton, whose "Ode on the Death of the Author" closes the volume; which is dedicated by the editor to Fulwar Craven, Lord Craven, "as a memorial of the friendship with which his Lordship condescended to honour" his father; who died vicar of his college-living of Basingstoke, and had been professor of poetry, as his other eminent son, Thomas, also was, in the University of Oxford. See your vol. LX. pp. 480, 481. Mr. Parker, in p. 410 of his fourth volume, in 1728, has printed "A Fragment of Hippolytus, taken out of two Arabick MSS in the Bodleian Library; found and translated by my very learned friend the Rev. Mr. Tho. Hunt, of Hart-hall, in Oxford;" who died Oct. 31, 1774, aged 78, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church, where he was the celebrated Regius professor of Hebrew, and Abp. Laud's professor of Arabic. In your vol. XLV. a posthumous publication of this amiable Divine is recorded in p. 92, col. 2; though his death seems to have been omitted in your then scanty Obituary. Memoirs of him, if they can now be furnished, would be highly acceptable to the learned world.

I am, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

PERMIT an old occasional correspondent to solicit a short space in your valuable and widely circulating Magazine, for the admission of some reflexions, on a subject which has been often contemplated and discussed—the wish and study, so almost generally possessed, to obtain *long life*. Even those apparently enjoying the smallest portion, not only of the luxuries, but even of the barest comforts of this life, and whose only chance for happiness seems to be in a future state, are still unwilling to quit it; a symptom, I fear, that we are not quite so good Christians as we ought to be, did we consider this life, as we are taught to do, principally as a state of probation, and passage to "another and a better." But, Sir, could we attain this desire, let us consider a moment, whether it would be attended with advantage to us. In the first place, the whole order of nature, in this point, must be changed; a wish for which is a presumption; not in itself, perhaps, innocent; for no religious, no rational man could be desirous of greater length of life, unaccompanied by the health and the faculties to enjoy it. But it must be attended with, surely, the most serious inconveniencies and miseries; for, could life be extended to double its present period, population must be increased to a degree which must cause universal distress, rendering subsistence, in most cases, difficult; in many, impossible. The division of property, also, extending to five or six generations, must inevitably generate envy, malevolence, and poverty, increasing infinitely the present portion of general unhappiness. Nothing can be more rational, or natural, than to wish, and endeavour to render, our present life as happy and as comfortable as possible; but to desire, or aim, at an extension of the present duration of it, appears to me to be equally contrary to religion and to reason. The present day, the first of a new-year, having excited the above thoughts, I shall be gratified by your thinking them worthy of a place in your Miscellany. H. E. R.

GARTHMILL-

GARTHMILL-Houſe, Montgomeryſhire *(Plate I.)* is a very antient and venerable manſion; its ſituation is greatly celebrated, being in the beautiful vale of Welſh-Pool. From Pen y bryn bank, an eminence about a mile from the houſe, in front, the admirer of pictureſque ſcenes will be highly gratified. The inequality of the ground, covered with the fineſt timber, on the left towards Pennant; the windings of the Severn from thence to Newtown, under a noble ſhore of hanging woods; and, above the whole, a range of incloſures; are peculiarly ſtriking. To the right, a diſtant view of Powis-caſtle and park, with the majeſtic riſing of the Briden-hills (upon the top of which is a pillar, with a tablet recording the glorious victory of lord Rodney over the French in the Weſt Indies, on the 12th of April, 1782,) form a very intereſting part of this noble view. Still more to the right, is the long mountain over which is the road from Pool and Montgomery to Shrewſbury, through the village of Forden, which is very conſpicuous; and, alſo, the magnificent houſe of induſtry lately erected there. Between Forden and Montgomery are to be ſeen from hence the Gear and Cahowel manſions; the new bridge over the Severn, which, with the hanging woods above and Truſtawelling-houſe, complete one of the moſt beautiful ſcenes in the Principality.

Dec. 1798. W. P—w.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

THE following paper having been written by the late good biſhop of Norwich, Dr. Horne, and inſerted in the Olla Podrida, was originally intended for your Magazine; and you will oblige the admirers of Dr. Johnſon by giving it a place in your Miſcellany. O. Z.

"WHEN a friend told Johnſon that he was much blamed for having unveiled the weakneſs of Pope, "Sir," ſaid he, "if one man undertake to write the life of another, he undertakes to exhibit his true and real character: but this can be done only by a faithful and accurate delineation of the particulars which diſcriminate that character."

"The biographers of this great man ſeem conſcientiouſly to have followed the rule thus laid down by him, and have very fairly communicated all they knew, whether to his advantage, or otherwiſe. Much concern, diſquietude, and offence, have been occaſioned by this their conduct in the minds of many, who apprehend, that the cauſe in which he ſtood forth will ſuffer by the infirmities of the advocate being thus expoſed to the prying and malignant eye of the world.

"But did theſe perſons then ever ſuppoſe, or did they imagine that the world ever ſuppoſed, Dr. Johnſon to have been a perfect character? Alas! no: we all know how that matter ſtands, if we ever look into our own hearts, and duly watch the current of our own thoughts, works, words, and actions. Johnſon was honeſt, and kept a faithful diary of theſe, which is before the publick. Let any man do the ſame for a fortnight, and publiſh it: and if, after that, he ſhould find himſelf ſo diſpoſed, let him "caſt a ſtone." At that hour when the failings of all ſhall be made manifeſt, the attention of each individual will be confined to his own.

"It is not merely the name of Johnſon that is to do ſervice to any cauſe. It is his genius, his learning, his good ſenſe, the ſtrength of his reaſonings, and the happineſs of his illuſtrations. Theſe all are preciſely what they were: once good, and always good. His arguments in favour of ſelf-denial do not loſe their force, becauſe he faſted; nor thoſe in favour of devotion, becauſe he ſaid his prayers. Grant his

his failings were, if poſſible, ſtill greater than theſe; will a man refuſe to be guided by the ſound opinion of a counſel, or reſiſt the ſalutary preſcription of a phyſician, becauſe they who give them are not without their faults? A man may do ſo; but he will never be accounted a wiſe man for doing it.

"Johnſon, it is ſaid, was ſuperſtitious. But who ſhall exactly aſcertain to us, what ſuperſtition is? The Romaniſt is charged with it by the Church-of-England man; the Churchman, by the Preſbyterian; the Preſbyterian, by the Independant; all, by the Deiſt; and the Deiſt, by the Atheiſt. With ſome it is ſuperſtitious to pray; with others to receive the ſacrament; with others to believe in GOD. In ſome minds it ſprings from the moſt amiable diſpoſition in the world—"a pious awe, and fear to have offended," a wiſh rather to do too much, than too little. Such a diſpoſition one loves, and wiſhes always to find in a friend; and, it cannot be diſagreeable in the ſight of Him who made us. It argues a ſenſibility of heart, a tenderneſs of conſcience, and the fear of GOD. Let him, who finds it not in himſelf, beware leſt, in flying from ſuperſtition, he fall into irreligion and profaneneſs.

"That perſons of eminent talents and attainments in literature have been often complained of as—dogmatical, boiſterous, and inattentive to the rules of good-breeding, is well known. But let us not expect every thing from any man. There was no occaſion that Johnſon ſhould teach us to dance, to make bows, or turn compliments; he could teach us better things. To reject wiſdom becauſe the perſon of him who communicates it is uncouth, and his manners are inelegant—what is it but to throw away a pine-apple, and aſſign for a reaſon the roughneſs of its coat? Who quarrels with a botaniſt for not being an aſtronomer; or with a moraliſt for not being a mathematician? As it is ſaid, in concerns of a much higher nature, "every man hath his gift, one after this manner, and another after that." It is our buſineſs to profit by all, and to learn of each that in which each is beſt qualified to inſtruct us.

"That Johnſon was generous and charitable, none can deny. But he was not always judicious in the ſelection of his objects: diſtreſs was a ſufficient recommendation; and he did not ſcrutinize into the failings of the diſtreſſed. May it be always my lot to have ſuch a benefactor! Some are ſo nice in a ſcrutiny of this kind, that they can never find any proper objects of their benevolence, and are neceſſitated to ſave their money. It ſhould doubtleſs be diſtributed in the beſt manner we are able to diſtribute it; but what would become of us all, if He, on whoſe bounty all depend, ſhould be "extreme to mark that which is done amiſs?"

"It is hard to judge any man, without a due conſideration of all circumſtances. Here were ſtupendous abilities, and ſuitable attainments; but then here were hereditary diſorders of body and mind reciprocally aggravating each other; a ſcrophulous frame, and a melancholy temper; here was a life, the greater part of which paſſed in making proviſion for the day, under the preſſure of poverty and ſickneſs, ſorrow and anguiſh. So far to gain the aſcendant over theſe, as to do what Johnſon did, required very great ſtrength of mind indeed. Who can ſay, that, in a like ſituation, he ſhould long have poſſeſſed, or been able to exert it?

"From the mixture of power and weakneſs in the compoſition of this wonderful man, the ſcholar ſhould learn humility. It was deſigned to correct that pride which great parts and great learning are apt to produce in their poſſeſſor. In him it had the deſired effect. For, though conſciouſneſs of ſuperiority might ſometimes induce him to carry it high with man (and even this was much abated in the latter

part

part of life), his devotions have ſhewn to the whole world, how humbly he walked at all times with his God.

"His example may likewiſe encourage thoſe of timid and gloomy diſpoſitions not to deſpond, when they reflect, that the vigour of ſuch an intellect could not preſerve its poſſeſſor from the depredations of melancholy. They will ceaſe to be ſurprized and alarmed at the degree of their own ſufferings: they will reſolve to bear with patience and reſignation the malady to which they find a Johnſon ſubject, as well as themſelves: and, if they want words, in which to aſk relief from Him who alone can give it, the God of mercy, and Father of all comfort, language affords no finer than thoſe in which his prayers are conceived. Child of ſorrow, whoever thou art, uſe them; and be thankful, that the man exiſted, by whoſe means thou haſt them to uſe.

"His eminence and his fame muſt of courſe have excited envy and malice: but let envy and malice look at his infirmities and his charities, and they will quickly melt into pity and love.

"That he ſhould not be conſcious of the abilities with which Providence had bleſſed him, was impoſſible. He felt his own powers; he felt what he was capable of having performed; and he ſaw how little, comparatively ſpeaking, he had performed. Hence his apprehenſions on the near proſpect of the account to be made, viewed through the medium of conſtitutional and morbid melancholy, which often excluded from his ſight the bright beams of Divine Mercy. May thoſe beams ever ſhine upon us! But let them not cauſe us to forget, that talents have been beſtowed, of which an account muſt be rendered; and that the fate of the "unprofitable ſervant" may juſtly beget apprehenſions in the ſtouteſt mind. The indolent man, who is without ſuch apprehenſions, has never yet conſidered the ſubject as he ought. For one perſon who fears death too much, there are a thouſand who do not fear it enough, nor have thought in earneſt about it. Let us only put in practice the duty of ſelf-examination; let us enquire into the ſucceſs we have experienced in our war againſt the paſſions, or even againſt undue indulgence of the common appetites, eating, drinking, and ſleeping; we ſhall ſoon perceive how much more eaſy it is to form reſolutions, than to execute them; and ſhall no longer find occaſion, perhaps, to wonder at the weakneſs of Johnſon.

"On the whole—In the memoirs of him that have been publiſhed, there are ſo many witty ſayings, and ſo many wiſe ones, by which the world, if it ſo pleaſe, may be at once entertained and improved, that I do not regret their publication. In this as in all other inſtances, we are to adopt the good, and reject the evil. The little ſtories of his oddities and his infirmities in common life will, after a while, be overlooked and forgotten; but his writings will live for ever, ſtill more and more ſtudied and admired, while Britons ſhall continue to be characteriſed by a love of elegance and ſublimity, of good ſenſe and virtue. The ſincerity of his repentance, the ſtedfaſtneſs of his faith, and the fervour of his charity, forbid us to doubt, that his ſun ſet in clouds, to riſe without them: and of this let us always be mindful, that every one who is made better by his books, will add a wreath to his crown."

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 2.

I SEND you a venerable curioſity, which is, I believe, ſcarcely at all known. At the end of the Greek tranſlation of the Pſalms by the Seventy interpreters, there is (according to the celebrated Vatican MS.) an additional ſupernumerary Pſalm, written by David,

David, on occaſion of his victory over Goliath. I will firſt give a literal verſion of it in proſe, with a few remarks, and will then add (as I apprehend there is none extant) a metrical paraphraſe of it. In the latter, many additional circumſtances are introduced, but none foreign to the ſubject, being taken from the moſt ſtriking parts of the hiſtories to which the Pſalm alludes. I am not fully ſatisfied with it. It may, I hope, call forth from others a better verſion.

"This Pſalm is of his own writing upon David, and out of the number, when he fought alone againſt Goliath.

"I was little among my brethren, and youngeſt in the houſe of my father, I fed my father's ſheep.

"My hands made an organ, and my fingers fitted the Pſaltery.

"And who ſhall tell it to my Lord? The Lord, the Lord himſelf hears.

"He ſent his meſſenger, and took me from among my father's ſheep; and anointed me with the oil of his anointing.

"My brethren were comely and tall, and the Lord was not well pleaſed with them.

"I went forth to meet the man of another nation, and he curſed me by his idols.

"But I drawing his own ſword beheaded him, and took away diſgrace from the ſons of Iſrael."

This compoſition agrees perfectly with the hiſtories to which it alludes; and the ſimplicity, piety, and general ſtyle of it, ſeem to entitle it to be conſidered as genuine. The ſecond verſe, marking his early piety, and delight in praiſing the Lord with muſical inſtruments, is peculiar, is expreſſed in a poetical ſtyle, and is ſtriking and beautiful. The tranſitions, alſo, are like thoſe of other Pſalms, and are ſuch as carry with them the appearance of a real poetical enthuſiaſm. The author begins plainly intending to paint that which is declared in the title to be the only ſubject of the Pſalm, his victory over Goliath. But he is carried away from his ſubject by a recollection of God's eſpecial goodneſs to him on other occaſions, "in taking him from the ſheep-cote, to be ruler over Iſrael," (2 Sam. vii. 8.); in rejecting his ſeven brethren to give him the preference, (1 Sam. xvi. 10.); and not being "well pleaſed with them, though they were comely and tall;" he is carried away from a recollection of his own early piety, through a love of God; and he accordingly paſſes to the introduction of other matter, only returning to his immediate ſubject at the cloſe of the compoſition. Thus, more than half of the hymn is a digreſſion from his ſubject. Out of ſeven verſes (which are as they ſtand in the printed edition of the Septuagint,) only three relate to the declared ſubject. In the following attempt at a metrical verſion of the Pſalm, the matter has been ſomewhat tranſpoſed, the whole that relates to the victory over Goliath appearing together, and the mention of his regal unction forming the cloſe of the compoſition.

PSALM, &c.

Jehovah rules—with grateful voice
Let Judah's conq'ring tribes rejoice;
Let Iſrael hail th' auſpicious day,
Iſrael's diſgrace is done away.

Of ſtature ſmall, in earlieſt days,
E'en then I ſang Jehovah's praiſe,
E'en then my fingers learn'd to frame
The ſtringed lyre, to tell his name;
Or bad the ſolemn organ's ſound
Proclaim his goodneſs all around.

My father's ſons of elder birth
Oft mock'd my youth with taunting mirth;
Of ſtature tall, of comely mien,
They midſt the ſons of men were ſeen:
Yet not their form their God could pleaſe,
Not as men ſee, Jehovah ſees *.

Lo, Gaza's ſon with impious boaſt
Daily † defied God's choſen hoſt;
The men of Iſrael, ſore afraid,
Fled at his ſight, forlorn, diſmay'd;
They fled—they trembled—daſtard ſhame
Diſhonour'd Iſrael's warlike name.

The foe rejoic'd—then Jeſſe's child,
Of ſtature ſmall, of aſpect mild,
With daring ſoul oppos'd the foe,
Then on the earth he laid him low;
Then Gaza mourn'd her champion dead,
And David ſhew'd his ghaſtly head.

* 1 Sam. xvi. 7.

† The deſcription in the hiſtory is very ſtrong, is at the ſame time ſimple and ſtriking.—"and the Philiſtine drew near *morning and evening*, and preſented himſelf *forty days*." (1 Sam. xvii. 16.)

Proudly,

Proudly, my firſt born brother cried,
" Stripling, I know thy ſoaring pride,
Stripling, I know thy naughty heart,
Thy envious ſoul, thy cunning art;
Begone—thy office 'tis to keep,
With daily care, thy father's ſheep *."

Proudly the foe diſdain'd the ſtrife,
Vow'd to his Gods my forfeit life;
Indignant wav'd his nodding creſt,
And ſhew'd the mail that arm'd his breaſt;
But vain his armour, vain his ſhield,
The Giant fell, compell'd to yield.

Unarm'd I went—no ſharpen'd ſpear,
Wont to diſpel the warrior's fear,
No ſword I bore—I choſe alone,
Pick'd from the brook, the ſounding ſtone;
The living God my arms ſupplied,
The living God whom he defied †.

Who ſhall proclaim the fallen foe,
Who to the Lord my triumph ſhew?
Ah! none ſhall ſhew—his eyes ſurvey
The deeds of each ſucceeding day;
He that has form'd the eye—the ear—
He ſtill ſhall ſee, he ſtill ſhall hear ‡.

See him, with righteous ſcorn, refuſe
The mighty ſons—the lowly chooſe;
Judah's high throne he gave to me,
And taught the Seer th' unknown decree:
He on the ſhepherd deign'd to ſmile,
He pour'd on me the holy oil.

Jehovah rules—with grateful voice
Let Judah's conq'ring tribes rejoice;
Let Iſrael hail th' auſpicious day,
Iſrael's diſgrace is done away.

CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

IT gives me pleaſure to obſerve, in theſe awful times, ſo great an attention paid to the prophetic books of the Old and New Teſtament; but it were much to be wiſhed, that ſome communication could be opened (which, perhaps, cannot be better done, than through the channel of your uſeful miſcellany, if you will be kind enough to permit it) between thoſe who have written on the ſubject, in order that they may correct each other's errors and inconſiſtencies, and, I might add, ſelf-contradictions. The firſt ſtep to be right is, to avoid what is wrong. By pointing out errors in interpretation, and ſhewing how a paſſage ought *not* to be underſtood, we at leaſt reduce the queſtion to a narrower compaſs. He who writes very diffuſely on ſo intricate a ſubject will be in great danger, learned as he may be, of falling into ſelf-contradiction. My own miſtakes, as well as thoſe of others, have led me to theſe reflections.

The extract you gave us from the Inſpector, in your Review, vol. LXIX. p. 865, carries with it evident marks of the learning, as well as the ſound judgement of the author; but I muſt add, that he ſeems to me, to be not exempt from our common infirmity. Whilſt I admire his ingenuity, and aſſent to moſt of his opinions, let him pardon me, if, through an earneſt deſire to arrive at truth, I preſume to mention where he ſeems to be in error.

And, firſt of all, I cannot but notice, how cleverly he has contrived to hebræiſe Mahomet (if I may uſe the expreſſion) into the N° 666. But does he forget that there are ſome other requiſites to make up the character of that ſecond beaſt? Can it be ſaid of the Mahometan power, averſe as it has always been to idolatry, that it cauſes them that dwell on the earth to ſet up an image to the beaſt that had the wound by the ſword and did live, and to worſhip it? if it cannot, neither can Mahomet be that ſecond beaſt. 2dly, he denies that the ſuppoſed æra of the papacy (1260 years) is come to an end, though he admits the papacy to be fallen. Yet within a few pages he ſays, " The laſt woe is coming quickly in this ominous year 1798, marked by the downfall of the papacy." Now this is admitting that the ſecond woe was paſt, and that the miniſtry, and even the death and reſuſcitation of the witneſſes, and of courſe the period of 1260 years, was paſt alſo. 3dly, he ſays " The whole period of the 1260 years is repreſented,

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* 1. Sam. xvii. 28.

† The words of David are very ſtriking; " Thou comeſt to me with a ſword, and with a ſpear, and with a ſhield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hoſts, the God of the armies of Iſrael, whom thou haſt defied." (1 Sam. xvii. 45.)

‡ Pſalm xciv. 9.

ſented, by Daniel and St. John, as diſaſtrous and calamitous to the remnant of the evangelical churches; yet he has unfortunately fixed upon a part of this term for that happy period foretold by Daniel ch. xii. which is to commence at the expiration of 1335 years; which he explains to be the time of the martyrdom of Huſs. He goes on to ſay,—"*during which* (1260 years) the two witneſſes are to be perſecuted and ſlain when they ſhall *have completed* their teſtimony; now, as they are to teſtify the whole of the 1260 years, they are of courſe not to be ſlain *during that period.* If the word ſlain was meant to belong to the latter part of the ſentence only, the paſſage wants explanation*.

That the churches coutinue under perſecution, or that the perſecution increaſes to a frightful degree, ſeems to be no good argument that the 1260 years are not yet expired; is it not rather, on the contrary, a corroborating reaſon why the witneſſes may be ſuppoſed to lie dead at this very time, and to be trodden under foot in the ſtreets of the great city (ſome particular diſtrict), though not univerſally throughout all Chriſtendom? for, I cannot, with the Inſpector, behold the proſpect before us in ſo melancholy a point of view, as to think every congregation of chriſtian people is to be apparently extinguiſhed even for the ſhort ſpace of three years and a half. God forbid that the gates of hell ſhould ſo far prevail againſt the chriſtian church as to deceive the very elect of God, and leave not even a remnant which has not bowed the knee to Baal. Where then would be the church of Philadelphia (Rev. iii), to which he is to make the ſynagogue of Satan bow? Where will be the righteous nation (Iſaiah xxvi) ſtaid in mind, conſtant in truth, to praiſe the Lord for all the noble deeds he has done for them? Does not the Inſpector think there will be found ſuch a nation as this? Does he not even give more than hints that ſuch a nation will be found, and even where he hopes it will be found?

If the æra of the papacy did not commence till the time of Gregory the Great, which was 70 years or more after the expulſion of the Goths, a term as long as that of the Gothic kingdom, what head had Rome during thoſe 70 years? If Rome had any other head, then the papacy could not be the 8th head, for it muſt have been the ninth.

The ſecond trumpet is ſuppoſed to announce the taking of Rome by the Goths (ſee Poole's notes on Rev.); and the third trumpet, the fall of ſome eccleſiaſtical ſtar;

* I have myſelf made the very ſame miſtake in a pamphlet, which came under your review in Feb. 1795, following Mr. Mede's conſtruction of the words (οταν τελεσωσι) when they ſhall *be finiſhing*; whereas the common rendering is certainly right, and we ſhould not begin to compute the three prophetic years and a half (during which the witneſſes are to lie dead) till the 1260 years ſhall have been completed. The above pamphlet was written 1794, and was the *firſt* to ſuggeſt that the Goths were the ſeventh head of Rome, and to calculate from a note of Mr. Gibbons, vol. iv. p. 176, that as the Goths were expelled December 10, 536, ſo probably the papacy would fall towards the end of the year 1796, and it fell to the French power February 1797.—Should it riſe again to ſuch power as to be looked upon as the head of Rome, I ſhall then conclude the 1260 years to be *not* expired; but, ſhould it not riſe again as above, then, that either the 1260 years are expired, or that Rome is not that city mentioned in St. John's Rev. as built on ſeven hills, and bearing rule at that time over the kings of the earth. But, though another Pope could be elected (as very poſſibly he may), yet it ſeems not very probable that ten kings will be found to ſupport him as the head of Rome. There is alſo another miſtake which I could with to rectify. I have ſtated that the ſigns in the ſun and moon and ſtars (Mat. xxiv.) had come to paſs through a ſucceſſion of ages, whereas they muſt come to paſs during one generation, for the generation that ſhall ſee them begin to come to paſs ſhall not paſs away till all be fulfilled. Time has ſhewn that the generation meant could not be that generation then living; of courſe it muſt be a generation in viſion; viz. whatever generation ſhould ſee thoſe ſigns come to paſs.

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obſerve then, how well this correſponds with the event, by what follows the ſound of the third trumpet, upon the expulſion of the Goths. Vigilius buys the papal chair of the Roman general, which had been before elective; murders Sylverius, the pope; denies the two natures in Jeſus Chriſt; for all which, Baronius calls him Antichriſt; and the worſhip of images and relicks appears ſoon after to have prevailed in Rome; and, if we purſue the thread of this hiſtory, (ſee Echard,) we ſhall find that the ſound of the fifth trumpet will correſpond exactly in point of time with the fall of the Eaſtern church into idolatry; the irruption of the Saracens ſucceeds immediately to the introduction of it. The key of the bottomleſs pit muſt be underſtood to be given to the angel, and not to the fallen ſtar.

But, to digreſs no farther.—Thinking as the Inſpector does, (and I confeſs I perfectly agree with him,) that our Lord will reign upon earth, and that there will be ſtill after his coming principalities and powers adverſe to holineſs to be ſubdued, and which he muſt put under his feet, why ſhould he conclude, as of neceſſity, that the Jews muſt be inſtantaneouſly converted upon his appearance, or that the exaltation of the Chriſtian church muſt wait for their reſtoration? I give him all due credit for the accuracy of his calculations; and I acknowledge there is ſomething very ſtriking and plauſible, at firſt ſight, in his having brought the 2300 years of Daniel, and the 1260 years of St. John, to the ſame point of termination, eſpecially as the Jews and the Chriſtians are in the end to be one fold under one ſhepherd; yet, nevertheleſs, as their rights, their priviliges, their promiſes, and pretenſions, are different and diſtinct, ſo their times and ſeaſons do not run in parallel lines. The attentive mind may trace in the eaſtern leg of Daniel's image the fortunes of the Jews, as in the weſtern leg thoſe of the Chriſtian church; the latter, in ch. vii; and the former, from that chapter to the end; and therefore I cannot eaſily be perſuaded to think but that the 1290 and 1335 days of ch. xii. relate to ſome period happy to that people, rather than to the times of Wickliff and Huſs; eſpecially as the expreſſions bear ſo near an affinity to the end of things.

There are many paſſages in ſcripture which lead me to ſuſpect that ſome ſpace of time may probably intervene between our Lord's coming and the reſtoration of the Jews to his favour. He is to come, bringing ſalvation to *thoſe that expect* him. The Chriſtians are to riſe firſt. The kingdom is to be taken from the Jews, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof. The children of the kingdom are to be caſt out into outer darkneſs; which ſeems to imply that they will continue obſtinate in unbelief, till their Redeemer ſhall graciouſly vouchſafe to ſuffer his light to ſhine upon them, and to waſh away the filth of the daughters of Sion. They are to be provoked to jealouſly, but ſo long as the Chriſtian church continues in a ſtate of perſecution (as ſhe has hitherto), and is not bleſſed with any viſible diſtinguiſhed marks of God's favor, there is nothing to provoke their jealouſy; but when they ſhall have ſeen the glory of Jehovah to have riſen upon her, and this, perhaps, in their own beloved city, and thoſe nations to periſh which ſhall refuſe to do her ſervice, then, and not till then, may the blindneſs be removed from their eyes.—The *fullneſs of the Gentiles* come in I do not underſtand to be an expreſſion of the ſame import as the *times of the Gentiles fulfilled*. By the latter, I underſtand the completion of the 1260 years; for, the outward court of the temple is to be trodden down of the Gentiles 42 months; but by the former I underſtand the time when ſhe that travaileth ſhall have brought forth; (ſee Micah v. iii) one previous to our Lord's coming,

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the other ſubſequent to it. In St. Paul's xith chap. to the Romans, we read, as the fall of the Jews brought ſalvation to the Gentiles, ſo the mercy ſhewn to the Gentiles ſhall bring mercy to the Jews; and again, the receiving of the Jews into favour ſhall bring life to the Gentile world.

From comparing this paſſage in St. Paul with the paſſage in Iſaiah to which he alludes in the two laſt verſes of chap. x, I am led to make this concluſion, viz. that the following order of things may be underſtood, from the ſeven laſt chapters of Iſaiah, to be expected to take place upon our Lord's coming. In chap. lx. a call to the Church of Chriſt, to ariſe to her glory and exaltation. In chap. lxi, a ſong of joy and thankſgiving, as well as a proclamation for a day of rejoicing; as alſo, a day of wrath and vengeance. In chap. lxii, the celebration of the firſt, with the marriage of the Lamb, who brings his recompence with him for his ſervants, the prophets, and thoſe that fear his name, both ſmall and great. In chap. lxiii, the day of wrath and vengeance, in which he deſtroys them that deſtroy the earth; but, in the latter part of it, we read of the humiliation and contrition of the Jews, which continues to the end of chap. lxiv. In chap. lxv, they are provoked to jealouſy by the preference given to the Chriſtian church, which I conceive to be the jealouſy alluded to by St. Paul. They are at firſt rejected and reproved, but a remnant of them is at length (if they are not all) received into favour. In chap. lxvi, there is a call to all nations and tongues, to come and ſee the glory of the Lord, and receive conſolation in Jeruſalem. All which correſponds with the Rev. of St. John, inaſmuch as the kingdom of God (as appears from both,) is to be ſet open to mankind by degrees, as they may be capable of receiving it. After the reſuſcitation of the witneſſes, the temple in heaven is to be opened, and the ark of the covenant is to be diſcloſed; but, after the marriage of the Lamb, he will open heaven itſelf, and all the nations of the earth will be bleſſed in the ſeed of Abraham *.

IULUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12, 1799.

ON Sunday, July 7, after a ride of ten miles, I attended divine ſervice in Lichfield cathedral; and though myſelf unknown to any clergyman or others connected with that beautiful church, yet I have many years known Dr. Alcock, Meſſrs. Saville, Birch, Warren, &c. &c. names of celebrity in the muſical world; and with much pleaſure have often heard them. The Doctor looks as well as he did twenty years ago; and the muſical powers of Mr. Saville ſeem no way impaired.

A fine *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, and *Introit*, were ſung; alſo, part of the 8th Pſalm, old verſion, to a very muſical and pleaſant tune. I need not obſerve, that there is a very ſtriking difference in melody and effect, in the performance of the metrical Pſalms, in cathedrals and country village choirs. The boys, ten in number, ſing exceeding well, and two of them in particular. There was an excellent ſermon by a clergyman whoſe name I do not know †. In the afternoon-ſervice, a fine *Magnificat*, and *Nunc Dimittis*, and a plaintive anthem from the 137th Pſalm; the laſt verſe of which, the compoſer very judiciouſly omitted ſetting to muſic.

I have no occaſion to give any deſcription of the cathedral, as that is ſufficiently done already by others more competent; but I obſerved that there has been ſome altera-

* See Lowth's notes on Iſaiah, and Dr. Whitby's Appendix to the xith of Romans. Neither of which however elucidate theſe paſſages very ſatisfactorily. The humble office of an interceſſor is not very eaſily reconciled with the abſolute power of a Sovereign and Lord of all in heaven and in earth. It ſhould ſeem, that when it ſhall pleaſe him to take up the latter, he will lay down the former.

† Moſt probably the eloquent Sacrift.

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tions made ſince I was in it about two years ago; and, in order to be underſtood, I muſt refer your readers to the ichnography, or ground-plan of the church, in Browne Willis's Cathedrals (1723), printed alſo in Mr. Shaw's Hiſtory of Staffordſhire. The biſhop's conſiſtory and St. Stephen's chapel, in the North-tranſept, marked E E, which were incloſed formerly, are now laid open, and the conſiſtory is removed to a room marked in the plan P. and there called the prebendaries veſtry, but, though ſo called, was never uſed as ſuch ſince I knew the church, but ſerved as a lumber-room.

This is now very elegantly fitted up as a court-room, with a ſeat, canopy, and bench, for the judge, and a large ſquare table covered with green cloth, for the proctors, &c. to ſit at; with ſeats for others who may have buſineſs there. There is alſo a handſome fire-place; and ſome new windows have been ſet up.

This room opens into the South choral aiſle, and is neatly floored with oak. The places in the South-tranſept, marked I. K. called the dean's conſiſtory and vicars veſtry, have alſo been laid open ſome time; and monuments of Mr. Garrick and Dr. Johnſon ſet up againſt the Eaſtern wall. On the north ſide the church, there was a door which faced a fine walk with trees, and the biſhop's palace. This door, which gave admittance to the chapter-houſe, (an oblong octagon room, over which is the library), is now filled up, and a new window ſet in the place; ſo that there is no admittance to thoſe handſome Gothic rooms, but from the inſide of the church; and the angles of the North-tranſept have been alſo repaired and ſtrengthened, at the time the above plan was taken, in 1723. The library, marked S in the plan, was a detached building near the North-Weſt angle of the North croſs; but it has been demoliſhed near 50 years. This was not amiſs, as it muſt, when ſtanding, have diſfigured the uniformity of the cathedral, which, in general, is the moſt regular of any I know. Much has been ſaid for, and againſt, the alterations made in it within the laſt ten years; but one thing is certain, that it wanted repair. This has been thoroughly done within, and in a great meaſure without. Before that time the place was beautiful, and it is ſo now. One of the alterations, however, was a great improvement, for, previous to them, the congregation moved from the choir to the nave or body of the church, during the ſinging of the Nicene creed, to hear the ſermon, as the pulpit, and many pews, were then there: theſe have been all taken away, and a new pulpit, and many neat oak-pews, erected in the choir, where the auditory remain until the whole ſervice is over. This, I think, is much for the beſt; but I am not ſo clear but that the choir might have been lengthened about ten yards, without taking in the whole of St. Mary's chapel, to the Eaſt, as it is now certainly too long for the width. But then, if this addition only had taken place, the effect of a new altar-piece window, of painted glaſs, could not have been produced; the ſubject of which, is the figure of Chriſt riſing from the ſepulchre. I noticed ſome coats of arms on the outſide the church, in ſtone, over the elegant Gothic door in the middle of the South-tranſept; one of which, on the right of the arms of the ſee, is, a chevron between 3 ducks, each having a ſmall bough in his bill; another on the other ſide is, Ermine, on a bend, 3 annulets. Higher up is another coat, viz. within a lozenge (or woman's) ſhield, Or, a lion rampant, double queu'd; and for a creſt, over an eſquire's helmet, a bear and ragged ſtaff. As I do not know whoſe arms theſe were, I ſhould be much obliged

obliged for ſome information reſpecting *them* from ſome of your heraldic correſpondents. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *B.M. Jan.* 1.

NO leſs a friend to the regular practitioners of medicine, and the propriety of the College enforcing the authority entruſted to them, and which is their duty to do, than your correſpondent Philomathematos, LXIX. 1041; I cannot behold, without the greateſt regret, eſtabliſhments ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription for a particular purpoſe, and committed to the care of regular phyſicians and apothecaries, converted to ſcenes of quackery and experiment; and thus the lives of many ſubjects trifled with, and very probably new diſeaſes added to the already too numerous diſorders unavoidably concomitant with human nature. It has been the general cuſtom, when any dangerous experiments were to be made, not to endanger the lives of good ſubjects, but to obtain the concurrence of the State, to make the neceſſary experiments on thoſe, whoſe lives were become forfeited to the juſtice of the offended laws of their country; and this was not even done, without their own concurrence, and a pardon in caſe of recovery. This has been done, in order to prove the efficacy of ſtyptics and aſtringents, on the introduction of inoculation, and in other caſes, which do not immediately occur to my recollection.

Yet, ſuch is the practice of our times, that regular phyſicians are not aſhamed to boaſt of having inoculated 600 for the Cow-pox *, in a regular eſtabliſhed hoſpital for inoculation for the ſmall-pox, a practice moſt ſucceſsfully eſtabiſhed, *Deo adjuvante*. Thus is the good deſign of the ſubſcribers both abuſed and counteracted, and ſo many ſubjects ſent into the world, under the pleaſing conſolation of having undergone that former ſcourge of human nature, and ready to lend their aſſiſtance to others afflicted with that diſeaſe, which it is not yet aſcertained but they may be liable to contract, and may fall a victim to. How far the Court of Conſcience will acquit ſuch practitioners, who have thus acted without the concurrence of the College, or under authority of the State, muſt be left to their own feelings, even if they can eſcape the breach of the ſixth commandment, or what I conſider the injured laws of their country.

I am, farther, much diſſatisfied in ſeeing Metallic Tractors introduced into the practice of a member of the College. I will, however, venture to be ſo far of a quack, as to recommend a practice, from which I ſhould expect ſuperior efficacy:—for the afflicted perſon to touch and count every metallic tractor round Bloomſbury ſquare; and, if not ſufficiently fatigued thereby, to proceed round Bedford, Queen, and the Foundling, ſquares, until they find a good appetite for their dinner. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

BEING amongſt the Engliſh Lakes part of the winter of 1797–8, I felt an irreſiſtible wiſh to re-viſit *Buttermere*; that I might ſee, what I formerly called "the *incomparable* Scale Force water-fall,"

* Brit. Crit. vol. XIII. p. 79. It appears, that the diſeaſe was unknown to the cow-keepers near London. May we not ſuppoſe it to have been introduced by the experiments made of it? as in the Reports, reviewed vol. XIV. 632, it appears to have broke out in Gray's-Inn Lane.

See Reports on Inoculation, Brit. Crit. vol. XIV. p. 432. From this it appears, that the Cow-pox is ſometimes a ſevere and even dangerous diſeaſe. 85 of 400 patients had from 100 to 1000 puſtules; in one, the pocks were confluent, and one child died convulſed during the eruption fever; and, Ditto, p. 456, declared to be ſimilar only to the chicken-pox; and, in Dr. Beddoes' Medical and Phyſical Contributions, ſpeaking of the Cow-pox, he endeavours to diſprove the opinion, that perſons who have at any time been infected with the Cow-pox are ſecured from receiving the infection of the ſmall-pox.

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bound up in icicles; but my grand intention was, to ſettle an account with my own mind; and do away any falſe pride, which the handſome things ſaid of a young creature at Buttermere might have diſordered her with.

Jan. 8, 1798, I left the Salutation-inn, at Ambleſide, where I always feel myſelf at home; there, "A Fortnight's Ramble" originated, and a great part of the poem on Windermere was written. We had an exhilarating clear atmoſphere, and not a breath of air. Graſmere valley and lake were in the ſweeteſt view; the reflection in the water of the ſheep grazing on the iſland was moſt famous, and the tones of the wether-bells, as they nibbled along, delightful muſic. Beſides, the ſurface ſhewed, what I never obſerved before, a ſugar-loaf top of ſnow, peeping amongſt other hills, apparently to the naked eye all of the ſame height; but the leſſer hills were green or rough as Nature formed them. No one could have paſſed this ſcene, without half an hour's admiration, and particular attention to the chaſte ſummit; which proves it to be a mountain, on the higheſt part of which only there was then ſnow.

A rock on the top of Helm Crag exactly reſembles a thirteen-inch ſea-mortar, ready to burſt forth her formidable ſhell at 45 degrees elevation; military men would be much ſtruck with it; and yet it had formerly eſcaped my notice, till a gentleman deſired me to obſerve it. I then went to Robert Newton's, and took care to order a cup of his "good woman's preſerved gooſeberries" at breakfaſt, and was made a great deal of. I had no ſooner breakfaſted, but was ſhewn by Robert a near path to the high road; and ſeeing a perſon bruſhing up it, I made ſuch expedition I overtook a clergyman of the county before he had ſurmounted it; like myſelf, he was on foot to Keſwick, to take advantage of this very fine day. There cannot be a better road, and the varieties in view are ſuperb, or pleaſing; I had never walked farther than Graſmere that way. The returning look from the top of the road into the valley, overpowered me with delight; the icy gems that ſtudded the oppoſite hills, on which the ſun had influence, were innumerable; this quiet vale, thus bedecked, was ſuperior to whatever the ſtrongeſt fancy could conceive; and I am certain, as we ſaw it, muſt always live in my companion's remembrance. I have a ſtronger proof than any thing I can ſay, of the indelible appearance of this valley, and ſhall go aſide from my preſent walk to make it known. On my return from this excurſion, I had ſtopped at the Cherry-tree, the half-way houſe, and learnt that the chearful old woman, ſpoken of in the Ramble, was dead; the other, now 84, was nurſing a ſickly-looking infant, which ſhe held in her withered arms with much affection, and bitterly lamented that colds had been very prevalent, and fatal to the children about them. The houſe looked ſo gloomy to what it formerly did to me, I haſtened out of it, although I was feebly aſked if I choſe to have a bed; and ſoon overtook a weary old ſoldier, that ſeemed to toddle on, overcome by fatigue. He told me he had walked that morning from Whitehaven, that he was haſtening to Liverpool, to chaſtiſe a captain of a ſhip, with the crab-ſtick in his hand, for cruelly treating his ſon when at ſea. I ſoon drew him from that diſagreeable ſubject, "to ſhoulder his ſtaffe," and talk the fights he had been in. As we advanced, and I pointed to the mortar on the crag, he was quite delighted with the remark, and ſaid,—"that bull-dog looks as if it was going to open upon us, to hinder our paſſing the Gaut;" and of himſelf, when he came to a full command of Graſmere, he thus ſpoke—"Forty years ago

ago I firſt came this road, a recruit from Whitehaven—I thought this ſight at the bottom of the hill very beautiful—I have paſſed it ſeveral times ſince, and have been all over the world; it is ſixteen years ſince I laſt ſaw it, and I have never ſeen any thing ſo pretty." The unadulterated taſte of an uneducated veteran is my excuſe for the digreſſion; and the trueſt compliment Graſmere ever received.

I was entertained with many anecdotes, by the clergyman, of particular people, in the different valleys we croſſed; and his information would have been very uſeful, had I *ever* thought of publiſhing this. On my expreſſing a wiſh to avoid the town of Keſwick, he led me by the head of Derwentwater, by that part which had been ſo cruelly diſpoiled of its venerable oaks by the Greenwich-hoſpital commiſſioners, and which robbed that beautiful lake of a grand and irreparable feature; the boughs were wont to be ſo thick and entwined, boys could paſs from one branch to another, through an immenſe wood. My companion went with me to the bridge, purpoſely to point out a path to the parſonage-houſe; that common ſtation of lake-fanciers, and by which I was to proceed.

We had paſſed the foot of gigantic HELVELLYN, and I was now beneath "*the giant Skeddaw.*" The baſe was much decorated with furze-buſhes, in ſummer-like bloom. The froſt occaſioned this part of the road to be uneven, and diſagreeable. I paſſed Little Croſthwaite, and was directed to the border of Baſſenthwaite-water, at this time ſeen to greater diſadvantage than any other lake, having been lately ſo overflowed: many trees were torn from their beds, and it was very ſwampy; I had conſequently a moſt uncomfortable walk to the inn at Ouſe bridge, near the outlet of the lake; where I cloſed the day in a good room, over a Chriſtmas gooſe-pye, and by a blazing fire.

In the morning I hugged my bed, thinking, from the roaring of the lake, there was a ſtorm; and was aſtoniſhed, when I drew myſelf out, to find the day as calm as the preceding: this effect was occaſioned by a "*bottom wind*," of which ſo much has been ſaid, and whoſe turbulent powers require to be ſeen to form an idea of, and cannot be contemplated upon without emphatic admiration towards the inviſible Creator of wonders.

The land here is much better than about Ambleſide, or Hawkeſhead, but not ſo rich in wood: the hills and the mountains were in ſuch new ſhapes, and varied cloathing, I was gratified; and many houſes about the lake muſt in ſummer have ſome ſumptuous views, that are now in diſorder; and pleaſing ones, which are now ſwampy, and defiled with coarſe reeds. The dirt on the highway is deep, but the bottom ſound. In ſhort, there is nothing to induce us to pay Baſſenthwaite-water a ſecond winter viſit.

On ſtarting I hurried on to Cockermouth, and walked up to the caſtle to admire the view from it; thence, towards Lorton, and went through a beautiful ſummer valley, which the river Cocker waters in his paſſage from Crummack-lake. I paſſed Lowes Chapel, and had many formidable ſtrides to take, over rugged and unbeaten ground, before I could be within a certain compaſs of my firſt object, *Scale Force Water-fall.* Not that I ſuppoſed the effect could be ſo enchanting as in the ſtate I had deſcribed it in; for motion is the very life of caſcades: but I conceived its then Gothic ſtyle would be a *new* kind of beauty to me. I ſat ſome time upon a ſtone, very much pleaſed with my ſolitary ſituation, and the manly thoughts which crowded upon me. The time of the day would not allow me to reſt long. I made very many efforts to overcome the glaſſy hill; and although I had ſharp nails in the balls of my ſhoes, and large ſtubbs to the

he heels, with a pike to my hazle-tick, my efforts were uſeleſs; I tumbled twice, and ſlid bodily down the hill again. Difficulties increaſed my ideas of its magnificent ſtate; beſides the innate diſlike we feel in being overcome. I changed the mode of attack, and took a ſweep by the left; the riſe through which we had in the ſummer 1792 been wet by ſplaſhes from looſe ſtones, and which having in the Ramble called "*beau-traps*," one of your correſpondents wiſhed for an explanation.

Although the ſurface was ice, the rough graſs and water oozing through had made it both hollow and rotten. I ſoon got over my ſhoe tops, and up to one knee, and I then felt myſelf conquered, gave up the purſuit, and determined to bear a great diſappointment with due meekneſs; but could not nevertheleſs help reſting upon my thoughts, and deeply regretting the ſight I had loſt.

I had a bad mile and a half of this uneven ſlippery road, and night was cloſing faſt. Too wet to care where I trod, I kept on the margin of Crummack-lake, till I had paſſed the head of it; and reached an apology for a bridge, over the rapid brook that fills the lake: half the hand-rail of the bridge was forced away, with only a narrow birch-tree and broken turf in a ſeparation between it and a crooked plank; I ſtood conſidering how I was to get over, and congratulated myſelf on being a good ſwimmer, in caſe I ſhould be douſed in the attempt. To wait for aſſiſtance would have been uſeleſs; the paſſage was too well known by the natives to be truſted to, and ſtrangers were never ſeen at this ſeaſon of the year; no houſe was within call; and I had not ſeen a human being for ſeveral hours. What could a weary ſtranger do? I got a pole, and thumped againſt the planks to try their ſtrength; finding they did not give way, and having fixed upon ſome oziers I would attempt to ſeize in caſe of a plunge, I firſt threw my faithful hazle over, mounted aſtride, with my ſhoes in one hand, and coat acroſs my ſhoulder: luckily theſe honeſt cautions were uſeleſs, for I crept over in ſafety. After jumping about a little, the natural conſequence of an eſcape, I became as bold as a lion; though muſt frankly confeſs, there were certain qualms about me, when at the other ſide, which were ſomewhat akin to fear.

I was all hurry to reach the village of *Buttermere*, and made up to the public-houſe, in which I was received by the chief object of this Ramble; and was given to underſtand I might have a bed, but ſhould be much diſturbed, as they were going to have an annual dance, for the benefit of one *Aſkew*, a blind fidler of Whitehaven.

Nothing could more delight me than this information, becauſe, amidſt the life and unaffected mazes of a ruſtic dance, an obſerver can look deeply into the hearts of the happy throng.

This Aſkew, by the bye, is not only a great favourite with the Cumberland lads and laſſes, but has much more muſical ſkill than inſpires the itinerants of his profeſſion; and much more humour in playing, than many who have the advantage of eyes to lead them by. And though he does not come up to old blind *Metcalfe*, of Harrowgate, who has made ſo many roads and built ſo many bridges, like him he can find his way every where; and can actually go (where there are paths) over theſe tremendous mountains unattended. "*His ſtaff*," he ſays, is "*his friend, and his God his guide.*" I found him at dinner, having juſt arrived; and I mellowed his meat with ſome ſound beer. I was no ſooner ſeated in a two-armed chair, but the daughter of the houſe, ſeeing the dirty condition of my legs, brought me ere I aſked ſome warm water, and her old father's ſhoes and ſtockings: as this unaffected kindneſs was performing about me, how true to my heart it was to find,

I was

I was unremembered amidſt my friends.

This *Mary* is the young perſon deſcribed five years and a half ago, under the character of

"SALLY OF BUTTERMERE."

My dinner, being cold corned ſurloin of moſt marbled beef, was ſoon ready, and fire in a ſmall room prepared for me. I was waited upon by Mary, and contrived to joke away famouſly, and the dirtineſs of the walls gave me a fine opportunity; for I obſerved writing in Greek, in Latin, in French, and Engliſh, upon them; all about her, and which I gave her to underſtand were the probable reaſons of the walls not having been lately white-waſhed. Her denial too much crimſoned her face, for me to believe her; and the next morning I ſaw the compliments *in Engliſh* were rubbed out.

Here is a noble field of thought! which, if the reader underſtandeth, will rejoice him—and if he does not—it matters not. Mary's hair, ſo ornamental when we before ſaw her, was folded under her cap; ſhe went out to prepare for the dance; on my calling ſuddenly, ſhe inſtantly came in; her hair was down her back rather darker coloured, remarkably thick, and near a yard long: and I regretted it was going to be concealed under a cap. The blind man had expreſſed himſelf ſo well, I wiſhed to hear more, and ordered a pipe to my firſt ſeat in the chimney-corner; not doubting but I ſhould paſs very well, both by my dreſs and talk, for a farmer.

About 7 o'clock, a well-dreſſed young man, full 6 feet high, roſy as the morning, with fine black eyes and hair, of a ſweet countenance, was the firſt perſon that came in; and I drew him into converſation. From this youth's early arrival, and from the modeſty of his ſpeech, I could not help wiſhing, and even thinking, that he was Mary's favourite; and I determined to obſerve accordingly. At eight, I heard a diſtant burſt of laughs, and, gueſſing the cauſe, ordered Aſkew to play, as quick as poſſible, "Come haſte to this wedding;" and a rare parcel of lads and laſſes ruſhed in. I gueſſed this muſic would hinder them from immediately eying the ſtranger; for I knew every body in theſe ſequeſtered valleys are the moſt inquiſitive and obſerving in the world; beſides, I half buried myſelf in a cloud of ſmoke. Some of them ſtopped to tap Aſkew on the back; ſome ſhook the old woman of the houſe by the hand, and ſome *peer'd* through the cloudy atmoſphere at my phiz.—All this was done in a minute, when up ſtairs they clattered, and a reel commenced.

There was not one of them but curioſity ſoon brought down to have a peep at me; and I had, I was pleaſed to ſee, a few courteous looks from ſome pretty girls.—I had ſmoked the little all of tobacco in the houſe, and now felt myſelf ſufficiently acquainted to go amongſt them.—They were the very roſieſt-cheeked mortals I ever ſaw;—the men kept excellent time, and rattled on the floor with variety of ſtops; the women danced as eaſily as the men determinedly. The dance was never long; and the moment the fidler ceaſed, another ſet that were ready called a freſh tune, and began. I was glad to notice the black-eyed youth hand out *Mary* and another young girl, and call for a reel; and, I honeſtly ſay, I never ſaw more graceful dancing, or a woman of finer figure to ſet it off, than in *Mary of Buttermere*. I was delighted that this exhibition laſted three times longer than any former one. The fidler knew how well ſhe danced; indeed, he had told me, and ſaid, "ſhe ſhall ſet herſelf off before you." At the concluſion, the youth turned round to *Mary*, and moſt reſpectfully bent one knee, then led her, I thought, not unwillingly to her ſeat. Here was a field for a rural obſerver.

I now went down ſtairs, and had the pleaſure to hear my health drunk. Some of them, underſtanding

ing there was not any more tobacco to be procured, came and opened all their little papers in the diſh; and they agreed, that "I was yan of the cheerieſt ſtreangers they had e'er ſeen he Buttermere:" ſuch like expreſſions were ſure to enliven, and I was by this too much a part of this happy groupe, to continue at my pipe; however, I juſt took ſome more whiffs, to let them ſee I did not refuſe their ready gifts.

A ſtout man, more than ſix foot, belonging to Lorton, about this time entered, and moſt piteouſly regretted he had not known of the dance, as his iron-bound clogs were too heavy to dance in: mine being by this time dry, I offered to lend them for the night; but he had the diſappointment to find them too ſhort; or, he ſaid, "they would ha done very weel;" though by the bye they weighed 2lbs 7 ounces.—However, he ſoon was amongſt the dancers, and footed it away in his ſtocking-feet; and after they were worn out, barefooted.

At eleven, the females all came down ſtairs; and the old mother waited upon me at their deſire, "to requeſt I would go into the parlour, and partake of a Chriſtmas cuſtom." A large bowl was upon a diſh full of what they called "Pouſeoudi," or an ale-poſſet, with ſome rum and plenty of nutmeg, ſugar, and bread. Spoons garniſhed the diſh, and every body was to take one: upon the women finding there was a ſpoon wanting (as I of courſe let them firſt help themſelves), they one and all offered me theirs, and *Mary* flew out of the room and brought in another. We then, on a kind of ſignal, began; and moſt excellent and ſtomach-warming it was; when we had finiſhed about three-quarters of the bowl, ſome one recommended that we ſhould leave the reſt for the old mother, becauſe ſhe had made it ſo good; inſtantly every ſpoon was on the diſh; and I am not certain, whether this natural civility both to me and to the old woman did not warm my heart more than the good poſſet.

While thus feaſting, the men were not idle; and all manner of ſounding ſteps, from the ſhuffle of pumps to the force of iron-clad ſhoes, were labouring over our heads, with the variety of ſound attributed to a Dutch concert.

Several times, when Mary and her female friend came down to have their own talk, the black-eyed ſwain was in her wake, but did not follow them into the parlour; once indeed I perſuaded him to come in, but they joked him out again; and, finding myſelf ſufficiently intimate to have my joke too, I took his part, and learnt—"We make nothing of him, he's only a next-door neighbour,—*that's all.*" I ſhrewdly gueſſed he was next neighbour to the heart; but was rather more certain that Mary was in his. I told them, I had ſomewhere read of a "Sally of Buttermere," and aſked which was her? The friend replied, "My name is *Sally*; but this Mary here is the Sally the South-country-man wrote about, and I love her above all the world." Some of the lads were getting mellow and noiſy; and I had in conſequence a famous ſhare of chat with the fair two; whom I could not avoid giving a decided preference over many other buxom laſſes.

Mary Robinſon has really a heavenly countenance, yet is ſhe far from a perfect beauty; and in a few years ſhe may even grow too large ever to have been thought what ſhe now is. She is nineteen, and very tall; her voice is ſweetly modulated; and in every point of manners ſhe appeared ſuch as might be fitted

"Or, to ſhine in Courts with unaffected eaſe," &c.

On ſpeaking about her hair, her friend immediately unpinned her cap, and let it afloat; and, at my requeſt, that natural ornament was left to flow.

It was pleaſant to ſee all the women

women well and plainly dreſſed in neat check-aprons, a uſeful and becoming part of rural dreſs; nevertheleſs we had a fine glare of ribbons.

About two, the party went, as they had come, all together. A homely bed ſerved me as well as a bed of down could have done; for the hurry both of body and mind, in ſo intereſting a day, chaſed away ſleep; yet I had a ſufficiency to be refreſhed. In the morning, our heroine was in her working dreſs; and ſhe exhibited juſt enough of hair, to convince me that ſhe had taken my hint properly.

The weather was louring; and I did not wiſh, in caſe of a downfall, to be entombed in Buttermere; therefore, taking the opportunity of our being alone, I told her I knew the author of a Fortnight's Ramble, and as ſuch had ſomething to ſay to her; ſhe curtſied reſpectfully; and taking her by the hand I began:

"*Mary*, I wrote it, and rejoice in having had ſuch an opportunity of minutely obſerving the propriety of your behaviour. You may remember, I adviſed you in that Book never to leave your native valley. Your age and ſituation require the utmoſt care. Strangers will come, and have come, purpoſely to ſee you; and ſome of them with very bad intentions. We hope you will never ſuffer from them; but never ceaſe to be upon your guard. You really are not ſo handſome as you promiſed to be; and I have long wiſhed, by converſation like this, to do away what miſchief the flattering character I gave of you may expoſe you to. Be merry and wiſe."

She told me, ſhe ſincerely thanked me, and ſaid, "I hope, Sir, I ever have, and truſt I always ſhall take care of myſelf."

I then gave her a hearty ſalute; bade her *farewell!* and, teeming with good wiſhes towards my fellow mortals, *toiled* out of *the Valley of Buttermere*.

A Rambler.

Mr. Urban, *Oxford, Nov.* 28.

YOUR Reviewer, vol. LXIX, p. 412, mentioning *Mr. W. Smith's addreſs to the people of Ireland, being the ſubſtance of his ſpeech delivered in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on the ſubject of a legiſlative union*, ſtates, that "Mr. Smith is a Catholic, and has a ſeat in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, &c." This repreſentation appears to have contributed to produce in your next Magazine, p. 467, a very indignant letter from R. B. reprobating (with rather more of warmth, as from your note you ſeemed to think, than the ſubject required) the practice of applying to Papiſts the denomination of Catholics. This is a very ancient grievance; and R. B. may find, in Milton's controverſial writings, ſome diſquiſitions concerning it, from which poſſibly he may derive both edification and amuſement*. My quarrel with your Reviewer ariſes not from his uſe of the word *Catholic*, but from his not knowing that profeſſion of the Popiſh religion diſqualifies from ſitting in either Houſe of Iriſh Parliament. Mr. Smith is moſt certainly not a Romaniſt. In the laſt Iriſh Parliament he ſat for Laneſborough; and in the preſent he ſits for Donegal. He is one of the King's counſel, only ſon of Sir Michael Smith, bart. (one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer), and nephew to Dr. Duigenan, that arch-champion of the Proteſtant cauſe. He has however, I believe, ſupported the claims of the Iriſh Roman Catholics; and, I underſtand, has ſome Roman catholic connexions. He received a principal part of his education in England, was a gentleman commoner of Chriſt Church, and, if I miſtake not, took a degree in the Univerſity. Whether the habits which he may have contracted, or the connexions which he may have formed, in conſequence of his Engliſh education, have at all influenced his ſentiments on the ſubject of union;

* Milton was ſomewhat witty, as well as angry, on this very important topic. The word *Catholic* in its etymological meaning ſignifies, as we all know, *univerſal*; and Milton makes himſelf very merry with the term *Roman Catholic*, or *particular univerſal*, which he facetiouſly calls a Pope's bull.

and

and, if so, whether this influence has operated by extinction or creation of prejudices, are questions which I shall not undertake to decide. I may however be permitted to observe, that I have received much pleasure and instruction from perusal of his address to the *people of Ireland*, and of his *answer to the Speaker's speech*; and that I consider both these publications to contain much important information, acute reasoning, and sound constitutional learning, and to prove that the author must be an excellent scholar, a profound lawyer, an enlightened statesman, and a sincere patriot.

Yours, &c. X. X.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 4.

LILBURN Church, in Northamptonshire, *(Pl. II.)*, consists of a nave, North and South aile, and chancel, leaded, and a South porch tiled. At the West end is a tower steeple, in which are four bells. The church and chancel are 81 feet 3 inches long; the church 43 feet broad; the chancel 15 feet 8 inches.

The advowson belonged antiently to the earls of Leicester; and by them was given to the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis; and at the Dissolution was granted by the Crown to the lord of the manor, which it still accompanies.

The inside contains nothing very remarkable; but the township is famous for having been the site of a Roman citadel; and old coins are frequently found here. B. L.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 19.

IT always gives me pleasure to see gentlemen of considerable talents and eminent literary acquirements applying themselves to the illustration of the sacred Scriptures; and to remark biblical and classical learning going hand in hand, and *taking sweet counsel together*. I have lately been perusing with much satisfaction the Rev. Mr. Weston's *conjectures on various passages in the New Testament*, with a specimen subjoined of *Notes on the Old Testament*. I was struck with his illustration of Joshua x. 12. where he supposes that the object of Joshua's *injunction* was not a miraculous *prolongation* of the sun's light, but only a *diminution*, or "withholding" of its heat, so as "to enable Joshua's army to fight a whole day in a hot country at the summer solstice, which it would have been impossible to have done under a clear meridian sun." The observation is ingenious.—The heat in that country was intense, (see Harmer, vol. I. p. 4.); and it seems to have been impossible to continue a battle, or the pursuit of an enemy, beyond the hour of noon. Accordingly, it is said, (Sam. xi. 11.) that Saul and his army *slew the Ammonites, until the heat of the day*. The moderation of heat was therefore as necessary a *desideratum*, as the prolongation of light.

I much doubt, however, if the historical fact can possibly be interpreted otherwise than as being of that highly miraculous kind which it has been commonly understood to be. But Mr. Weston's observation, in conjunction with the circumstances of the narration, may lead us to consider it in another point of view from that in which it is usually regarded. The time, I believe, has generally been supposed to be at, or about, noon, when this injunction, or prayer of Joshua, was uttered; and when the miraculous *circumstance* took place. It is indeed said, that *the sun stood still in the midst of heaven:* but there can be no occasion whatever to confine the sense of these words to the sun's being in, or near, its meridian. Neither has this prevented some persons from supposing the time to have been evening; and that Joshua prayed for a prolongation of day-light, when the sun was just going to set. Now, Sir, I would suppose the time to have been early morning; and that the sun had

had just risen, while the moon (somewhat past *the full*) was nearly setting, and still perfectly visible. In this case, the propriety of the address to them both, for the prolongation of the temperate hour of morning, to enable Joshua to complete his victory, is particularly striking. The situation of Joshua seems to confirm this. Having attacked the five kings of *Gibeon*, he puts them to flight, and pursues them by *Bethoron*, to *Azekah*. His course lay therefore nearly, if not directly, westward; *Ajalon* in the tribe of *Dan* being directly before him in the *west*, and *Gibeon* immediately behind him in the east. In this situation, as day advanced, he would see the moon sinking before him, as the sun began to rise in the opposite point of the horizon, and to elevate itself just over Gibeon, behind him.

From these circumstances we may, I think, collect, that the time was *certainly* morning; and that the *Ajalon* here intended was in the tribe of *Dan*; for there were two other *Ajalons*; one in the tribe of *Ephraim*, and one in the tribe of *Zebulon*.

We may also observe, that Joshua had a moon-light night for his march from *Gilgal*, whence *he went up all night* (verse 7.); and for commencing his attack.

If these observations are at all worth insertion in your valuable Miscellany, they are much at your service. If my idea is an erroneous one, some of your learned correspondents may perhaps condescend to correct it.

I take this opportunity of saying, that I should be much obliged to any of your readers, who could point at the passage in Æschylus, respecting the silence of the sun, referred to by Mr. Weston, with a—"*locus non occurrit.*" C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Little Queen-street*.

HOW comes it, that, when nations bear the name of their first father, the world will not pay any attention to it? If I announced myself to an Antiquary as named *Gilbert*, should I not be surprized to hear him, without the smallest addition of authority, or the least pretended similarity of sound, very coolly set down some *Otho* as my progenitor? Yet this is the case with the Spaniards. From remotest antiquity to the present age they have been IBERI, a name more directly formed from *Eber*, the great-grandson of *Shem*, than even *Hebrews*, the name of his acknowledged descendants. A principal river of Spain is the *Ebro*, formerly the *Iberus*; and a principal town *Ebura*, now *Evora*. But Italy and Spain were both Hesperia—Greater and Less. With permission of Grecians, I shall make Hesperia, *Heberia*. Arabia allowedly signifies West; and when written *Ereb*, as it often appears to have been, is a direct transposition of the two syllables of *Eber*; probably intended, merely to distinguish Abraham's children, by Hagar, from his descendants by Sarah *. In Italy too we have the *Tyber*; probably the first river that was there met with by emigrating Eberians or Iberians. But we also read of the *Peligni* in Italy, and *Peleg* was *Eber's* eldest son. We meet with the *Marsi* also; probably descended from *Mash*, a grandson of Shem. Now let us take a trip to France. The Gauls were originally Celts. Be it so; and who were Celts? Why *Salaites*, the descendants of *Salah*, *Eber's* father. And what is the Salique Law, whose fountain has been as recondite as that of the Nile? Why, the Salaic.

This is all plain English, Mr. Urban; and why, because a blind horse has been pursuing these genealogies, without rhyme, reason, analogy, or etymology, from Gomer, the son of Japhet, all others are to follow him I cannot conceive. But, because this will be answered from Genesis, I will make this matter plain Scripture as well as plain English.

* There is a more *nice* reason; but this will do for the present.

LILBORN CHURCH, NORTH.RE

Gent. Mag. Jan. 1800. Pl. II. p. 25.

I. Ingmate del et Sculp.

gliſh. The reaſon then given for Gomer will be from Gen. x. 5, "Of theſe were the *Iſles* of the Gentiles peopled." And ſo this has ſtood the perſpicacity of hiſtorians and antiquaries for centuries upon centuries, and ſerved them to prove that the *Continent* was peopled by them! This is not all. It ſhould appear, that *Shem* led the way in all emigrations: for Noah ſays of Japhet, "he ſhall dwell in the tents of Shem." Now, whether this means, that he ſhould ſucceed to a ſettlement deſerted by them, or ſhould follow his ſteps into new lands, it proves the ſame fact of Shem's prior emigrations. I ſhall advance a conjecture, in ſupport of this circumſtance, from Grecian Mythological Hiſtory. The Oracle of Dodona has been already referred by ſome to Dodanim, a grandſon of Japhet: but it is allowed to have *firſt* belonged to the Pelaſgi; who were probably the deſcendants of Peleg, already named *.

I have ſaid, that Iſles are not Continents. It is aſked, what Iſles the ſons of Japhet peopled? Why, as *Javan* was one ſon, I anſwer, the *Iſland* of *Java* for one Iſland.

The very meaning of *Eber* is *paſſing over*. It has the farther meaning of *Anger*. And what nations, both as to religious intolerance, and the revenge of private quarrels by aſſaſſination, better ſupport this characteriſtic of *Eber*, than the Spaniards and Italians? I ſuſpect the Greek word Βαρβαρος to mean nothing but *ſuperlative Hebrew*; tenaciouſly maintaining his priſtine ferocity, and unembued with, or ſpurning, the edulcorations of learning and the arts. This etymon is confirmed by the derivatives containing the real Hebrew ſuperlative, which is ſimply a repetition; as good, good! Eber, eber! or, with St. Paul, a Hebrew of the Hebrews.

* There were Pelaſgi alſo in Italy. Might not the Greek πελαγος have become the appellative of the ſea, from the ſons of Peleg being conſiderable, or the firſt navigators?

I thought to conclude; but muſt add another argument. It is ſaid, that the dwelling of Shem's ſons was "from Meſha as thou goeſt unto *Sephar*, a mountain of the Eaſt." Whether this firſt Sephar were or were not Spain, is of no conſequence; becauſe they could very well transfer the name of one place to another, as all Europe have done with reſpect to their American ſettlements: but Sephar is as good an etymon for Spain as Hiſpal, Shapkar, or Saphar: and *the Jews actually do underſtand* SPAIN *as meant by* SEPHARAD in the 20th verſe of Obadiah. GILBERT.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

THE difference of opinion that has been ſaid to prevail in the bench of biſhops, relative to the wearing or not wearing wigs, has induced me to offer you a few thoughts on the ſubject. I do not mean to enter into the queſtion, if a queſtion it can be, whether artificial or natural hair is the moſt proper for the head of a prelate, or whether any thing can be ſo little like capillary nature as a biſhop's wig. It is, indeed, a coſtly piece of dreſs; and I doubt not but many a curate would be glad of a ſalary, equal to the annual expence of epiſcopal perukes. I am moreover informed, that the eccleſiaſtical canons prohibit the clergy from wearing wigs. At all events, church hiſtory informs us, that very violent animoſities have taken place at different periods from the various modes of dreſſing the hair, wearing beards, and wearing perukes.

In the Pagan world great veneration was paid to the hair of the human head. The treſſes of pious virgins were thought an acceptable offering to their tutelary goddeſs; and, among the Greeks and Romans, the firſt-fruits of the human temples, as well as of the chin, were claimed by the altars of *Bacchus*, *Neptune*, and other preſiding divinities.

In the early part of the Chriſtian æra, an oath was ſuppoſed to demand

mand inſtant conviction, when a man ſwore by his hair; and the act of ſalutation was never ſo graceful as when it was accompanied by plucking an hair from the head, and preſenting it to the perſon who was the object of reſpectful attention. The offering the hair to be cut was an acknowledgment of ſovereignty; and an acceptance of the offer was conſidered as an aſſurance of adoption. The Cerf, or Bondſman, was diſtinguiſhed by the ſhortneſs of his hair; and the inſolvent debtor, on the reſigning himſelf to the future ſervice of his creditor, was deprived of his flowing locks, the marks of that freedom which he no longer poſſeſſed.

Long hair being, at this period, the diſtinguiſhing proof of a gentleman, and conſequently an object of great care and attention, became a ſubject for the diſpleaſure of the preacher. At length, however, ſome of the younger clergy, ambitious of faſhionable life, ventured upon the reigning mode, and gave a new *ton* to the clerical *coiffure*; nor were they without their followers.

This ſchiſm in dreſs cauſed the eccleſiaſtics to turn the tide of invective from the lay world to each other; and occaſioned a diviſion in the church, which produced for ſome time the retaliating menaces of damnation from the *long-haired* and *ſhort-haired* clergy.

The wig or peruke, with the clerical tonſure, have been the cauſe of as much eccleſiaſtical contention as the Arian and Socinian ſchiſms. The laſt century experienced all its fury; nor would it have given way to leſs important events than the edicts of Nantes, and the queſtions of JANSENIUS. The former turned bigotry to a more intereſting object, while the latter opened a new vent in the combuſtious volcano of religious diſcord.

The firſt wig which is mentioned in hiſtory, was made of the hairy ſkin of a goat, which the daughter of Saul is related to have employed to ſave the life of her huſband. In a ſucceeding age, Xenophon mentions the periwig of Aſtyages, the grandfather of Cyrus; and deſcribes the aſtoniſhment which ſeized the royal boy, on beholding his anceſtor ſo majeſtically covered. Suidas and Tacitus both bear teſtimony, that Hanibal of Carthage wore a peruke; and that his wardrobe was furniſhed with a very large aſſortment of wigs of all kinds, faſhions, and colours, not only for the purpoſe of magnificence, but alſo from the policy which frequently obliged him to change his appearance.

The Romans, and particularly the Roman ladies of faſhion, had a very general recourſe to falſe hair. That of a whitiſh appearance was the *ton* in Ovid's days; and it was imported from Germany in thoſe times, as it is in our own—

"Nunc tibi captivos mittet Germania crines;
"Culta triumphatæ munere gentis eris."

This gallant poet is very ſevere upon the cuſtom; Martial has made it the ſubject of ſeveral epigrams; and Juvenal charges Meſſalina with wearing falſe hair, in order to conceal herſelf in the purſuit of her debaucheries.

Louis XIII. of France, having loſt his hair, was obliged to aſk the comfortable aid of a periwig; and the neceſſity of the ſovereign inſtantly cut off all the hair of his courtly and loyal ſubjects. Louis XIV. annexed great dignity to his wig, which he increaſed to a very large ſize. This monarch, who daily ſtudied the part of a king, was never ſeen with his head bare but by the barber who ſhaved him. It was not his practice to exchange a wig for a night-cap till he was incloſed by his curtains, when a page received the former from his hand, and to which he delivered it in the morning before he undrew them. In the reign of good queen Anne, the moſt thread-paper form of a man of faſhion muſt have been covered with a wig of as full a bottom as any we now ſee on our own judiciary benches. But to proceed.

The

The queſtion of wearing wigs, with the form of an eccleſiaſtical tonſure, became a matter of eager controverſy; and the firſt *petit maître* of a clergyman, who was bold enough to appear in a wig, was called *le patriarche des eccleſiaſtiques imperruques*. At this time was publiſhed the famous book in favour of wigs, under the title of *Abſolom*, whoſe melancholy fate was occaſioned by his hair. An anſwer, however, ſoon appeared, with a frontiſpiece of a man ſaved from being drowned by the fortunate ſeizure of his hair, which ſerved to ſave him from ſinking.

Theſe ſubjects have not only employed the pen of the ſatiriſt, but the anathema of the divine; and Tertullian expreſſes himſelf, in very ſtrong terms, againſt the faſhion of wearing falſe hair, and dying it of various colours, which prevailed in his day; and reproached thoſe who practiſed it, with endeavouring to prove the declaration of the Goſpel untrue, that we cannot make an hair white or black, or cauſe the leaſt addition to our ſtature.

For my own part, I am an advocate for hair; and when I ſee biſhops or judges in wigs I lament the diſfigurement. Let any one go into Guildhall, and look at the two pictures of Sir Matthew Hale, and Lord Camden, which are almoſt oppoſite each other, and they will inſtantly perceive how infinitely more venerable is the grey hairs of the former, than the ſuperabundant flow of periwig that diſtinguiſhes the latter.

A NATURALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

IN vol. LXVIII. p. 934, you readily inſerted a ſhort memoir of Robert Southwell. I now encloſe ſimilar notices of another antiquated poet, for the purpoſe of filling up a ſecond hiatus in Mr. Headley's biographical ſketches.

William Hunnis, of whoſe poetical talent Mr. H. hath inſerted an alliterative ſpecimen in his "Seleƈt Beauties," was a gentleman of the chapel-royal, and muſic-maſter to the children of the ſame, in the reigns of Edward VI, and Elizabeth. Biſhop Tanner diſcovered from a MS. in Aſhm. Muſ. that letters patent, dated 1568, admitted him to bear *arma gentilitia**. Wood mentions him as a crony of Thomas Newton, the Latin poet†: and more of his perſonal hiſtory appears not to have been recorded.

From the title, to his verſion of "Certayne Pſalmes," in 1550, we gather that he had been a dependant in the family of Sir Wm. Harberd, knt. His nautical paraphraſe of the "Seven penitential Pſalms," which paſſed through ſeveral editions, was "ſet forth under the honourable defence" of Frances, Counteſs of Suſſex‡: and his "Hive full of Honey" was dedicated to Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter; whoſe bounty towards him was more than he could confeſs. Prefixed to the latter work is a copy of verſes by Newton, "in commendation of his frendes travayle;" which thus curiouſly traces our verſifier, and his various productions:

"IN PRYME OF YOUTH, thy pleaſaunt penne
Depaincted *Sonets* ſweete,
Delightfull to the greedy eare,
In youthfull humour meete.
Thy *Enterludes*, thy gallaunt *Layes*,
Thy *Rond'letts*, and thy *Songes*,
Thy *Noſegay*, and thy *Widowes Mite*,
With *that* § thereto belonges;
With other fancies of thy forge, &c.

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Deſcendinge then, IN RIPER YEARES,
To ſtuffe of further reache;
Thy ſchooled quill, by deeper ſkill,
Did graver matters teache.
And now to knit a perfect knot,
IN WINTER OF THINE AGE,

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* Bibliotheca Brit. Hib. p. 422. † Athen. Oxon. I. 152.

‡ Mr. Warton, in Hiſt. E. P. III. 180. ſays, that Hunnis "much extols this lady for her attachment to the Goſpel." Mr. W. is not accurate. Her *virtue*, and her *courteſy*, are extolled: but, "godlie feare, firme faith, and aſſured hope in the Almightie," are enumerated only among the dedicator's *wiſhes* to his patroneſs.

§ *i. e.* "Comfortable Dialogs, Humble Sutes, A Lamentation," &c. &c.

Such

Such argument thou chosen hast
For this thy style full sage,
As farre surmounts the residue,
Though all in pith excell,
And makes thy frendes to joye thereat,
But foes with spite to swell.
This worke, I meane, *of sacred lore*,
This hault philosophye,
Which, through thypaine and stayed braine,
We here beholde, and see,
In curraunt meeter, roundlie coucht,
And soundly taught withall;
As they which text with verse conferre,
Full soone acknowledge shal."

The following publications of Hunnis are mentioned either by Tanner, Warton, or Herbert:

"The psalms of David, translated into English metre, by Tho. Sturnhold, Sir Tho. Wyat, and *William Hunnis*, &c. dedicated to King Edward VI. 4to."

"Certayne Psalmes, chosen out of the Psalter of David, and drawen forth into English meter, by *William Hunnis*, servant to the Right Hon. Syr Wm. Harberd, knt. newly corrected and imprinted". 1550.

"An abridgement,—A brief meditation on certaine of the Psalmes, in English meter, by *William Hunnis*." 8vo.

Twelve poems by *Hunnis* were inserted in the "Paradise of dainty devises." Edition, 1576; and six others in the edition of 1577. 4to 1576—7.

"A Hyve full of Hunnye: contayning the first booke of Moses, called Genesis. Turned into English metre, by *William Hunnis*." 4to. 1578.

"Seven sobs of a sorrowfull soule for sinne: comprehending those seven psalmes of the princelie prophet David, commonlie called penitentiall; reduced into meter by *William Hunnis*. Whereunto are also annexed, his Handfull of Honisuckles, the Poor Widow's mite*, a Dialog between Christ and a Sinner, divers jollie and pithie ditties; with a Christian confession of, and to, the Trinitie," 12mo. 1582, 1585, 1589, 1591, 1597, 1610, 1629.

"Recreations: containing Adam's banishment, Christ his cribbe, the Lost Sheepe, and the Complaint of Old Age; by *William Hunnis*." 12mo. 1588.

Yours, &c. T. P.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 4. 1800.

In a book intituled, "Walpoliana," containing *bon-mots*, &c. ascribed to the late lord Orford, originally retailed in the "Monthly Magazine," but now prefaced with a sketch, in which, under the name of friendship, the character of that ingenious nobleman is most infidiously and unmercifully traduced; there is an anecdote, containing such a gross anachronism, as shews how little credit can be given to any part of the work. Lord O. is made to say, "that lady Mary Wortley Montague was his playfellow, and that they were children together." Now, lady Mary's daughter, lady Bute, was born as early as March, 1718 †, the year after lord O.; and her son E. W. Montague was still older ‡.

It is singular, that in the articles of lady Mary, and her eccentric son, in the New Gen. Biog. Dict. vol. XI. pp. 35, 36. there is not a single date.

Lady Mary died 21 Aug. 1762. She was daughter of Evelyn Pierrepoint, duke of Kingston; and was, probably, not more than ten years younger than her husband, who died 22 Jan. 1761, aged 80; and must, therefore, have been born as early as 1681.

E. W. Montague, the son, died in 1776, on his return from Venice to England. The late Mr. Seward has, in the fourth volume of his "Anecdotes," printed three or four letters to sir William Watson, dated 1775, the year before his death.

That lord O. could not have made such a mistake, is surely unquestionable. But how any one acquainted with modern literature could be guilty of such a *lapse*, is perfectly astonishing! Lady Mary Wortley, whose travels into the East, as early as 1716, are in every body's hands! Lady Mary Wortley, the companion and the scourge of the parties of Pope § and lord treasurer Oxford, who died in 1724, to be the

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* Dedicated to "the Queenes Maiesties Highnes—"

† See her XXXIXth Letter.

‡ Lady Mary, in a letter dated, Vienna, Sept 8, 1716, speaks of her child; and in another, dated Adrianople, April 1, 1717, giving an account of inoculation, she adds, "There is no example of any one that has died in it; and, you may believe, I am well satisfied of the safety of this experiment, since I intend to try it *on my dear little son*." Letter XXXI.

§ See Johnson's Life of Pope, p. 146, &c.

playfellow

playfellow of Horace Walpole!!! Where could be the memory of Mr. P***, (for the ſentiments, both political and religious; and a letter, alluding to a ſtrange book, publiſhed in 1785, can leave no room to doubt of the editor,) when ſuch an anecdote was ſuffered to paſs a ſecond time through the preſs?

I own, I am not ſorry for it; becauſe I ſhould be very unwilling to think as ill of lord O. as, had I truſted to the fidelity of this book, I muſt have been compelled to think!

Still, ſome letters in this publication, of which the authenticity cannot be doubted, diminiſh my opinion of the noble author's taſte, or his honeſty!

Dr. Joſeph Warton, in his late excellent edition of Pope's Works, vol. II. p. 326, in a note to the eclogue of the "Baſſet Table," ſpeaks highly of lady M. W. Montague. "There were," ſays he, "ſix Town-Eclogues; two written by Mr. Pope, and the reſt by lady W. Montague, whoſe fine genius and abilities are well known, and from whoſe hand I am glad to preſent the reader with the following ſonnet, preſerved by Algarotti, in the ſeventh volume of his works:

"Thou ſilver deity of ſecret night,
Direct my footſteps through the woodland ſhade;
Thou conſcious witneſs of unknown delight,
The lover's guardian, and the muſes aid.
By thy pale beams I ſolitary rove;
To thee my tender grief confide;
Serenely ſweet you guide the ſilent grove,
My friend, my goddeſs, and my guide.
E'en thee, fair queen, from thy amazing height,
The charms of young Endimion drew,
Veil'd in the mantle of concealing night,
With all thy greatneſs, and thy coldneſs too!"

Yours, &c. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

MY queries regarding Harte have been the occaſion of ſome very curious notices; for which, not only myſelf, but I dare ſay, all lovers of literary biography, feel obliged to R. H. A. g. b. in your vol. LXIX. p. 1019. So that at leaſt I may congratulate myſelf on having been, as Falſtaff ſays, "the occaſion of wit in other men."—The anecdote of Johnſon is more curious than any to be found in his Biographers regarding his earlier life.—I here take the opportunity of throwing together a few more notices regading Harte.—

Harte, having ſaid, in his "Hiſtory of Guſtavus Adolphus, that all good campaigns, if rightly and thoroughly conſidered, are nothing leſs than one continued ſeries of judicious cauſes, and fortunate effects," adds the following curious note:

"I remember, in my youth, to have heard the great Earl of Peterborow make a very lively compariſon upon the occaſion; 'Pope,' ſaid he, (for Mr. Pope was then ſitting at table) 'always fixes firſt on the laſt rhyme of his couplet, and the general caſt of the ſecond line; and thus, (continued he) a good commander, at the very dawning of a campaign, ſhould prefigure to himſelf, by what action he propoſes to conclude it; for the laſt ſtroke always reckons for ſomething in the year enſuing*."

Harte's name occurs continually in Dr. Joſeph Warton's late truly excellent edition† of Pope's Works. He ſeems, therefore, to have been a great favourite of that learned critic.

Dr. Warton ſays, "there are many admirable paſſages in Harte's Eſſay on Human Reaſon; which was much praiſed on its firſt publication, and is ſaid to have been corrected by Pope‡."

Harte concludes his "Guſtavus Adolphus" with the following words:

"And thus, with more labour than one can expect thanks, I have at length finiſhed the life of Guſtavus: a prince, perhaps, with whom few heroes may be compared, in the ſeveral diſtinguiſhing characters of ſoldier, ſtateſman, the father

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* Guſtavus Adolphus, Second Edition, 8vo. 1767, Vol. I. p. 304.

† It is to be regretted, that there is no proper index to this edition.—But Harte's name occurs (*inter alios*) in the following places:—Vol. I. p. xiii. lv. 39, 143, 242, 293. Vol. III. p. 10. 11. Vol. IV. p. 43.

‡ Pope's Works, Vol. IV. p. 43.

of

of his people, and a ſincere Chriſtian. And had it pleaſed God, to have made a leſs infirm ſtate of health my portion, I might have been tempted, in a ſecond work, (making uſe of a manner leſs circumſtantial and diffuſed, than matters of biography uſually require) to have carried on the Hiſtory of Germany down to the concluſion of the Peace of Munſter; the moſt important, as well as moſt deciſive, æra, that is to be found in the annals of Europe! But, the greatneſs of the undertaking, partly diſmayed me; not to mention the expence and difficulty of conſulting in perſon the archives and libraries of various countries! * Yet, numbers, it is certain, are to be found amongſt my countrymen, who in every reſpect, are infinitely better qualified for ſuch an undertaking, than I can pretend to: and, indeed, it would be no inconſiderable ſatisfaction to me, to ſee our nation derive its knowledge of affairs on the continent from any hiſtorians, except the French; whoſe method, it muſt be acknowledged, is well conceived; and their ſtile uſually ſuch as hardly allows the reader to be inattentive; but the writers themſelves are negligent and romantic, inſincere and partial."

Yours, &c. F. S.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 7.

HOW frivolouſly metaphorical is the objection of Mr. Belſham to the corruption of human nature, that our Saviour being born of a woman, and taking upon him our nature, muſt have been involved in it! Does he forget the expreſs aſſertion of Scripture, that "God made him ſin for us, who knew no ſin, that we might be the righteouſneſs of God in him," 2 Cor. xv. 21. "He was tempted like as we are, yet without ſin," Heb. iv. 15. "He did no ſin, neither was guile found in his mouth," 1 Pet. ii. 22. So that he was the only human being, or being that aſſumed human nature without aſſuming its taint. How this was brought about, is equally impenetrable with his aſſumption of that nature, "taking the man unto God †." So clearly do Scripture facts, and the declarations of them, outweigh the cavils of human reaſoning.

Yours, &c. Theologicus.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 8.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many paſſages produced by Dr. Ferriar, of Mancheſter, to prove the plagiariſm of Sterne, I am ſtill inclined to view him as an *original writer*. And when I conſider the unrivalled vein of humour, and the dazzling blaze of genius, ſo conſpicuous in all his works, I muſt conſider his *fate* as an author to be very *hard*. Is it not a reproach to this nation, that no monument has been erected to him in Weſtminſter Abbey? The man whoſe writings have been ſo juſtly and univerſally admired was indebted to two obſcure individuals, for a common tomb to cover his remains. Add to this inſtance of *national gratitude*, the avidity with which the feeble attempt of the above-mentioned medical gentleman, to tear the laurels from the brow of this celebrated writer, was read by the publick. How precarious literary fame! And how painful the conſideration to the man of genius, that, after his remains lie mouldering in the duſt, ſome ſuch daſtardly attempt may be made to blaſt his reputation; and, if poſſible, conſign his name to oblivion!

It is probable that, in the nineteenth century, Sterne will receive that tribute of reſpect to his memory, which has hitherto been denied him in the eighteenth. Crito.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 9.

BY the glaring plagiariſms of Sterne, ſo ſucceſsfully detected by Dr. Ferriar, of Mancheſ-

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* He adds in a note, "The author hath by him, already finiſhed, the Hiſtory of the Thirty Years War, from the breaking out of the troubles in Bohemia, in 1618, till the death of Guſtavus, 1632; ſo that only ſixteen years remain to be compleated."—What is become of this? Who had Harte's papers?

† This is adopted by the Church in the Communion ſervice; the preface for Chriſtmas-day ſtating, that Chriſt "was made very man after the ſubſtance of the Virgin Mary his mother, and that *without ſpot of ſin*, to make us clean from all ſin."

ter,

ter, from Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," I have been inclined to the re-peruſal of an old author, from whom I receive increaſed amuſement at every repetition.

There appears to me a ſtriking analogy, in ſome paſſages of Dr. Johnſon's works, to ſome I have obſerved in "The Anatomy of Melancholy." I do not mean to charge our great moraliſt with plagiariſm; it will frequently happen, that two authors will have the ſame thought when writing upon the ſame ſubject; but I only wiſh to aſk, Mr. Urban, if you think the following extracts might not have been originally ſuggeſted by "Burton's Anatomy?" From the praiſe Dr. Johnſon has beſtowed upon Burton, it is evident he was no ſtranger to "The Anatomy of Melancholy."

"If we conſider the preſent ſtate of the world, it will be found, that all confidence is loſt among mankind. It is impoſſible to ſee the long ſcrolls in which every contract is included, with all their appendages of ſeals and atteſtations, without wondering at the depravity of thoſe beings, who muſt be reſtrained from violation of promiſe by ſuch formal and public evidences, and precluded from equivocation by ſuch punctilious minuteneſs." Rambler, No. 131.

"Our forefathers had wont, *Pauculis cruculis aureis*, to make all aſſurances, conveyances; and, ſuch was the candour and integrity of ſucceeding ages, that a deed to convey a whole manor was contained in ſometwenty lines, or thereabouts. But now ſo many ſkins of parchment will ſcarce ſerve turn, there be ſo many words, ſuch tautological repetitions of all particulars."

Democritus to the Reader, p. 50 *.

In his beautiful paper on the inadequacy of crimes to puniſhments, though attributed to Sir Thomas More, Dr. Johnſon ſpeaks the opinion of Burton, in "His own Utopia."

"This terror (death) ſhould be reſerved as the laſt effort of authority. If only murder were puniſhed with death, very few robbers would ſtain their hands in blood. To equal robbery with murder, is to reduce murder to robbery." No. 114.

"Adultery (ſays Burton, wiſely,) ſhall be puniſhed with death; but not theft, except it be ſome more grievous offence, or notorious offenders." Burton, p. 60.

"Once more, Democritus, ariſe on earth,
With chearful wiſdom and inſtructive mirth;
See motley life in modern trappings dreſt,
And feed with varied fools th' eternal jeſt.
How would'ſt thou ſhake at Britain's modiſh tribe, &c."

Johnſon's Vanity of Human Wiſhes.

"If Democritus were alive now, he would ſee ſtrange alterations; a new company of counterfeit viſards, aſſes, butterflies, monſters, giddy-heads, &c. Were he now to travel, or could get leave of Pluto to come ſee faſhions, and viſit our cities; ſure, I think, he would ſplit the rim of his belly with laughing."

Democritus to Reader, p. 27.

In theſe paſſages, both Johnſon and Burton are imitators of Juvenal.

Among the number of learned men who contribute to your celebrated Magazine, there may be ſome who poſſeſs the firſt edition of Burton, printed, according to Dr. Ferriar, in the year 1617*: if they will have the goodneſs to communicate it through the medium of your publication, he will very much oblige, Yours, &c. O. G.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XIX.

The ANTIENT PALACE *of the* KINGS OF ENGLAND *at* WESTMINSTER.

IT will firſt be neceſſary to conſult a few prints that ſhew the ſtate of this Palace in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries. The oldeſt of theſe is a plan of London in Elizabeth's reign; where, examining that part laid down for Weſtminſter, we find the maſs of buildings conſtituting the Palace much as they have appeared in our times. In the open ſpace before the hall, now called New Palace-yard, was a conduit; before it to the North a large tower, and at the Weſtern extremity of the yard, to the right and left, were gateways. On the river ſide are to be made out thoſe erections which occupy the Eaſt ſide of the yard; the cloiſters and buildings belonging to St. Stephen's chapel, the buildings now called the Court of Requeſts,

* Burton's Anatomy, ed. 1621.

* We ſhould alſo thank O. G. for a ſight of the edition of 1621. EDIT.

and the Houſe of Lords; but not either St. Stephen's chapel, or the Painted Chamber, can be particularized. The Hall is very conſpicuous; and we can diſcover the other open ſpace now called Old Palace-yard, with the Eaſt end of the Abbey church, St. Margaret's church, and ſome other buildings ranging on the Weſt ſide of the Hall.

Thus much for the information which is to be gathered from this valuable print. The other engravings are views of New Palace-yard only; and (from the dreſs of the people) appear to have been taken in Charles II's reign; from which, we ſee, the niches in the front of the Hall were filled with ſtatues; and that the buildings on the left of the Hall were ſimilar to thoſe we now find on the right, with the great tower and the two gateways, but not the conduit as put down in the plan.

Thus informed, (though not in the moſt ſatisfactory manner), we prepare to commence our ſurvey.

New Palace Yard. On the Weſt and North ſides are ranges of modern buildings only; and we cannot find any traces of the two gateways or the conduit. The Eaſt ſide ſhews the range of erections found in the plan. The South ſide gives the front of the Hall; on the left of which, are ſome brick buildings, of the latter end of Charles II's reign. The auguſt front of the Hall is indeed ſtanding; but how diſgraced, mutilated, and hid by paltry huts, I ſubmit to any unprejudiced mind, not vitiated with the rage to deſpiſe our antient fabrics, if they can reſiſt the riſing admiration excited by the rich and noble parts of the tracery and enrichments which arreſt our view. The porch, when perfect, muſt have been of the firſt claſs of workmanſhip; and barbarous muſt thoſe minds have been, who demoliſhed the groins of which we now lament the loſs. The parapet over the porch has likewiſe been deſtroyed. In the firſt ſtory of the tower on the left, two of the ſix niches are cut away for a modern window; ſecond ſtory, the window perfect; third ſtory, the window has had its mullions hacked; the parapet modern. Tower on the right hand; firſt ſtory, niches cut away for a modern deſpicable window; ſecond and third ſtories, mullions of the windows hacked, and a modern parapet. The great window over the porch unaltered. On the point of the roof, the terminating niche has been curtailed of its pinnacles, and a common maſon's plinth for a vane ſubſtituted in its ſtead. Not one of the ſtatues that filled the niches are left; which, no doubt, were hiſtorical, and gave the forms of our kings, warriors, and other ennobled characters. The range of buildings running from the Hall to the Weſt ſide of the yard, where ſtood one of the gateways entering into Old Palace yard, were till very lately entire; when, from a ſuppoſed want of room for carriages (ever before thought ſufficient), they were taken down to within two windows in breadth, Weſt of the octagon tower, projecting from about the centre of this range. Intereſting theſe chambers were, as we have from tradition that one of them was the bed-chamber of Henry VII.

The Weſt ſide of the Hall is partly perfect, excepting that on its wall a modern brick parapet has been placed, and towards its Northern extremity we find ſome few old chambers left ſtanding; but the whole line of its ſide is blocked up by every ſpecies of modern erections, ſo that but little of its deſign can meet the eye. The South end of the Hall likewiſe comes in for its ſhare of excluſion; yet we can juſt perceive the upper part of the great window and finiſh of the roof. The Eaſt ſide of the Hall is much ſhut out from obſervation; but the erections there have been raiſed for neceſſary attendant purpoſes on St. Stephen's chapel, ſuch as the cloiſters, &c. which we as Antiquaries muſt overlook, when they remain

ſo

ſo great a ſtore, ſo rich a mine, of architectural treaſure, to repay our wonder and curioſity.

We will at preſent delay making any obſervations on the exterior of St. Stephen's chapel, its cloiſters, and contiguous buildings, reſerving them for a ſucceeding eſſay; and, continuing our courſe, will comment on the ſtate of the Painted Chamber.

On the North ſide, the baſement ſtory has had ſome modern alterations; the principal ſtory, two of the windows, and buttreſſes remain. Towards its Eaſtern extremity, are the veſtiges of adjoining chambers of rich work, and a modern brick parapet has been put as a finiſh to the wall. The Eaſt end preſents much of its original work; and, to prevent the conſequences of ſome fracture, a prodigious ſupporting pier of brick-work has been built up. The upper part of this end has likewiſe been repaired with modern make-ſhift maſonry, diſgracing the ſublimity of this moſt curious, and the leaſt unaltered, part of the Palace; and which from its appearance muſt create the greateſt attention and veneration. The South ſide, and Weſt end, abut againſt other buildings. That on its South ſide is the preſent Houſe of Lords; and that at its Weſt end, a part of the Court of Requeſts.

The walls of the Houſe of Lords ſtill preſerve much of their old work, but are blocked up on both the Weſt and Eaſt ſides with modern apartments, and houſes for the conveniency of the attending Lords. The North end abuts againſt the Painted Chamber, and the South end againſt the Prince's Chamber. This latter chamber ſhews its Eaſt end and South ſide in their original ſtate; but the Weſt end is hid by a modern colonade, &c. and its North ſide abuts againſt the Houſe of Lords.

From the Eaſt end of this Chamber, running Eaſt, and then turning to the North, taking its direction towards the Eaſt end of the Painted Chamber, are certain remains of old walls, with windows ſtopped up, a hanging buttreſs, and a projecting tower. Theſe two latter objects fronting the Thames, and being that kind of work ſeen on the exterior of manſions, or caſtle walls, againſt which the waters of ſurrounding ditches flowed, made me, when ſpeaking of the aqueduct in the cloiſters of the Abbey church, ſuppoſe that its direction lay towards theſe walls, which once, no doubt, the river waſhed with its tideful ſtream, notwithſtanding there is at preſent ſuch a plot of ground between them and the water.

The next building which comes to our obſervation, and the laſt that is in being of this once magnificent and extenſive Palace, is the Court of Requeſts. The South end is indeed a curioſity, a choice remnant of the firſt erections of this Palace by Edward the Confeſſor. Theſe Purſuits have guided us juſt in the fortunate moment to catch a look at its deſign, as a common kitchen, and its appendages are now raiſing up againſt it. It may be thus deſcribed. From the ground line to the ſecond ſtory the wall is plain, except two ſimple quarter round brackets. The line marking the commencement of the ſecond ſtory has the diagonals: two large ſemicircular-headed windows with the diagonals (ſtopt up) next claim our notice. Above, modern brick-work gives a finiſh to this end of the building. The Weſt ſide ſhews the old wall (plain) to a certain height; and then, modern brick-work gives the finiſh as at the South end. The firſt ſtory of the North end ſhews likewiſe the old wall; and its upper ſtory finiſhes in the modern way, like the forementioned parts. The Eaſt ſide is entirely hid by the Painted Chamber, and a range of modern apartments leading from the Houſe of Commons to the Houſe of Lords, through the Painted Chamber.

As the fire in the reign of Henry VIII. conſumed the principal part of the Palace, and judging from the great Hall and other buildings

before

before us; we may naturally conclude, the whole pile of edifices was immenſe and ſtupendous! Our conceptions are carried away by compariſons to views of unnumbered ſcenes of royal ſplendour; and, when we read of the luxurious banquetings; the heroic exerciſes of valorous knights; the brilliant and coſtly entertainments; we muſt raiſe to our imaginations the profuſe deſigns of the bowers of the ladies, the chambers of the knights and the great officers of the houſehold, the queen's chamber, the king's chamber, and all the attendant train of offices dependant on kingly ſtate! Then ſhall we be enabled to graſp in our "mind's eye" the original granduer of the antient Palace at Weſtminſter!

Withdrawing our ideas, ſo deeply imbibed with that juſt fervour, caught from the love of former times, we become common ſpectators of the mean, the deſpicable, and unheeded ſtate of this remnant of a departing antient Royal Palace! If ſome minds could partake with us of the felicity in contemplating theſe relic manſions of our antient Sovereigns, how ſoon ſhould we have to rejoice at being happy witneſſes of the ſweeping command of—Away with theſe uſurping excreſcences, of ſheds, hovels, taverns, and alehouſes, that blot out and disfigure the walls of old Engliſh ſplendour and old Engliſh hoſpitality! and let them ſtand, while a particle remains, to remind us who live, that thoſe hiſtoric evidences which we read are not romantic fictions; and that we may emulate thoſe deeds of high renown recorded by the pens of inſpired Bards, which gave prophetic harmony to the enrapturing harps of the enchanting Minſtrels!

"What paſſion cannot Muſic raiſe or quell?"

Honour, Courage.—Truth, Loyalty.
Love, Madneſs.—Repoſe, Reaſon.
Religion, Heavenly joys.—Patience, Reſignation.
And (the laſt of all human deſires)
How to die!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MEMORANDUMS OF KINGSWOOD, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

KINGSWOOD, in the hundred of Chippenham, a populous place, principally inhabited by clothiers, and perſons employed in that branch of manufacture, is ſeated in the Vale of Glouceſter, a ſmall diſtance from the town of Wotton Underedge, in Glouceſterſhire, by which county it is ſurrounded. Formerly particular places were ſometimes ſeparated from the counties in which they were naturally ſituated, and adjoined to others, for the purpoſe of forming integral parts of one barony; but how this principle applies to Kingſwood, I know not. However, though in the county of Wilts, it is in the dioceſe of Glouceſter, and deanry of Durſley.

The ſite is flat, principally conſiſting of rich meadow lands; and between the main village and the hamlet of Nind, runs a rivulet, upon which are erected mills.

The old Roman military way, branching from the great Foſſe, runs through this place to Auſt Paſſage. (Collinſon's Somerſetſhire, I. 160.) No information on the ſpot enabled me to identify it; but there is an old road at the ſide of the manor houſe, and almoſt adjoining to its out buildings, which from its appearance and direction was, perhaps, the road Mr. Collinſon alludes to *.

Leland (Collect. I. 32.) tells us that there was a monaſtery † founded at Tetbury, co. Gloc. by Reginald

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* I am unable to refer to Mr. Wyndham's Wiltſhire, for the Domeſday account.

† "Of Ciſtercians," ſays Mr. Smyth, from the Pat. Rolls of 22 Ed. I. m. 6. [printed in Meyner's Apſit. Benedict. 62 ſeq.] and which he, who wrote before the publication of Dugdale, ſays, "ſheweth of whatorder eachmonaſteryinEnglandwas of" de

de St. Walery, which was tranſferred to Kingſwood; in conſequence of which, Roger de Berkeley, who had been the inſtrument of this tranſlation, was conſidered as founder. Of this ſecond foundation, there is the following account in Mr. Smith's MS Hiſtory of Berkeley Herneſſe, at Berkeley Caſtle, tit. Caldecote.—"The Abbey of Kingſwood, by Wotton Underedge; a monaſtery ſeated and in the county of Wilts, of the foundation of that ancient Saxon Family of the Berkeleys, of Durſley, though compaſſed round about with the parts of Glouceſterſhire; and hath been taken as part of that manor of Kingſwood, antiently of old called Acholt, wherein the Abbey houſe was ſeated, though now ſevered by the grant of in the year of his reign, made to [Sir John Thynne, knt. had Letters patent for the ſite of this Abbey, and other lands in Wilts, 2 Eliz. Jones's Index, vol. I. And ſee Tanner, under the article Kingſwood.]

"And King Henrie the Third, in 11th of his reigne, confirmed to the Abbot of Kingſwood and his Convent, the manor of Acholt, which Roger de Berkeley, of Durſley, gave to that Monaſtery, and all other their lands as freely as King Henry the ſecond, his grandfather, confirmed them to them; in which are alſo divers liberties recited. And to bee free, *ab omni ſeculari exactione et ſervicio**, as by Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. pars 1. mem. 12. appeares. For which charter of confirmacion, the Abbot gave to the Kinge 10 marks, as by Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. III. appeares, where of the premiſſes is alſo a particular expreſſion."

3 Hen. V. Feb. 2, 1415. Thomas Lord Berkeley left by will, among other legacies, to the church of Kingſwood, his beſt collar of the King's livery, his pair of quilt veſtments, wrought with white angels, &c. Id. Mr. Smith, in "Lives of the Berkeley Family, II, 349. MS."

"The laſt Abbot of the monaſtery, before the diſſolution thereof, was William Bewdeleye; as a leaſe ſhews, made by him, 20th Dec. 28 Hen. VIII. and the monaſtery was diſſolved by ſurrender." Id. Mr. Smith, Berkeley Herneſſe, loc. ſup. cit.

In 1610, the manor was, among other lands and revenues, aſſigned for the eſtabliſhment of P. Henry, and then valued at 781. 9s. 6d. *per annum*. Ordinances of Royal Houſholds, 314.—It now belongs to Mr. Wale, of Adderley.

"The impropriate rectory of Kingſwood (if I may ſoe call it), and the 7l. *per annum* of antient cuſtome, paid by the inhabitants there, or rather 6l. 13s. 4d. were by the Letters patent of Queen Eliz. dated 21 Julii, a° 5to Eliz. granted (*inter alia*) to Humphry Shelton, and Edmund Hunt, and theire heires, from whom the ſame forwith came, accordinge to the truſte in them repoſed, to Thomas Hanbury, one of her auditors, and from him to Francis his ſon, who aliened the ſame to Roger Fulſe." Smith, (Berkeley Herneſſe, loc. ſup. cit.) The inhabitants have ſtill a payment, called the Clobury rents, charged upon certain houſes and lands. Whether it was this Mr. S. alluded to, I could not learn. I was alſo informed, that no other tythes or modus was paid than 10l. *per annum* to the miniſter, and a like ſum for the church.

Of the antient buildings remaining here, the principal is the Abbey gate; a relick of the rich florid Gothic work, in part, at leaſt, probably built, not long before the diſſolution. In the window over the gateway, the mullion is a flower reſembling the cone and leaves of a pine, but more ſlender, whoſe branching ſhoots form the ramifications of the bend of the window. Above is a rich croſs, with our Saviour crucified, rich knots down the coping, and on each ſide the pine

* This they had long before claimed—Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. I. 166, ed. 1774.

pine end are two tufted pinnacles. Above the gateway is a demi-angel, with wings diſplayed, and a plain ſhield covering his breaſt. Upon the right ſide an empty niche with a rich canopy, above which, in the *corner* (for the hollow of the niche is carried above the canopy), is a bird deſcending obliquely; which ſhews plainly that it was filled by the ſtatue of a Pope, this being *their* uniform diſtinction in the cuts of the "Golden Legend*." Upon the other ſide of the gateway is a flight of ſteps leading to a door†. The roof, within, is richly vaulted with numerous heavy ribs, elaborately moulded with foliage, roſes, &c. as the interſections; and, in one corner, an Abbot's head with his mitre. In the centre is a large roſette.

About a mile out of the town is a fine old houſe, which I was informed was another Abbey; and, perhaps, the cell, which the monks of Tinterne had here. (Lel. Col. I. 104.) There is work in this houſe of the 13th and 15th centuries.

There is a rich croſs formy charged with roſes upon the roof of the projecting porch; and over the door, on a plain ſhield, is

W
T. E.
1705.

for Tho. and Eliz. Wichell, of Bourton, near Wotton Underedge, who reſided here as the Manor houſe.

Near, or upon the ſite of a narrow ſlip of ground, about ſix yards wide and thirty long, ſtood an antient church. Within this place are flat ſtones for families of the names of Thomas Smith, eſq. 1732, and branches of his family; as well as for Robert Fenley, clothier, 1772, and his wife and children.

The preſent church is a modern building, entering between two pillars at the Weſt end, and a ſmall turret for a bell at top. The Eaſt end is all along the wall painted in the moſt paltry ſtyle of *modern beautification*, like the frontiſpiece of a barn theatre, or alehouſe puppet-ſhow; to repreſent the ſky with a glory; and Jehovah in the middle; Belief; Commandments; pelican feeding her young ones, emblematic of the ſacrifice of Chriſt; communion-table clothed in crimſon velvet and gold lace, &c. On each ſide the altar are two long narrow-arched windows, in which are the arms of Berkeley twice repeated, croſſes paties, roſettes, ſtars, ſuns, foliage, tabernacles of niches; a ſhield with a narrow ſaltire of ſpiked thorns, ſurmounted by four ſceptres in croſs, conjoined in the feſs point at their baſes Or, (as I cannot think the ſaltire to have been raguly, the whole ſeems to me to have been a complex pun upon the croſs, crown of thorns, and kingdom of Chriſt); a very fine head of a pilgrim in a light crown and couched hat, turned up before, and an eſcalop ſhell in front; and on the oppoſite window, another head of a nobleman of the 14th century, as is plain by the head-dreſs. On the ſame window, Sable, fretty Azure, between every joint a fleur de lis Or, twice repeated, Ermine in a canton Gules, a croſs croſſlet fitchy, Argent, joined to the ſtem of the croſs; below the tranſverſe beam a ſquare banner of St. George's croſs, (badge of a Cruſader), parts of the following letters H. I. HHPS. In the window of the ſide wall, a lion paſſant, Or, leaves, ſtars, foliage, flowers within circular bodies.

The pulpit, on one ſide of which is the King's arms, has a red velvet cloth, with fringe and a cypher, (M. B.) Mary Blagden, 1723. The benefactions, as too numerous, I omit, adding only, that the table tells us the church was built a° 1722.

There is only one monument in this church (brought from the old one)

* The dove, or Holy Ghoſt, whiſpering in their ears; obviouſly alluding to their office and ſuppoſed infallibility. The ſtatue in queſtion was perhaps one of the four fathers that was a Pope, viz. St. Gregory. This however is quite uncertain.

† Modern; and not for the antient uſe of thoſe by the entrance of churches.

one) worthy note. It is a mural tablet on which is Or, on a bend Sable, three eſcalops Argent, creſt a demi-hind ſaliant, attired and unguled Or. "In memory of his deere Father Thomas Webb, late of Kingſwood, ſon of Richard Webb, of Wotton Underedge, gent. who died May 24, 1674, aged 84. His obſequious* ſon Richard Webb ſet up this monument." (Then ſome verſes.) "And in memory of his virtuous mother Perſis, daughter of Anthony Webb, who died 15 years before; viz. April 17, 1659."

On a braſs on a flat ſtone in the church-yard: "Juxta requieſcit Reverendus Richardus Nelmes, M. M. C. C. C. apud Oxonienſes quondam ſocius, theologus acutus, medicus ſagaciſſimus, omnibus iis artibus, quæ vitam et ornant et utiliſſimam reddunt, excelluit. Mors tua, vir præſtantiſſime, eccleſiæ ſemper luctuoſa, patriæ funeſta, bonis omnibus acerba, divinâ illâ quâ enituit ſcientiâ, quæ, Deo juvante, jam ſæpe et feliciter aliorum morbis et languoribus ſanitatem reſtituit, ſua ſolum fata retardare heu fruſtra tentavit. Medio enim curſu, morte triumphante, natura lugente, correptus, obiit.

Anno { Nov. die X. Chriſti M DCC XXIII. Ætat. XLI.

Hic etiam jacent exuviæ Richardi et Catharinæ Nelmes, filii et filiæ Richardi Nelmes ſupradicti."

Glouceſterſhire. T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, Jan.* 4.

CLERICUS aſks, vol. LXIX. p. 1067, whether a notice, delivered to a tenant *at will* †, on the 28th day of September, is a ſufficient notice for him to quit the premiſes at the lady-day following. If Clericus does not know it, he ought to be informed, that the advice of counſel, without a fee, is never to be depended upon; he muſt not, therefore, rely too much upon the opinion I ſhall attempt to give him, unleſs he ſends me a proper fee.

The queſtion, indeed, is not eaſily anſwered. It is a matter of conſiderable doubt with profeſſional men, whether ſuch a notice would be ſufficient. It muſt, however, be conſidered, that the half year's notice to quit is not required by any poſitive ſtatute; but it has been gradually introduced by uſage, and cuſtom, from the convenience and expediency of the thing, till it has certainly become a part of the general law of the land. This general law, however, like many others, may be, and frequently is, controuled by particular cuſtom. Thus in the city of London, where a tenement is rented under 10l. a year, a quarter of a year's notice only is neceſſary. A ſimilar cuſtom prevails in ſome parts of Yorkſhire; and, probably, in many other places. As to lodgings, the notice varies, according to the length and terms of holding. In many parts of the country it is uſual (as in the caſe ſtated by Clericus) to deliver the notice for quitting at new Lady-day, between the 24th and 29th of September, which is thought ſufficient. But this cuſtom has never, that I know of, been ſupported by any legal deciſion. I think, however, if it generally prevails in the country where the queſtion ariſes, Clericus need not be under any great apprehenſion but it would be ſupported in a court of law. But, in order to eſtabliſh the cuſtom, it muſt be proved that it has been uſually or frequently practiſed, and acquieſced in, for many years paſt, otherwiſe the notice is *clearly a bad one.*

CONSIL. AD LEGEM.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

THE Gentleman's Magazine being the acknowledged vehicle for local information, your correſpondent cannot adopt a better

* It antiently ſignified "Careful of obſequies or of funeral rites."—Vide Jo. and St. Sh. vi. 483.

† I preſume a tenant *from year to year* is meant.

ter method than, with your permiſſion, to avail himſelf of ſo reſpectable a channel for the following remarks and queries. In the Statute Book we find, in the 38 Geo. III. c. 52. an act to regulate the trial of cauſes, indictments, and other proceedings, which ariſe within the counties of certain cities and towns corporate, within this kingdom. The preamble of which ſtates, that, "whereas there at preſent exiſts, in the counties of cities and towns corporate, an excluſive right, that all cauſes and offences, which ariſe within their particular limits, ſhould be tried by a jury of perſons reſiding within the limits of the county of ſuch city; *which antient privilege, intended for other and good purpoſes*, has, in many inſtances been found, by experience, *not to conduce to the ends of juſtice.*" The act then goes to remedy thoſe evils, by enacting that the trial of cauſes, indictments, and other proceedings, which ariſe within the counties of cities, and towns corporate, may be had and proſecuted *in the county next adjoining*, with the exception of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the borough of Southwark, Briſtol, Cheſter, and Exeter; and, laſtly, guards the antient privileges of corporations, by not obliging them to attend as jurors, upon any cauſe or indictment removed from the limited juriſdiction, to the county at large. This wiſe and ſalutary law removes ſome, but not all the evils, ariſing from the excluſive adminiſtration of juſtice in chartered corporations having counties belonging to them. Where the county of any city or town is round about, and adjoins the ſeat of juſtice, the inconvenience can only be in proportion to the want of qualification of thoſe to whom the *lot* of adminiſtering juſtice may *fall*; but where the county of the town, as GRANTHAM, extending over 13 pariſhes (called the Soke), of which only four pariſhes join the town and lie together; the remaining nine, being interſperſed with three pariſhes in the county of Lincoln, and three of them at the diſtance of eight miles from the corporate town; the inconvenience to the neighbourhood of ſuch a juriſdiction muſt be great, and ſuch as calls for the interpoſition of the legiſlature. The evil ſtated is not merely local, ariſing from loſs of time and delay, in being obliged to get warrants backed, in order to be executed in the next pariſh (in the county of Lincoln); but the ſafety of the publick, and the ſervice of the ſtate, are materially implicated. The traveller, for inſtance, when he leaves Grantham, and proceeds Southward on the great North road, is not aware that, before he reaches Colſteworth (eight miles), he paſſes through the juriſdiction of the Soke, and the parts of Keſteven, county of Lincoln, *five times alternately*; ſo that, if he be aſſaulted or robbed on his journey, it is very probable, and frequently happens, that he cannot aſcertain with preciſion in what pariſh the misfortune befel him. What is the ſituation of the magiſtrate to whom he complains? If *he* takes cognizance of a breach of the peace out of his juriſdiction, he is unqueſtionably ſubject to an action of falſe impriſonment. With regard to the ſtate, the difficulty attending the apprehenſion of deſerters from the army and navy from the above circumſtances, is almoſt inſurmountable; and this upon the great North road! Your correſpondent is not aware that any other county of a city, or town corporate, is ſo ſplit and divided as that which he has been deſcribing. If there be any ſo circumſtanced, your pages, which find their way into every corner of the kingdom, will, it is hoped, produce information, and be the means of co-operation to remedy ſo ſtriking an evil.

No SOCKMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

IN Vol LXIX. p. 1014, I find it poſitively aſſerted, by an anonymous

nymous writer, in a letter dated from Chelſea, that Dr. Joſhua Webſter, M. D. is the author of the poem, which has been generally, though not at its firſt publication, entitled "*The Beggar's Petition*;" and ſo circumſtantial is the account which he gives, both in regard to time, to places, and to names, that his opinion, as a *primâ facie* evidence, would almoſt induce an uninformed perſon to believe it authentic and deciſive. But, if we examine the letter of this writer a little more minutely, it will appear, that the only reaſon on which he grounds his aſſertion is, that Dr. Webſter has in his poſſeſſion a drawing, in water-colours, of an aged mendicant, with the ſaid poem affixed to it in manuſcript; which, it muſt be confeſſed, is a very curious reaſon for a very curious aſſertion, becauſe, for the very ſame reaſon, the tendency of his letter would have been as applicable to 20 other perſons as to Dr. Webſter. But the truth is, that Dr Webſter had not the leaſt concern in the compoſition of that little poem; and, whatever may be its merits, or whatever honour may on that account attach to the real author of it, I can confidently affirm, that it is the entire production of the Rev. Tho. Moſs, miniſter of Brierly-hill, and of Trentham, in Staffordſhire; and I have his authority further to ſay, that he wrote it at about the age of 23, that he ſold the manuſcript of that, and of ſeveral others, to Mr. Smart, printer, in Wolverhampton, who, from the dread which Mr. Moſs had of criticiſm, was to publiſh them on this condition, that only 20 copies ſhould have his name annexed to them, that theſe copies ſhould be preſented to his relations and friends, and that they may now, if thought neceſſary, be ſeen at any time.

I think it proper however here to obſerve, that the poem, as printed by Dr. *Enfield* in his Speaker, and from which moſt of the copies in circulation are literally taken, is in ſome reſpects different from the original; and I know that the author did not think himſelf obliged to Dr. Enfield for the alterations he had made in it. Thus for example: the author ſimply denominated his poem, *The Beggar*, and not *The Beggar's Petition*, and he added to it this motto,

——————inopemque paterni
Et laris et fundi—————— Hor.

The author uſed the expreſſion, *ſtream* of tears, and not *flood* of tears; which, in his opinion, is not only leſs harmonious, but abſolutely improper, becauſe it is ſaid before,

And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
Has been the *channel* to a *ſtream* of tears.

And it is well-known, that *floods* do not flow in *channels*, though the ſame cannot be ſaid of *ſtreams*: but, beſides this, the alteration of *ſtream* into *flood* does, as it ſeems to the author, entirely deſtroy the beauty of the ſentiment, becauſe the word *flood* implies that the Beggar's grief aroſe merely from a ſudden impulſe, as a flood ariſes from a ſudden ſhower, and ſoon ſubſides; but the word *ſtream* implies that his grief was ſilent and laſting. The author wrote,

Here, craving for a morſel of their bread;

which he thinks runs ſmoother than, as Dr. Enfield expreſſes it,

Here as I crav'd a morſel of their bread.

The author wrote,

A pamper'd Menial *forc'd* me from the door;

but the word *drove*, as uſed by Dr. Enfield, is a downright vulgariſm, and carries with it the horrid idea that the Beggar was treated with ſome kind of ſeverity.

The laſt alteration is: inſtead of

Should I reveal the ſource of every grief,

Dr. Enfield ſays,

Should I reveal the ſources of my grief.

But, whether this is any real improvement to the line, I muſt leave to thoſe who are better judges than myſelf to determine. If any further information ſhould be thought neceſſary for the conviction of your correſpondent, it may be had from the Rev. Tho. Moſs, miniſter of Trentham. Yours, &c.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

I HAVE always considered your valuable publication as an impartial vehicle of public opinion; and as of much importance, not only "in shooting folly as it flies," in remarking the frivolous fashions of the day, but in giving weight and dignity to those sentiments of Religion and Virtue which form the basis of man's present hopes, as well as of his future expectations. Every serious person, during the awful contest which now agitates the world, will surely endeavour to curb the licentious sallies which have produced, and still continue, the confusion. Nay, he will do more: he will exert himself to rectify a false opinion when it comes from an unsuspected quarter. The best of men may not always be conscious of the ill that arises from an injudicious treatment even of a good subject; he may not see that a wily observer is taking advantage of his mildness, and deriving an apology for his profligacy, for his infidelity, from those arguments which were intended to refute it. Time was, when vice was called by its *proper name*. Let it be so now; for, the world never more required it.

These remarks, perhaps, will not be found unappropriate, if you will oblige me by inserting the following observations on the Life of D'Alembert in a late publication, intituled "General Biography," &c. The authors of that work are men of much estimation in the literary world. It is for that reason that the reader should be guarded in its perusal.

The early studies of D'Alembert were directed to theology; and he composed a commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Being unacquainted with the commentary, I cannot judge of its execution. My business is with the biographer's reflection. "His penetrating intellect found more satisfaction in the demonstrative reasoning of mathematicians, than in the vague disputations of theological controversialists." It argues little in favour of the observation, that, at ten years of age, the schoolmaster declared he had nothing farther to teach the pupil, when the pupil engaged very early in life in the futile controversy between the followers of Jansenius and the Jesuits. Mere theological controversy, or disputes about words of which neither party are agreed in the definition, like controversies of all other descriptions, is too frequently acrimonious and unprofitable. But it does not at all follow, that all theological research is to be termed *vague disputations*: neither does it become a member of any religious congregation to place mathematical, in opposition to moral or theological, demonstration. Perhaps no observation leads with greater certainty to the doleful regions of scepticism and doubt. Without interfering with the accuracy of mathematical truth, the believers in Revelation have a *more sure word of prophecy* and information, which the most acute mathematician cannot pretend to possess. The truth of numbers may reach a point beyond which human reason cannot pass: the truth of Revelation, like the penetrating sun-beam, flashes conviction on the soul, and opens to our view the prospect of Eternity.

Before I consider the biographer's observation on D'Alembert as an Encyclopædist, let me remark how *coolly* (is not that too moderate a word, Mr. Urban?) he speaks of those principles which, for 10 years past, have desolated a neighbouring country. Without being an advocate for the *former*, any more than for the *latter* Gallic tyranny, I trust I shall have credit for depreciating the dangerous system of Equality; such equality as the French have vainly endeavoured to establish.—"His memoirs of Christina queen of Sweden is a masterly piece of biographical writing. In this work the author shews that he understood the natural rights of mankind, and *that he had the courage to assert them.*"

As

As if this were not sufficient, the biographer brings the evidence of a lady of high rank to bear testimony against her *peers* and herself. Hearing the author accused of having exaggerated the despotism of the great in his Essay on the Alliance between the learned and the great, "if he had consulted me," she said *smartly*, "I could have told him still more of the matter." This is common declamation. In some instances it may be true, in many false. But, surely, it deserves not, in a character of respectability, so placid an acquiescence. And, when we consider it as giving countenance to the propagation of such opinions, as occasion *the foot to say to the head, I have no need of thee*, we cannot be too earnest in denouncing the innovating principle.

As D'Alembert's theological studies gave place to his mathematical; so these in turn are considered as of inferior importance to his *philosophy*. Hear the biographer:—"While D'Alembert confined himself chiefly to his mathematical studies, he remained in comparative obscurity: as soon, however, as he embarked in the great design of publishing an Encyclopædia, he attracted a large share of public attention; and, *with some obloquy*, on account of the freedom of several articles of the work, obtained, as he proceeded, high reputation." Too well is D'Alembert known as one of the authors of this work; too well have his pernicious doctrines succeeded in the world. What shall we say, then, to a relater of his life, who merely observes on this occasion, that, in the midst of much praise, he met *with some obloquy?* Why does he not hold out the friendly beacon to warn others from approaching those rocks where so many have been shipwrecked? This obloquy, by the biographer's account, afterwards rose to a *ferment*; and he thinks that "the odium which had fallen upon him might have furnished a good reason for seeking a peaceful asylum in the court of a *philosophical* prince." The history of Frederic and his friends falls not under my present discussion. The reader will find enough, perhaps he may think too much, upon the subject, in the Abbé Barruel's History of Jacobinism.

As an academician, D'Alembert falls not *below the reputation* he had acquired. "His influence in the academy of sciences, and above all in the French academy, of which he was secretary, gave importance to his character." This passage I shall beg leave to confront with one from the Abbé Baruel. "Formerly the very suspicion of irreligion was sufficient to exclude a man from the academy; *by the intrigues of D'Alembert* it was gradually brought about, that nearly the whole number was made up of *philosophists*, and their rewards were given only to those who could add the claim of impiety to the other merits they might possess. So far was this carried, that a M. Beauzet, a layman, but a sincere Christian, who was one of the 40 members, once asked D'Alembert, how they came to admit him among them? D'Alembert answered without hesitation, 'I am sensible that this must seem astonishing to you; but we wanted a skilful grammarian; and among our party not one had acquired a reputation in this line. *We know that you believe in God; but, being a good sort of man, we cast our eyes upon you, for want of a philosopher to supply your place.*'

The easy and familiar manner of D'Alembert, as a man of wit and talents, is called in as an auxiliary to diffuse the principles of the society. "Study," says Voltaire to D'Alembert, "*to crush the wretch.*" I only ask five or six *bon mots* a day; and that will be enough. He never will recover it. Laugh, Democritus, and make me laugh; and our cause will triumph." Abbé Baruel.

In summing up the character of his subject, the biographer, without decidedly mentioning one fault, has the following passage: "Though

"Though his enemies called him the *Magazin* of literature; candour requires us to believe that he owed his influence less to artful management and supple address, than to the esteem which his talents and virtues inspired. His aversion to superstition and priestcraft carried him, it is true, into the region of Infidelity; and his enmity to the Jesuits and the Clergy produced in him a degree of hostility against the Religion of his country, which sometimes obliged even the philosopher Frederic to read him a lesson of moderation. *The eccentricity of his opinions did not, however, destroy the virtues of his heart.*"—Alas! is Infidelity censured merely as an *eccentricity of opinion?* and is it seriously imagined that *it will not destroy the virtues of the heart?* When we have paused over this reflection, how must we shudder at the following sentence! "Many young people, who discovered talents for learning and science, found in him a patron and a guide." This passage will be read more feelingly when we recollect the confession of Le Roy [Abbé B.], a fellow-member with D'Alembert of the secret academy which met weekly at the house of Baron Holbach at Paris. "The most of those books," he said, "which have appeared against religion, morals, and government, were ours;" and he added, "I shall die of grief and remorse."

What Voltaire thought of his friends on his death-bed, let Abbé B. once more relate. "Then it was that D'Alembert, Diderot, and about 20 others of the conspirators who had beset his apartment, approached him but to witness their own ignominy; and often he would curse them, and exclaim, "Retire: it is you that have brought me to this present state. Begone: I could have done without you all, but you could not exist without me; and what a wretched glory you have procured me!"

Yet, Mr. Urban, after all that is here related, and much more that is well authenticated, the biographer calmly dismisses the philosopher from this mortal scene, merely by saying, that "he expired, leaving behind him the reputation of amiable virtues and eminent talents." If the latter were his portion (which I do not deny), ah! how dreadful to use them to an unworthy purpose! *If the former*—what shall we say of his avowed infidelity? or how does the expression quadrate with the destruction of *one* altar and *one* throne, when it was the evident purpose of D'Alembert and his associates to reduce to the same fatal level every altar, even of the purest worship, every throne, even of the best-constituted governments?

If the editor of this piece of biography should say, (as the Monthly Reviewers have done for him, Nov. 1799), that infidelity was not the general tenor of D'Alembert's publications; and that his religious or antireligious tenets but little interest the investigator of his mathematical and other philosophical labours, or the reader of his compositions on subjects of general literature: I answer, that *these were not the only subjects which D'Alembert chose to discuss*; and therefore, as an apology for this long letter, I conclude in the words of the benevolent old man in Terence, which are not the less true for being often repeated: "Homo sum: humani nihil à me alienum puto."

J. B.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 9.

THE first object of a man condemned to spend a solitary evening at an Inn, is the Newspaper. After a fast of perhaps two or three days, he hears, with great peevishness, "the paper is in hand, Sir." When at length it is brought, he devours voraciously paragraphs from Holland, Germany, Switzerland.—When these, like a plumb-pudding at the beginning of a dinner, have had the effect of damping his appetite, he proceeds more coolly to examine the advertisements.

Unfortunate must he be who has such

ſuch a diſorder as he cannot find a certain cure for.—Uncommon his wants, if he cannot here ſee a ſupply offered.—Faſtidious, if he cannot, at leaſt, pick up ſome amuſement.

I do not pretend that this obſervation is new. It has been offered to the publick with thoſe powers of wit and humour, to which I have no pretence. As, however, I do not remember to have ſeen any thing of the ſort very lately, will you allow me to try whether I can furniſh five minutes amuſement to any of your readers. It will at leaſt tend to remove the *tedium* which I now feel myſelf.

"The King's true honey water for cleaning and ſweetening the hair, leaving a refreſhing perfume behind—removes the greaſy ſurface peculiar to ſome hair"—conveys an information which may be very agreeable to ladies of a certain deſcription. Query, however, which is preferable, the ſtickineſs of the honey, or the greaſineſs of the hair?

[Johnſon's Dictionary not being in the houſe, another query may be ſuperadded as to *ſtickineſs* being a word.]

"Mr. Brown, P. L. L. S. M. C. S. L. M. L. P. S. member of the phyſical ſocieties of St. Bartholomew's and Guy's Hoſpitals, &c."—Will any of your medical readers be ſo good to put the above portion of the alphabet into Engliſh, and tell us what phyſical ſocieties of thoſe hoſpitals are eſtabliſhed, and where they meet.

"A lady deſires to eſtabliſh a *ſeminary* for young ladies; differing from the uſual mode." See Virgil's Georgics, iii. 272.

Horſes abound, which are without exception the handſomeſt, beſt put together, pleaſanteſt, ſafeſt, freeſt from all vice, ſhyneſs, and blemiſh—of all colours—a dapple-grey offered at half the livery-ſtables in London, juſt come from C. to Piccadilly—galloways—for ladies—timid old gentlemen who ride 5 miles an hour, young gentlemen who ride from 10 to 20—All weights from 10 to 20 ſtone, &c. &c.

"A friend to man cures diſorders (which he does not name) without medicine, lotion, or injection; without change of diet, or manner of living; without alteration in habit of body, countenance, or complexion."—Surely a very pleaſant Doctor this muſt be!

The Wine Company, too modeſt to give any names, ſell Port at 27s. which you cannot buy elſewhere under 36s. and ſome other wines in the ſame proportion; but are true Antigallicans, no French wine in their cellars—or garrets.

"The accident which befel the *Queen*," we had not heard of before.

Healthy young women—and ſmart active footmen, offer themſelves to thoſe gentlemen and ladies who have occaſion for their different ſervices.—And in the ſame column there is a call for—footmen for ladies, willing to do all work; and cooks and houſemaids for ſingle gentlemen equally willing.—A gentleman wants a miſtreſs; a gentlewoman, more modeſt, wiſhes to find a friend.—*Mr.* Gardner, who cures all complaints, complains that a perſon calling himſelf *Dr.* Gardner ſells ſpurious medicines.—*Mr.* G's great object is to relieve the poor.—This will be eaſily believed, as his advertiſements are manifeſtly for his own benefit.—Money for Annuities. Mr. A. Mr. B. Mr. C. &c. &c. have each of them, always, 10,000, or 100,000 pounds (an o makes no difference) to lend to widows, young heirs, &c. on the moſt *moderate* terms,—are all of them men of the firſt character and reſpectability; and, if they aſſume names, they do ſo merely from modeſty.—From the repetition of theſe advertiſements, we muſt ſuppoſe that there really are young widows, young heirs, &c. who want money, and who apply to theſe gentlemen.—Diamond ear-rings continue to be dropped, and to find Finders.

Mr. —— (the duelling cheeſemonger)

monger) desires a solar microscope—Johnson's Dictionary—a gold watch—the Biographia Britannica—and a two-gallon still;—and to have them very cheap. A RIDER.

Mr. URBAN, *Bala, Nov.* 19.

YOUR usual impartiality encourages me to hope you will give a place, in some corner of your useful journal, to a few remarks in answer to the bold, not to say malicious, assertions of your correspondent W. M. B. p. 741, respecting the Welsh Methodists. Your Tourists can be no proper judges of what is delivered in a language to them unintelligible; therefore I shall pass over in silence their hasty sarcasms, tending to hold them up as objects of obloquy and ridicule; but W. M. B's charge is of a much more serious nature; his design is, by impeaching their loyalty, to calumniate them as a body, and to prejudice the public mind against them. Such a heavy charge ought not to be passed over unnoticed; silence here is criminal, and not much better than admitting the charge; besides, the publick have a right to demand satisfaction on this head.—If it can be proved, that the Welsh Methodists are Jacobins, and rooted enemies to the existing laws and constituted authorities of this country, they confessedly deserve no protection; but their ungrateful conduct must forfeit every claim they can have upon their country for the indulgence they have hitherto experienced. But is this a fact respecting them? are they in reality such traitors, or only falsely represented as such by your correspondent? To prove this charge, W. M. B. ought in justice to have produced some strong and convincing evidence from notorious facts; instead of which, we have only his anonymous and unsubstantiated assertions, to criminate a numerous body of people as guilty of the blackest and most enormous crime; a crime, which as a body they unanimously abhor. Their unimpeachable loyalty, for these sixty years past, will bear the severest scrutiny. The contrary can never be proved against them, with whatever confidence it may be asserted by ignorance and calumny.

They believe the Bible, and bow implicitly to its divine authority: in this best of books they are enjoined to fear God, and honour the King; nor do they believe the first can subsist in the mind, without the other being a fruit of it.

Feeling the force of the divine injunction, they are conscientiously supporters of a regular government and due subordination; and are firmly attached to their lawful and beloved Sovereign and the happy constitution of their country. Thousands, who attend their preaching throughout the Principality, can bear testimony, that on all proper occasions they inculcate principles of loyalty and subjection to the higher powers, not only for *wrath*, but for *conscience* sake. It is one of the rules of their societies, that none are to be admitted or continued as members, who speak evil of dignities. They have not been unwilling contributors towards the internal defence of their country, when menaced by an implacable enemy. When actually invaded, their loyalty and zeal were conspicuous to all; and there are now hundreds, to my certain knowledge, who have freely engaged themselves in the different corps through the Principality. Can any fact speak more avowedly and more forcibly in proof of the loyalty of the Welsh Methodists, than that on the anniversary of the reduction of the French invaders in South Wales the Methodists have a public day of thanksgiving for that mercy? These are facts, Mr. Urban, which may be depended upon, and which are well known to many in this country as well as myself. It will, I trust, give you pleasure, as well as to many of your readers, to know that, on the most diligent enquiry, I cannot find one single tract of

that

that enemy of all godlineſs T. Paine tranſlated into the Welſh language! of conſequence, your correſpondent muſt have been miſinformed when he aſſerts, that they have been diſtributed by the Welſh Methodiſts.

A ſmall publication, indeed, of a ſimilar tendency was publiſhed a few years back in the Welſh language; but both the author and the diſtributors of it were as decided enemies to the Methodiſts, as your correſpondent himſelf can be. The leaders of the Welſh Methodiſts, without any exception, deteſt the principles contained in it.

What your correſpondent means by aſſerting, that the Methodiſt preachers are *ſent* into this country to diſſeminate T. Paine's principles, I am at a loſs to conceive.

All the Welſh preachers are natives, and reſident in the country, and well known to their countrymen at large. If your correſpondent's information had been more accurate, and his prejudice leſs, he would have noticed a ſmall pamphlet (entitled "Screntangwrniwl," A word in ſeaſon; between four and five thouſand were diſtributed in Welſh and Engliſh), publiſhed by one of theſe ignorant and fanatical preachers (as ſome of your correſpondents are pleaſed to repreſent them); in which the baneful influence of French principles, and the devaſtation they produce, are contraſted with the ſuperior bleſſings which we enjoy in our highly-favoured country. This pamphlet, Mr. Urban, is well known to have been openly diſtributed by the leaders of this ſect; and the effects of it have been very beneficial.

The doctrines preached, and the morality inculcated, by the Methodiſts, are drawn from the pure fountain of inſpiration; and are in exact conformity with the articles of the Eſtabliſhed Church. In every numerous body of people, the learning, knowledge, and abilities, of the ſeveral individuals which compoſe it, muſt be various and very diſproportioned; but, whilſt it is admitted of many (it is not true of all) of the Methodiſt preachers, that they have not had the advantage of a liberal education, does that of neceſſity prove that they muſt be ſuch ideots as your correſpondent affects to repreſent them? In Scripture knowledge, perhaps, illiterate as they are, they may excel many who deſpiſe and vilify them.

The Bible is familiar to them, and underſtood in no other light than that in which our great Reformers explained it. Bodily agitations in their aſſemblies conſtitute no eſſential part of their religion. When the mind is affected by the various and contrary ſenſations of joy and ſorrow, correſpondent bodily effects (ſuch is the wonderful connexion between them) will, in more or leſs degree, be expreſſed; and, when theſe ſtrong feelings of the mind are ſanctified and attended with evident reformation of morals, and true diligent attention to religious duties both public and private, I *dare* not utterly condemn them: the Lord Jeſus himſelf was thought to be poſſeſſed of a devil, by the wiſe and religious of his time; his Apoſtles, filled with the Holy Ghoſt, were declared to be drunk; and another was pronounced a madman through too much learning. Caution here is wiſdom; leſt our words ſhould at laſt condemn us. T. Charles.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 12.

HAD your correſpondent, vol. LXIX. p. 460, recurred to the liſt of the ſeveral preachers of Lady Moyer's Lectures, from the firſt foundation to 1741, referred to in p. 297, col. 1, he would not have deſcribed Dr. *William* Berriman as the lecturer in 1741, when his brother *John* Berriman's lectures were publiſhed; thoſe of William having appeared in 1725.

The prelate, mentioned in p. 590, col. 2, l. 16, as having obtained the ſee of Briſtol in 1783, appears, from vol. LXII. p. 391, not to have died "*ſoon* after."

Yours, &c. Scrutator.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Crewkerne, Jan.* 14.

IN the Dunciad mention is made of

"The Classics of an age that heard of none."

Pope here alluded to an *ignoramus*, who, accidentally meeting with an old edition of the Æneïd, and, imagining he had recovered a work lost to the world, gave an account of it as a rare and delectable composition of a learned poet "called Virgil:" relating, "How, after the destruction of Troy, Æneas was driven," &c.

I sometimes think we are now living amongst

"The *chemists* of an age who heard of none."

Witness the claim lately set up to the first discovery of oxygen gas, or vital air, which it seems must no longer be termed dephlogisticated air. It appears, however, that the learned and accomplished Dean of Wells, Dr. Bathurst, was no stranger to the properties of oxygen as a constituent part of the atmospheric air, as I shall presently prove. In fact, there is nothing new but the word; which is one of the very many new ones lately introduced to the perplexity of plain scholars. It is in vain, Mr. Urban, for your compositors to search Ainsworth for the words, oxygen, azot, oxyd, &c. The first, from the Greek compound, it should seem, implies the "acid-making air;" the second from a *privativa*, the "life-depriving air;" and, in respect to the last, the calces of metals are now termed their oxyds: so that the rust of an old poker is denominated "the oxyd of iron."

Our kind neighbours, the French, are so good as to supply us with these new technical terms, which are not quite so intelligible; as *Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal*, &c. After this digression, I shall quote, from the elegant and classical Dr. Bathurst's "Prælectio tertia de Inspiratione," some passages which will serve to convince your readers that, so long ago as the year 1654, this learned Divine and Physician knew what oxygen was; in which, as I have already observed, there is nothing new but the name.

"Dicimus itaque inspirationem præcipuè inservire ad *pabulum nitrosum* animali subministrandum, quò sanguis ita contemperetur, ut spiritibus ad obeunda vitæ munera generandis idoneus fiat. Quemadmodùm enim in sanguine succus quidam alibilis per cibos continuò suppetandus requiritur, sine quo sanguis non nutrit; ita ut in aëre, qui quidem alterius generis cibus est, pabulum hoc nitrosum omninò necessarium est; eoque deficiente, respiratio ad vitam nihil confert: adeò ut vivere & 'aurâ vesci' apud poetas idem sonent."

What does all this mean, but that oxygen is imparted to the blood in the lungs in inspiration? "The pretended new discovery!"

In another part of the Prælectio, the Doctor expressly says, this nitrous spirit (or oxygen) "non animalium modò, sed & plantarum vita sit."

And, elsewhere speaking of this *pabulum nitrosum, vel spiritus aëris nitrosus*, he maintains it to be the *sine quo non* of life; from which "Non homines solùm cæteraque animalia, sed & ipsæ etiam plantæ vegetari videntur & reviviscere;" and then goes on in most elegantly saying,

"Spiritus hìc, ut in terrâ primitùs nidulatur, ita exindè in ambientem aërem & aquam sublimatur, & vicissim per aërem aquæ, & per utramque terræ communicatur; atque ita circulatione quâdam, per omnia diffunditur, &, veluti Platonica inferioris mundi anima,

"Totam agitat molem, & magno se corpore miscet." VIRGIL.

Nothing I have said will, I trust, be understood as in the least inimical to the late improvements of men, who (in the words of the Committee of the London College) "nuperis abhinc annis, in Chemiam altius subtiliusque excolendam acriori studio incubuerunt;" for, by their labours, the practice of physic is essentially benefited. My present purpose is to vindicate the claims of those who, most assuredly, about the middle of the 17th century, were no strangers to doctrines which some pretend to claim the first discovery of, towards the end of the 18th.

J. CRANE, M. D.

1. *A familiar Survey of the* Chriſtian *Religion, and of Hiſtory, as connected with the Introduction of* Chriſtianity, *and with its Progreſs in the preſent Time; intended, primarily, for the Uſe of young Perſons of either Sex, during the Courſe of public or private Education. By* Thomas Giſborne, *A.M.*

TO juſtify the ways of God to men, and to feed with the pure milk of the Divine word thoſe who have been pampered with the ſtrong meat of human reaſon, is, in theſe times, above all others, a moſt commendable undertaking. Every publication of Mr. G. tends to ſet the Scripture in that point of view which will inſenſibly lead his reader's attention to the important concerns inculcated therein, and to perſuade the pride of human reaſon to bow down to the free mercy of its Creator and Redeemer. Even his "Duties of Men and Women" have the precepts of our Saviour and his diſciples for their baſis; and to theſe nothing can be ſuperadded: it is only neceſſary to familiarize them to readers bewildered with modern ſyſtems of Morals and Education, which, proudly preſuming on the efficacy of human reaſon, miſcalled Common Senſe, leave too much to giddy, unreſtrained youth to "feel after and find" without inſtruction. Of ſuch education (if it deſerve the name) the baneful conſequences are daily obvious.

Mr. G. inſcribes this book to Dr. Benjamin Heath, under whoſe tuition, at Harrow, was continued that excellent plan of religious education which the Rev. Mr. Pickering, of Mackworth, near Derby, began and carried on for ſix years of his earlier life. "The principal fault, when faults exiſt, is not in the preceptor, but in the parent. The former is to water the plant, the latter muſt ſow the ſeed. But how often does the parent limit his concern for the beſt intereſts of his children to the decorum of mere morals, without impreſſing on their minds, perhaps without feeling on his own, a firm and habitual concern that there is no ſtable foundation on which morality can reſt, except a Chriſtian fear and love of God! How often does the parent expend his ſolicitude in unremitting efforts to fit his children for worldly eminence, to prepare them to make their way as politicians, as merchants, as followers of lucrative profeſſions, to be ſkilful ſeamen, intrepid ſoldiers, men of learning, of taſte, of accompliſhment, and what the world is pleaſed to call "men of honour," regardleſs of the duty of training them up as ſervants of a God of holineſs, and diſciples of a crucified Saviour!" Nothing can be added to render theſe obſervations more impreſſive, except a wiſh that all Mr. G's brethren in the miniſtry thought and wrote like him, and, in order to this, lived and acted under the ſame impreſſion of conviction and duty. We ſhould not then ſee the miniſtration of God's holy word and ſacraments taken up as an *amuſement* or a *maintenance*. We ſhould not then ſee the Church of Chriſt filled with ſo many *petit maitre* and *puppy-parſons*, mere danglers and *faineans*. Our Biſhops would "lay hands ſuddenly on no man, would faithfully and wiſely make choice of fit perſons to ſerve in the ſacred miniſtry;" would enforce reſidence, not merely in any place where it may *ſuit* their clergy to reſide, but in the pariſhes to which they have been appointed, or ſupply their abſence by proper repreſentatives. We will hope, however, the example of one Dioceſan, who condeſcends to inſtruct his clergy and laity in the great doctrines of religion, and makes the candidates for orders paſs through a ſtrict ordeal of examination, will have its weight with all his brethren, and that they will not content themſelves with occaſional charges, which, however energetic and expreſſive in the delivery, are no more thought of, in peruſal or practice, by thoſe to whom they are addreſſed. This redreſs of grievances is open to all prelates; and, as they value the Chriſtian ſyſtem as eſſential to ſalvation, or to the *maintenance* of *Church Eſtabliſhment*, it equally concerns them to enforce it.

Mr. G's deſign in this publication is, to ſupply the want of "a treatiſe on an enlarged plan, which might fitly intervene between the peruſal of books of the elementary claſs, and the ample range of reading ſcarcely to be expected but from the leiſure and induſtry of manhood; a familiar and compendious view of the Chriſtian religion, and of the principal hiſtorical events connected with its introduction and progreſs, its corruption and reformation; including a conciſe account of the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament; and a ſummary of the evidences of the truth

truth of Chriſtianity; together with ſome remarks on forms of church government and religious eſtabliſhments. Bearing in mind that I have been addreſſing myſelf to natives of Great Britain, I have been ſolicitous to draw the attention of the reader, whenever the ſubject afforded a fit opportunity, to events or circumſtances which have had a particular influence on his own country, and, by rendering him acquainted with the principles on which its religious inſtitutions are eſtabliſhed, to guard him betimes from being haſtily prejudiced againſt thoſe inſtitutions by miſrepreſentation or groundleſs objection. I have endeavoured, on ſuitable occaſions, to obviate, without entering too deeply into argument, ſome of the cavils of ſcepticiſm and infidelity which a young perſon may probably hear; and thus to lead him to withhold implicit confidence from others which he may afterwards have to encounter. Throughout the whole work it has been my predominant deſire to direct the acquiſition of knowledge to its proper purpoſe, the eſtabliſhment and confirmation of Chriſtian views, motives, and practice, through life."

We cannot enough commend the deſign and execution of this able performance, which, we are happy to learn, has ſecured the applauſe of one of the ableſt judges who preſides over education in one of our univerſities.

Mr. G is a Chriſtian upon principle and conviction, and firmly perſuaded of the truth of Scripture evidence, both hiſtorical and doctrinal. He does not want to accommodate Revelation to him, but receives it as the free gift of a gracious God to ſinful man, ruined by his own imaginations and paſſions. Yet ſhould we not be ſurprized if there be found certain ſceptical, illuminated ſpirits, who, notwithſtanding they are charmed with his amiable benevolence, will object to, and cavil at, his orthodoxy; as they followed Mr. Wilberforce only to a certain point, the abolition of the ſlave-trade, and forſook him in the ſupport of a juſt and commendable war, and in his adherence to the doctrines of Scripture, which he holds in common with Mr. G. Such unavailing efforts only diſcover the affected conſequence of ſome who prefer metaphyſical and abſtract reaſoning to poſitive and declared truths, which have Revelation itſelf for their baſis, and cannot be diſtorted from their proper purpoſe.

His detail of Jewiſh hiſtory, from the Creation to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, a ſeries of above 4000 years, is clear and comprehenſive. Some objections are obviated by the way, and the ground of oppoſition to Chriſt as the Meſſiah, by his countrymen, fairly ſtated to ariſe from the different ſectaries and popular inſtability. Humanity ſhudders at the deſtruction of the human race at the ſiege and taking of Jeruſalem by Titus; but Chriſtian Faith reflects it was the will of Heaven, in puniſhment of its obdurate, highly-favoured people, and therefore unparalleled in hiſtory, except in the almoſt total diſſolution of the world by the flood. The Jews themſelves are unable to account for this puniſhment. "To the devout and reflecting among them, the diſappointment of their expectations as to the coming of the Meſſiah, and the long continuance of their calamitous diſperſion, are ſubjects of extreme embarraſſment." (p. 110.)—"Rabbi Samuel Maroccanus propoſed this queſtion to his friend 700 years ago; and the great council of the Jews, aſſembled 550 years afterwards in Hungary*, to deliberate on that very ſubject, found it altogether inexplicable. It is at this moment equally inexplicable to the Jews. Nay, every additional year aggravates the difficulty. But the difficulty, inſuperable to the Jews, is none to us. Their own imprecation has been tremendouſly fulfilled. The blood of Chriſt has been "on them and on their children." (p. 113.) "They have been exempted from the common fate of nations, that, after having, in their diſperſion, exhibited to the inhabitants of the oppoſite extremities of the earth a ſtupendous proof of the power and juſtice of God, they may be reſtored, at the time predetermined in his counſels, to the perpetual poſſeſſion of their native land.

* The account of this general council, as it might be called, of the Jews, reſting ſolely on the authority of an unknown traveller, who pretended to have been preſent at it, and publiſhed a narrative of what, he ſaid, paſſed in it, in "The Phœnix," II. 1707, 8vo, was very properly omitted in the ſecond or Oxford edition of Mr. Butler's excellent *Horæ Biblicæ*. Mr. G. quotes, for his authority, Appendix to the Biſhop of Clogher's Diſſertation on the Revelations.

There

There is scarcely any topick on which prophecy is more copious, in the Old Testament, than on the final restoration of the twelve tribes of Israel. Our Saviour, when he foretells that "Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gentiles, *until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled*," plainly implies that, after an appointed time, it should revert to its original possessors. St. Paul, in perfect harmony with the old prophets, predicts the future conversion of the Jews to the religion of their crucified Saviour; and the powerful and glorious effect which their conversion, together with the signal wonders with which their re-establishment shall be attended will produce, in opening the eyes of unbelieving nations, and convincing them of the truth of the Christian faith." (p. 115.) The application of their history to ourselves should be a lesson of stedfastness in faith and holy obedience, and the superior advantages vouchsafed to Christians, and the aggravation of the guilt of sinning against them. (p. 116—121.)

The observations on the inspiration of the Scriptures are thus prefaced: "Inspiration was given so far as it was essentially necessary to effect all the purposes, special and general, for which it was bestowed; namely, to encourage the righteous and reclaim the guilty, to confirm the truth, and unfold the import, of Jewish dispensation; and, when that introductory system should be done away, to demonstrate the Divine origin, illustrate the nature, and forward the universal dominion, of the religion of Jesus Christ. For these purposes, it seems necessary, that, in communicating religious truths, in declaring a revelation of unknown, or imperfectly known, transactions, and in predicting future events, the instrument employed should be preserved from all error; and that, in reciting facts from his own knowledge, and in drawing conclusions by the natural powers of his judgement, he should be preserved from material inaccuracies and omissions. That inspiration was vouchsafed farther, the Scriptures do not pronounce; that it was necessary farther, there appears no sufficient reason to conclude; and, consequently, that it was given farther, is a position for which there seems no obligation to contend." (pp. 127, 128.) The authority and authenticity of the Scriptures is fully established. It is shewn by proofs, general and particular, that the canonical books of the Old Testament were written under the superintendance of inspiration, and preserved in their original integrity to the days of our Saviour. (p. 128—176.)

The statement of particulars contained in the present chapter strongly suggests the duty of gratitude to God, for having attested, by so many proofs, the divine authority of the canonical books of the Old Testament, "which are able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus;" and "loudly calls upon us habitually and diligently to apply them, with a pious and humble heart, to the momentous purpose for which they have been bestowed." (p. 177)

In the succeeding chapter Mr. G. states the authenticity of the New Testament, and removes objections made to some of the epistles. "To the book of Revelations the attestations are equally decisive. By Justin Martyr and Irenæus it is ascribed to St. John. The testimony of the latter writer has great weight, as he relates that he had received an explanation of a passage in the Revelations from those who had conversed with St. John the author; in which declaration he probably alludes to his own instructor, Polycarp, who had been the disciple of St. John. Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Cyprian, and many succeeding fathers, concur in attributing the work to the same apostle. In some of the antient catalogues of the Scriptures this book was omitted; a circumstance which, when the early testimonies already recited are considered, cannot easily be attributed to any doubt having been entertained respecting its genuineness or authenticity, but was probably owing to its being regarded as less adapted than the other Scriptures, from its mysterious nature, for general use in the churches." (p. 229.) The inspiration of the writers of the New Testament is vindicated on the same ground as that of the Old, with the addition of the promise of Christ, that the Comforter, the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of Truth, should teach his disciples all things. Collation of MSS. proves that the mistakes of transcribers are of trifling importance, and to be corrected.

Chap. VI. contains a summary of the evidences of the Christian Religion. These rest not on inspiration alone, but

on the evidence of facts; "but, when the real ſtate of the caſe is taken into the account, when we conſider, that, to render knowledge perfect, and to enſure fidelity from ſuſpicion, the ſuperintending aid of the Holy Spirit of God ever accompanied the ſacred penmen, we might preſume that every poſſibility of doubt, as to the certainty of the religion thus introduced and confirmed to mankind, muſt vaniſh from the breaſts of unprejudiced enquirers. The queſtion, therefore, of the truth of Chriſtianity might ſafely be reſted on theſe grounds." (p. 239.)—"If a conſiderate man, antecedently to all knowledge of the Chriſtian plan of redemption, had been aſked what particulars, conſiſtent with the attributes of God and the ſituation of mankind, he ſhould be particularly ſolicitous to find in a future revelation, what, after full reflection, would have been his reply? He would have replied, that the utmoſt ſtretch of his hopes, and of his wiſhes, extended to the following points, fully aſſured that, on proper and practicable terms, his paſt ſins and even his future offences might be forgiven: a clear and accurate delineation of the path in which he ought to walk; the promiſe of Divine help to aſſiſt him in following that path, and in regaining it if he ſhould go aſtray; and the certain inheritance, if he ſhould prove obedient, of a life of happineſs beyond the grave. All theſe points are offered and aſcertained in the Chriſtian Revelation. Do theſe facts bear no witneſs to the truth of Chriſtianity?" (p. 244.)—"The truths which the New Teſtament reveals or confirms reſpecting the Deity, and the leſſons of morality which it teaches, are ſuch as thoroughly to accord with all the expectations and concluſions which reaſon, unprejudiced and enlightened, would form; and thus the ſacred book approves itſelf worthy of God to that faculty which he has beſtowed upon us, that it might be ſubordinary to revelation, our conſtant guide." (p. 245.) In ſtrongly recommending Dr. Paley's "View of the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion," Mr. G. ſuggeſts an eſpecial caution with reſpect to the morality of the Goſpel; the Doctor's account of which is radically influenced by the equally falſe and dangerous ſtandard of morals, *general expediency*, adopted by him under an improved form from its original aſſertor, Mr. Hume; that is deteriorated by a ſtudied diſtinction, wholly unwarrantable, and, if unwarrantable, extremely pernicious, between *public* and *private* morality, and by a *limitation ſubjoined to certain directions* of our Saviour; a humiliation unſupported by argument, and completely overthrown by the very firſt of the texts brought forward to ſupport it: "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, *murders*, &c." (p. 248, n.) "The facts recorded in the Goſpel and the Acts receive confirmation from the accounts incidentally given by Pagan hiſtorians, who lived about the ſame period." (p. 249.)—It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, with any ſhadow of reaſon, that the Apoſtles, in preaching Chriſtianity, were deceived themſelves as to the truth of the religion which they taught" (p. 252); or deceive the people, without being "wicked enough to preach a religion which they knew to be falſe; or that they had ſufficient inducements to be guilty of this impoſture; or that they could carry on ſuch an impoſition without detection. (p. 254.)—"The difficulties which Chriſtianity had to encounter, from its very commencement and during its progreſs, were ſuch that its prevalence could reſult only from the irreſiſtible force of truth." (p. 261.) Two other leading heads of argument ſtrongly confirm the truth of Chriſtianity; one, ariſing from the completion of many prophecies delivered in the New Teſtament, particularly from the fulfillment of thoſe which concern the Chriſtian Church, and the apoſtacy and uſurpations of Papal Rome. The other is drawn from the numerous coincidences which, while they prove themſelves beyond diſpute on cloſe examination, are ſo little obvious to common obſervation, that it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe they were deſignedly inſerted, or that they were produced otherwiſe than by the conformity of truth." (p. 267.) This chapter is thus concluded: "Have you any doubts as to the truth of Chriſtianity? Let your heart be prepared to obey whatſoever Chriſtianity, if true, ſhall be found to command, and you will not conclude a patient enquiry without being convinced of its truth. But keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the iſſues of life." (p. 271.)

Chap. VII. treats of the leading doctrines of the Chriſtian religion; on the being and attributes of God; the depravity

depravity of human nature, produced by the fall of man; the prolongation of human existence beyond the grave. On which last Mr. G. observes, p. 290, that, "with respect to future happiness and misery, two things are clear—that each is *extreme*, and that each is *unchangeable*." The nature and office of Jesus Christ, as the great Redeemer, his divinity and humility, and his atoning sacrifice. The assistance of the Holy Spirit.

Chap. VIII. treats of the character of Jesus Christ, his example and doctrine. Under this head Mr. G. shews that the Gospel inculcates both patriotism and friendship.

In chap. IX. we have the history of Christianity to the subversion of the Western Empire; the rise and extension of the Papal power. This history is continued, in chap. X. to the end of the XIIIth century, including the rise and progess of Mahometism; the independence of the Pope on the Emperor, established in the IXth century, by Charles the Bald. "The Popes of this century are in general memorable for ambition and for crimes." (p. 437).—"The Xth century, according to the testimony even of Roman Catholic writers, surpassed all preceding ages in ignorance and in flagitiousness." (p. 439.) "Towards the conclusion of it, Europe trembled with the apprehension, originating in the misinterpretation of a passage in the Apocalypse, that the end of the world was at hand. In many places, temples and palaces, as no longer needed, were pulled down, or left to decay. Multitudes of people, abandoning their families, occupations, and properties, flocked to Palestine, the expected scene of the advent of Christ." (p. 440.) "In the XIIIth century, when England had been degraded into a *Papal* kingdom, Robert Greathead, bishop of Lincoln, distinguished himself by his exertions against Papal tyranny; and the vicar of the ecclesiastical states stigmatized the Pope as an heretick and Antichrist, and, when excommunicated by him, appealed to the tribunal of Christ." (p. 477.) In the succeeding century Wicliffe arose among us; for an account of whom and his doctrine Mr. G. refers to Mr. Gilpin's Lives of the Reformers. "In the XVth century a dreadful calamity overwhelmed a large portion of the Christian world. The Grecian Empire, which, for several ages, had been shrinking into narrower and narrower limits before the face of the Turks, now shook Europe with its fall. Constantinople was taken A. D. 1453, by the sultan Mahomet II. The Asiatic provinces were already his; and the European dependencies of the capital followed its fate. Over the scenes of the ministry of Christ, and of the labours of his Apostles; over Palestine and Syria, Asia Minor, and Macedonia, and Achaia, and Attica, and the rest of Greece, the crescent of Mahomet now shone triumphant. Ephesus and Smyrna, and the surrounding cities, cherished by the affectionate superintendance of St. John, Corinth and Thessalonica, and Philippi, and Colosse, and Galatia, instructed by the ardent zeal, and confirmed by the animating epistles of St. Paul, now alike beheld their churches demolished, or converted into mosques; and the conscientious remnant, which adhered to the Gospel, precariously retaining the exercise of its religion in corners, under tribute, infamy, and oppression. At the close of the XVIIIth century Christian Europe has still the same aweful scene to contemplate, and may read, in the fate of those once highly-favoured regions, the judgements which await herself, unless, renouncing her corruptions, she turns, in purity of faith and practice, to Him who is no "respecter of persons." (p. 488.) The literature of the Greeks, however infected with their characteristic subtleties and other defects, was far superior to that of the West; and being brought, in their flight, into Italy and the neighbouring kingdoms, excited a thirst for improvement, and a passion for investigation, which extremely facilitated, in the next century, the progress of the reformers. The general diffusion and desire of knowledge received, about the same period, the most signal aid and encouragement by the discovery of the art of printing, about 1440. The Council of Constance, by two of its decrees, declared the Pope inferior and subject to the assembled delegates of the Universal Church. The infamous and cruel conduct of this council to Huss and his followers, and their debarring the laity from the cup in the Sacrament, are notorious. They disappointed all Europe by postponing that reformation of the Church which they originally averred to be their principal purpose.—"The early part of the XVIth century witnessed an event the most glorious

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that has occurred since the Apostolic age, the reformation of corrupted Christianity, by the blessing of God on the exertions of Luther and his associates" (p. 498), who finally occasioned the establishment of the Protestant religion throughout the dominions of the Elector of Saxony, Frederick, 1527; and the name of *Protestants* took rise from the protestation of several princes and imperial cities and towns against the decree of the Diet of Spires, 1529; and in that of Augsburgh, in the following year, a clear statement of the reformed faith, drawn up by Luther and Melancthon, was presented on behalf of the Protestant members of the empire, and obtained the name of the Confession of Augsburgh. Sweden and Denmark successively established the reformed tenets as the doctrines of the national church; and they were daily gaining ground in other kingdoms of Europe. (pp. 502, 503.) After base but fruitless attempts of the Emperor Charles V. to overthrow the reformation and its partizans, the reformed opinions spread into Italy, Spain, and France; and at Geneva were firmly established by Calvin. But their principal triumph was in Great Britain. Its progress there, as detailed by our author, who here rises to historic energy, p. 506—512, our scanty limits alone prevent us from extracting; as also in the Low Countries and France. At the same time it is not to be concealed that the zeal of the reformed transported them into many absurd doctrines and intolerant practices. Our own Church, as Bp. Porteus with justice and candour remarks, "by degrees, as it improved in knowledge, improved in mildness too. The last century saw the beginning, and the present times have seen the farther extension, of a most noble system of religious liberty, which has placed legal toleration as its true basis; a measure no less consonant to sound policy than to the spirit of Christianity *." The Papal power was impaired, even in countries of the Romish communion, by a distinction which princes began to establish between the *Church* of Rome and the *Court* of Rome, and by the denial of the Pope's right of interference in the civil concerns of other Sovereigns. The Pontiffs appeared solicitous to balance their European losses by acquisitions in other quarters of the globe. Their missionaries were numerous and indefatigable. Among these the Jesuits took the lead, and "proceeded, in religion as in other points, on the unchristian principle that the end sanctifies the means." (p. 519.) The sufferings of the Protestants in the various kingdoms of Europe, and the attack on their faith by delusive explanations of the tenets of Popery, are detailed p. 520—524; and the rise, progress, and spirit, of the Puritans, who, though depressed and supplanted by the more recent sect of Independents, harrassed, in every way, the Established Church. The principal contests which troubled the peace of the reformed Churches were those which broke out between the Calvinists and the followers of Arminius of Leyden. After several conferences between the contending parties in Holland, the Arminians saw their tenets condemned, 1618, in the Synod of Dort, their civil rights suppressed, their ministers silenced, and the disobedient congregations punished by fine, imprisonment, and exile. Some years afterwards they were recalled. But it is to be observed, that their theological system soon underwent a considerable change, and embraced many persons whose opinions respecting the necessity of the aid of Divine grace, and other fundamental doctrines of Christianity, appear to have fallen far below the standard of the Gospel. It is the more necessary to attend to this circumstance, because the term *Arminian* is not uncommonly applied as descriptive of the Church of England. As far as it indicates the rejection of the Calvinistic doctrines of predestination and reprobation by most of the members of that Church, it is applied with justice; but it must not be used with a wider meaning." (pp. 527, 528.) In this century the Russian Church was reformed by Peter the Great, who became, like the English monarch, head of the national church. The Roman Pontiffs have been, on the whole, considerably superior, in piety and learning, to most of their predecessors. The intestine divisions in that Church have continued. The breach between the Dominicans and Jesuits remained unclosed; the latter party obtained a signal triumph over the Jansenites by the bull Unigenitus, which condemned their doctrines, 1713. But the conspiracy against the King of Portugal, 1758, under the guidance of the principal Jesuits,

* Serm. I. 292.

ſuits, occaſioned the expulſion of the whole order from that kingdom. The odium purſued them throughout Europe. In 1761 ſome fraudulent mercantile tranſactions, in which the Jeſuits had been engaged, drew the attention of the civil power in France. In the following year the pernicious tendency of their writings furniſhed new charges. Their diſcuſſions at length dragged to light the hitherto-concealed inſtitute or rules of their order, replete with maxims ſubverſive of ſocial peace and of morality. Their colleges were ſeized, their effects confiſcated, the order was extinguiſhed in France, and all its members were baniſhed. In the Spaniſh empire, within which they had eſtabliſhed, in Paraguay, an independent empire of their own, a ſimilar fate overwhelmed them. And, finally, the ſuppreſſion of the whole order was obtained, 1773, from the Pontiff Clement XIV. A ſtorm was in the mean time gathering againſt Chriſtianity itſelf. In England there had ariſen a ſucceſſion of ſceptical or deiſtical writers, who had, in various ways, carried on, with little apparent concert, their attacks againſt the religion of Chriſt. Some aſſailed the outworks, ſome the ſtrongholds; ſome proceeded openly, ſome more covertly and in diſguiſe. If, on the one hand, they had, in any inſtance, weakened or ſubverted the faith of the ignorant, the unſuſpecting, or the vicious, they had called forth, on the other, ſuch exertions of piety and learning in the friends and for the vindication of Chriſtianity, as, in effect, to have benefited the cauſe which they were ſolicitous to injure. Their publications ſpeedily croſt the Channel, and found, on the Continent, particularly in France, hands ready to ſharpen and to brandiſh every weapon with which they ſhould be furniſhed. It now appears, from an accumulation of unqueſtionable documents, and more eſpecially from the acknowledged works and correſpondence of Frederick King of Pruſſia, that Frederick to whom the title of Great will hereafter be only a deeper brand of infamy, that the foreign enemies of the Goſpel, far from limiting their efforts to deſultory and unconnected attacks, have, during many years, been united in one firm, widely-extended, and regularly-organized confederacy, for the expreſs purpoſe of exterminating, by fraud and by force, the name of Chriſtianity from the earth. In the doctrinal corruption and the degrading ſuperſtition by which the religion of Chriſt was diſfigured and polluted in the countries where their principal machinations were purſued, and in the political circumſtances of that kingdom where the meditated exploſion took place, they found advantages almoſt beyond the power of computation. Of the events which have recently paſſed and are ſtill paſſing before our eyes, the termination and the conſequences of which are yet in the boſom of Providence, judging from the preſent appearances of worldly affairs, and, I think, we may humbly add, from the word of prophecy, there ſeems little reaſon to believe that even that corrupt form of Chriſtianity on which the blow has fallen will prove to have received either a mortal or a permanent wound, a wound ſufficient to prevent it from exerciſing, at a future period, by a final trial, of ſhort and limited duration, but of unparalleled ſeverity, the faith and conſtancy of the univerſal Proteſtant Church. But, with reſpect to genuine Chriſtianity, that religion "againſt which the gates of hell ſhall not prevail," we know that every effort of human guile and human malice is but an additional link in that chain of events by which the enemies of God are unconſciouſly forwarding his purpoſes; an additional ſtep in that determined progreſſion by which, amidſt the ſhock of nations and the convulſion of empires, "the kingdoms of this world ſhall become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Chriſt, and he ſhall reign for ever and ever." Throughout the courſe of this century, and even to the preſent moment of its aweful cloſe, the Church of theſe kingdoms has been bleſt with ſecurity and peace. Of the other claſſes and ſects of Chriſtians in this country, ſome, as the Methodiſts, generally profeſs to remain united to the national eſtabliſhment; ſome, as the Anabaptiſts, diſſent from it only in a few points of doctrine or diſcipline; ſome, as thoſe who, without reaſon, aſcribe excluſively to themſelves the title of Unitarians, recede, in moſt fundamental points, to the utmoſt extreme of ſeparation; concerning the diſtinguiſhing tenets of theſe and other ſects, it becomes me to be ſilent. The number and the ſubdiviſion of the ſects in queſtion, and the duty of deſcribing, if at all, with fullneſs and preciſion, opinions differing from my own, would neceſſarily

neceſſarily lead to an extent of detail inconſiſtent with the brevity of my general plan. Thoſe opinions may eaſily be learnt from the diſcourſes or the writings of the individuals who hold them. Yet I would not willingly diſmiſs the ſubject without preſſing the importance of warm and habitual regard to two momentous and moſt conſiſtent branches of Chriſtian duty,—the obligation, on the one hand, of "earneſtly contending for the faith which was once delivered to the Saints;" and, on the other, "of putting on charity, which is the bond of perfectneſs," and of habitually evincing the ſpirit of the Apoſtolical prayer, "Grace be with all thoſe," of every deſcription, "who love our Lord Jeſus Chriſt in ſincerity." (p. 530—536.)

Chap. XII. contains a ſummary but clear defence of the Eſtabliſhed Church, the ranks and maintenance of the clergy, and the creeds and articles.

In the application of this familiar Survey of the Chriſtian Religion, Mr. G. briefly points out the indifference and careleſſneſs of thoſe who profeſs it, from habit or inattention; who take up with objections to it without examining it; or, without decidedly believing it, find it highly undeſireable, or irreconcileable with their purſuits and inclinations. "The guilt of ſuch conduct, like all other guilt, may be diminiſhed or aggravated by attending circumſtances. How is it in the preſent caſe? Was the object in queſtion unimportant? The eternal ſalvation of the individual was at ſtake. He lived in an enlightened age, in a Proteſtant country; he lived where the Scriptures are open, and enquiry free, to every man; where the moſt eminent learning and talents have devoted themſelves to the defence of Chriſtianity; where religion is publicly revered, and genuine piety receives the moſt honourable diſtinction. To ſet before you this example, is to warn you againſt its dangerous contagion, and to impreſs you with the duty of warning, on fit occaſions, and with the earneſtneſs of a Chriſtian, thoſe whom it may be likely to infect." (p. 560.)—"On the ſubject of faith I have yet to ſubmit an additional obſervation. You will meet, among believers in Chriſtianity, with perſons who appear to think that if, by forced explanation, they can repreſent ſome Scriptural narration as an allegory, or can pare away the corner of a miracle, they lighten the difficulties of religion to reaſoning believers and unbelievers. The attempt, however well intended, is palpably moſt abſurd. Miracles are the foundation of Chriſtianity; the Scriptural hiſtory is a hiſtory of miracles. What if one miracle in one hundred could be ſolved into natural cauſes? Would thoſe, who were ſtaggered by one hundred, be more willing, is it reaſonable that they ſhould be more willing, to credit ninety-nine? Receive with ſubmiſſion the hiſtory of mankind as it is in Scripture, and the Chriſtian faith "as it is in Jeſus." In your preſent ſtage of exiſtence there will neceſſarily be parts of the Divine counſels and diſpenſations which you will "ſee as through a glaſs darkly." Why needs your faith to be troubled, be the amount ſomewhat leſs or more? That practice is Chriſtian practice which proceeds from Chriſtian motives. Love and gratitude to God and your Redeemer muſt be your ruling principle, if you really are a Chriſtian. Every duty which you perform on that principle, your God and Redeemer will reward. For any duty which you perform on ſome other principle, on what pretence can you expect a reward from them?" (p. 564—568.)—"Try then habitually the principles on which you act, the line of conduct which you purſue, the ends at which you aim, not by the rule of worldly cuſtom, of worldly intereſt, of worldly praiſe, but by the Goſpel of Chriſt. Aſk yourſelf, with reſpect to every undertaking, with reſpect to every mode of proceeding, and every diſpoſition of heart with which you proſecute that undertaking, whether Chriſt, on his throne of judgement, will approve it? If you cannot anſwer that queſtion to the ſatisfaction of your conſcience, deſiſt; whatever advantage you abandon, whatever detriment, whatever ſcorn you incur, deſiſt. 'What ſhall it profit you if you gain the whole world,' all its wealth, all its honour, all its pleaſure, all its praiſe, 'and loſe your own ſoul?' Would you confeſs Chriſt in the face of Perſecution and Death? Confeſs him then in the face of ſmaller evils, of ſmaller ſacrifices. Hear and remember, throughout life, his own words: "Whoſoever ſhall confeſs me before men, him will I confeſs alſo before my Father, which is in heaven. But whoſoever ſhall deny me before men, him will I deny before my Father, which is in heaven." (pp. 570, 571.)

2. *A Treatise on Sugar, with miscellaneous Medical Observations. Second Edition, with considerable Additions.* By Benjamin Moseley, *M. D. Author of a Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and the Climate of the* West Indies; *and a Treatise on Coffee.*

WE are happy to announce to the publick the second edition of a work that has been so well received by the learned. It now appears enlarged with curious and various commentaries and additions. In the preface minor criticks will find a lesson, to avoid burning their fingers with combustibles they may not understand. It is written in a style of the most forcible satire; and we congratulate our honest fellow-labourers, that it extends to more "than meets the eye," in the department of literary prostitution. We wish such chastisement were more frequently applied.

On the subject of *Sugar* our author has added a great deal of erudite criticism; and some new and interesting medical cases. On the subject of *Obi*, and of African, Indian, and American witchcraft, we need only to say, that it is the most curious dissertation that ever appeared in print, and embraces the whole round of the diabolical, venifical art. The terrible and tremendous battle of the Jamaica Negro magician and robber, *Three-fingered Jack*, has no parallel, as to language, incident, and effect, among either antient or modern historians of blood and slaughter.

On the *Cow-pox* Dr. Moseley adds, to his former opinions, some very forcible objections against inoculation for that distemper. But his wit should not stir the irascibility of those who think differently from himself; as candour and the public good direct his intentions; and unrefuted argument and reason are on his side. This is universally admitted.

On the *Yaws*, we must acknowledge our obligations. This distemper has never before been accurately described. It would not be satisfactory to our readers to recite a partial account of this uncommon malady, and the mutilation of the human frame it occasions; we must therefore refer them to the work itself.

On *Hospitals*, particularly those of Italy, Dr. Moseley has given a very important, brief history, which cannot fail to be beneficial to untravelled medical men, and to the philosophic mind.

The *Spedale Incurabili*, at Naples; the *San Spirito in Sassia*, *San Gallicano*, and the *Consolazione*, in Rome; and the *Spedale della Carita*, in Turin; afford objects of great reflection. We hope for farther gratification from our learned traveller respecting the *San Gallicano* and the *Consolazione*, as there is something of the most singular nature, if we understand him rightly, in those establishments.

On the *Bronchocele*, the whole article is entirely new. Our author has brought forward the contradictory opinions on this disorder, from Hippocrates to the present time; and, to us, the cause he has assigned for this deformity is clear and satisfactory.

On the *Plague*, including the *Yellow Fever* of America, we conceive our author has given a masterly picture of this great calamity. Dr. Moseley denies *contagion*, and reprobates *quarantine*, as to the plague. He asserts, that "no pestilential or pandemic fever was ever imported or exported;" and fills this dissertation with advice, cautions, and reflections, of the highest importance to our metropolis, the first commercial city in the world.

On *Prisons*, the benevolence of our author is not less distinguished than it is in respect to his accurate feelings regarding the shocking slaughtering of animals in the public streets and markets in London (see p. 159). *Solitary imprisonment* Dr. Moseley condemns, as debasing the human character, and as a punishment beyond all crimes. He has illustrated this subject with a description of the prisons of Venice, and their dreadful solitary cells; a description that "harrows up the soul." Our author, we believe, is the only foreigner ever permitted, by that jealous Government, to enter those horrible mansions; and he has shewn how little unsuspecting travellers know of the many secret dangers which surround them while residing in that voluptuous and perfidious city.

3. *Supplement to the Collections for the History of* Worcestershire.

AMONG the numerous corrections of errors in the two volumes of Dr. Nash's "History of Worcestershire," reviewed in our vol. LI. p. 372, LII. 398, are considerable additions to the memoirs of Dr. Hopkins; Betty Palmer, who died 1782, aged 113 (see our vol.

vol. LI. p. 373); the sum of the joint ages of farmer Dyer, of Claines, and his horse, p. 19; the cathedral; Bishop Talbot; Richard Graves, clerk, a well-known writer; Catharine Parr's corpse; the late Lady Coventry, whose beauty no painter in France or England could express; Samuel Foote; Warren Hastings; the first and second Lord Lyttelton; Lord Somers; Reginald Lygon; Mrs. Berkeley, who married to her second husband Bp. Burnet. "Farther anecdotes were prepared of the lives of the four last bishops, but the publication prudently suspended, lest part might be deemed flattery, and part impertinent censure. A catalogue given of Bishop Hurd's works, who was born at Congreve, co. Stafford, Jan. 13, 1719-20." Lords-lieutenants; turnpike roads; shoals of the Severn; storm of rain at Bromsgrove, 1792. "I have *heard* that it is recorded in the register of Broughton Hacket, that the minister was tried, convicted, and executed, in Queen Mary's reign, for baking his shepherd's boy in the oven." Could not the Doctor obtain a copy of this entry, or ascertain if the minister was Robert Walton?

One guinea may seem too much for 104 folio pages, with three plates of monuments in the letter-press; but the price was set so high for fear few persons should be found to purchase it.

"In Darlsford parish was born Warren Hastings, thirteen years governor of Bengal, and afterwards, by act of parliament, appointed governor [general] of India. On his return to England he was charged with many crimes, of oppression, &c.; he was the subject of an inquest held by the Commons, which lasted fifteen months, and of a trial by the Peers, by impeachment from the Commons, which lasted seven years; a trial which will be a perpetual disgrace to the English Judicature, as private resentment or political intrigue should never mix with distributive justice. However, at length he was acquitted of every charge; the approbation of the various classes of the natives of India, and of the officers of the army which had been subject to the authority over which he presided, followed him to England; the former dictated by a sentiment excited by the knowledge of his being impeached for oppressions and violations of public faith by which they had been represented as aggrieved. The thanks of the British civil inhabitants were personally given to him on the day he parted from them. As a very strong proof, not only of his innocence but his merits, the proprietors of East India [stock] voted for him an indemnification for the expences incurred by the trial, in the grant of 70,080l. if they were found to amount to so much; and recommended, as a reward for his services, an annuity of 5000l. a year during the existence of their charter, which had eighteen years to run. The commissioners for the affairs of India declined to ratify both acts, which have therefore not taken place; but, on the recommendation of the Court of Directors, they consented to the grant of an annuity settled upon him for twenty-eight years and a half, commencing June, 1785, when Mr. Hastings arrived in England. To his honour, it is said, that, though he was long in that high station, had temptations and opportunities of making an immense fortune, yet such was his contempt of money, that he acquired a very moderate one. He re-purchased his family-estate in this parish, of about 500l. a year; repaired the mansion-house, and improved the place, where he lives, like another Cincinnatus, or another Washington, beloved and respected by all." (p. 22.)

"I wish it was in my power to gratify the curiosity of the reader with an account of the salt-duty since the additional taxes have been laid on and the drawbacks diminished; but, upon my applying for it to the proper officer, he thought it necessary to ask leave of the Board before he gave me any information. The answer from the Board was, 'You are not at liberty to furnish Dr. Nash with any account respecting the salt-duties.' The answer somewhat surprized me; I thought the publick had a right to an account of monies raised on the publick for the public service, especially as I could have no other object but the general good. My acquaintance with Droitwich and the neighbourhood might perhaps enable me to throw out some useful hints, such as a total abolition of the Salt-office; which Board, &c. is a burthen to the country of near 30,000l. a year; and the business would be much better done by the Excise, for little or nothing. The bond-salt, the drawbacks, and many other things, want regulations; indeed, it is a reflection on Government, that perhaps a million of money should be raised, and the net produce not above 300,000l. Let this remain a secret from the publick.—The salt-duty has always been liable to jobs. When Sir Robert Walpole was minister, it was proposed in the House of Commons, either to take off 1s. in the pound from the land-tax, or to abolish the salt-tax. The House unguardedly preferred the latter, not considering that the number of reduced officers would be such a burthen to the minister, that they would soon be restored, and the tax laid on again, which was accordingly done. Many of the minister's friends acquired fortunes by hoarding-up untaxed

salt

ſalt in all the houſes, barns, and buildings, in the neighbourhood. The writer's father had a row of houſes ruined by it, the tenants filling them with ſalt inſtead of furniture, the quality of which is to decay the bricks and iron ſo that they ſoon fell down. A great deal of money was likewiſe acquired when the late additional duties were laid on." (p. 23.)

P. 24. The Doctor correcting his pedigree, which he had left to "a friend in the Heralds College, who, not being ſufficiently acquainted with the county, and with ſo obſcure and inſignificant a family, committed many errors," he obſerves,

"How much the zeal of the laſt century differed from the lukewarmneſs of the preſent! William Oughtred, the famous mathematician, died in an extacy of joy for the reſtoration of Charles II.; but he was at leaſt in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Thomas Naſh, a ſtrenuous loyaliſt, in oppoſition to all the reſt of his family, who, on that account, perſecuted and plundered him all they could, as is commonly the caſe in civil wars, which ill treatment, together with the diſtreſſes of his royal maſter, ſo affected his mind that he determined not to ſurvive it. His mind was too much agitated, and he felt too ſeverely for the royal ſufferings, to endure life any longer, dreading, as he himſelf expreſſes it, the conſequences of the King's impriſonment. At that time there was a ſtrong chain that united the maſter with the ſervant, the landlord with the tenant, and ſo on; but now the band is broken, and there is an attempt to a general equality, the tradeſman treading cloſe on the heels of the gentleman, the gentleman upon thoſe of the lord; that it is difficult to perceive any difference in dreſs or entertainments; the ſervant does as little work as he can, and cares not for the intereſt of his maſter; the tenant pays his advanced rent, and doth not think himſelf obligated to his landlord. I wiſh the ſame indifference did not accompany the maſter and the landlord."

P. 48. "Some years ago, ſeveral large elms growing in the churchyard of Kidderminſter were cut down, the roots of which ran among the graves; the bodies of them were ſawed up green; the ſawyers employed in the work found the ſcent of the dead bodies ſo offenſive, that they refuſed to continue their work till the timber was drier."

P. 49. "I wiſh my abilities and leiſure would permit me to write a better life of Lord Somers than that publiſhed in 1716, 8vo. Perhaps the few lines penned by Mr. Addiſon, in his "Freeholder, May 14, 1716," and by Horace Walpole, in his "Noble Authors," have deterred inferior biographers. Something was expected from Dr. Birch, whoſe curioſity and turn for biography, together with his connexion with ſome relatives of Lord Somers, might have furniſhed anecdotes new and intereſting. His converſation with Mr. Winnington, and ſome other parts of the papers found among his MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, had better have been burnt. I will, however, only give the following from thence: "His application and capacity were equally great and uncommon at his firſt going to ſchool; he never gave himſelf any of the diverſions of children of his age, for at noon the book was never out of his hand. To the laſt year of his life, a few hours of ſleep ſufficed; at waking, a reader attended, and entertained him with the moſt valuable authors. Such management raiſed him to the higheſt eminence in his own profeſſion, and gave him a ſuperiority in all kinds of uſeful knowledge and learning. A natural ſtrength and clearneſs of underſtanding, thus improved, was the diſtinguiſhing peculiarity which appeared in all his performances. Every thing was eaſy and correct, pure and proper. He was unwearied in the application of his abilities for the ſervice of his country. As a writer, he greatly aſſiſted the cauſe of Liberty, in the days of its utmoſt peril. As an advocate, a judge, a ſenator, and a miniſter, the higheſt praiſes and the moſt grateful remembrance are due to his merit. He was invariable and uniform in the purſuit of right paths. As he well underſtood, he was equally firm in adhering to the intereſts of his country, while in its ſervice and when in a private ſtation. To this uniformity the calumnies and reproaches of his enemies may be truly aſcribed. He had few vices, and thoſe rather human infirmities, as all men experience from the condition of their nature."

The Doctor adds a few more particulars.

P. 57. "Edwyn Lord Sandys was born in the year 1725; though founder's kin at Wincheſter, educated at Eton ſchool, where he was reckoned one of the beſt ſcholars of his time, eſpecially in the Greek language, which he read when near 70, went afterwards to New college, Oxford. He was a lord of the Admiralty during Lord Grenville's ſhort adminiſtration in 1746; and, though he was cloſely attached to Lord North during the whole of his time, and conſtantly voted with him, yet he never obtained any employment; he might have been uſeful in a poſt of diligence and form, and would have been pleaſed to have been employed. He had no great judgement of his own, but was eaſily guided; very converſant in Engliſh hiſtory and forms of parliament, eſpecially of the Houſe of Commons, which he conſtantly attended while a member, from the time he became of age to his father's death, either

for

for Droitwich, a Corniſh borough, or Weſtminſter. In private life, he was perfectly good-humoured and obliging; a great lover of anecdote, and an agreeable companion. In ſhort, what we read on monuments was very true of him; he was a good neighbour, a good huſband, and a good landlord. He came late in poſſeſſion of his eſtate; and, during the life-time of his father, was confined to a very narrow allowance, which he bore with great patience and filial piety. His make was large and corpulent; his appetite great, though he was not intemperate. He died March 11, 1797: his underſtanding being, as thought by ſome, much impaired. About ſix weeks before his death, he made a ſhort will, and gave his whole eſtate, real and perſonal, to his lady in fee; but the validity of this will was diſputed, he having made one in full form ſome years before, when, as deemed by all, he was in his full and perfect ſenſes. *Adhuc ſub judice lis eſt—decoro inter verba ſilentio.* He married a ſiſter of Sir George Colebrooke, widow of Mr. King, of Northamptonſhire, who left her his whole eſtate, by which means ſhe was a great fortune to her ſecond huſband. This, together with what he inherited from his mother, who had a fortune of above 170,000l. enabled Lord S. to live very handſomely, hoſpitably, and charitably, which he always did. Although the family-eſtate of the Sandys' was not 1500l. a year, all together would have been a very ample fortune, if his father had not injured it by Worceſter elections, and perhaps by a conſiderable ſum lent to Frederic Prince of Wales. Speedily will be erected in Ombersley church a monument, with a buſt by Nollekens, and the following inſcription:

"Near this place
are depoſited the remains of
EDWIN Lord SANDYS,
Baron of Ombersley,
who died March 11, 1797,
in the 71ſt year of his age;
and of . . . . ."

P. 72. "A good edition of Hudibras was very much wanted, and vainly attempted by Dr. Naſh in 1793. A *ſuperficial* reader will eaſily obſerve frequent flaſhes of exquiſite and brilliant wit and humour throughout the poem, ſufficient to afford him ample pleaſure and entertainment in the peruſal; but he that ſhall attempt to develope and illuſtrate all points of hiſtory, chemiſtry, aſtronomy, aſtrology, &c. therein alluded or referred to, muſt have a capacity, and a depth, variety, and extent of knowledge and learning, nearly equal to [that poſſeſſed by] the author himſelf, and which few or none of the preſent age, I think, will have the vanity to pretend to: it is Ulyſſes's bow, which will not bend to the feeble efforts of the wooers of theſe days. Notwithſtanding this, his high admiration of the poems, and being owner of the pariſh ſo greatly honoured by the poet's birth, tempted the editor to proceed; and, if he has not ſucceeded, yet *magnis excidit auſis.*"

Mr. Noble is in the ſame page convicted of a groſs miſtake, in aſſerting that, in Strenſham Regiſter, after the name of Dr. Millington is this query, "Was he not a baſtard of Oliver Cromwell?" whereas there is no ſuch entry.

The monuments in Burford church are deſcribed in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. 78—87; Dr. N. gives them imperfectly. On that of Richard Cornwall, on the left ſide [of] the altar, he gives *Neal* for *Veell*, and ſays, that of Thomas C. was imperfect, whereas it is complete, ending with the names of "Sir Edmund C." He then takes all the reſt from a MS. communicated by Sir Edward Winnington; but the epitaphs and hiſtory blended together, and not as in the Sepulchral Monuments.

The amount of monies levied in the two hundreds of Halfſhore and Perſhore, for damages ſuſtained in the riots of 1791, and coſts, was 8,044l. The Doctor very juſtly aſcribes this miſchief to Mr. Ruſſell, and ſome of the more violent perſons, inſiſting on meeting to commemorate the French revolution, and drinking ſome healths, perhaps exceptionable (pp 84, 85). How much more did the ill-timed revolutionary zeal of a few individuals coſt the county of Warwick!

P. 86. "The additions to the Appendix have been very much ſhortened by the publication of Green's Survey of Worceſter, in which are ſome things intended to have been noticed, ſuch as the charter of James I.; account of the battle of Worceſter, 1651; life of Facio; the preſent king's viſit to Worceſter, 1788; continuation of the liſt of mayors, deans, prebendaries, chancellors, archdeacons, &c. All theſe were prepared for the preſs; but, as they are now printed, it ſeemed needleſs to repeat them. I do not love to poach in other people's manors, or intrude upon their ſports; what I have farther to add will be very ſhort; and *ſhall reſerve my account of the Worceſterſhire noblemen and gentlemen, with their alliances and connexions, to a future day*; for, while life continues, I can never be unmindful of my native county; and my maxim ſhall be, *Amicus Plato, amicus Ariſtoteles* [*Socrates*], *ſed magis amica Veritas.*"

"July 17, 1797, the Dean and Chapter, having cleanſed and beautified the cathedral

dral and cloiſters, thought it would be an improvement to the choir, if the tomb of King John was moved from thence to the place where many ſuppoſed his body to have been interred, and where the tomb had been originally placed, between the two ſainted biſhops, Oſwale and Wulſtan. With this intent, they directed a maſon carefully to take off the figures of the king and the two biſhops; which done, they found a ſtone coffin containing a corpſe, wrapped in a cloth ſomewhat like carpeting or velvet; on the head a cloſe cap, which ſeemed of the ſame material, and faſtened under the chin; the fleſh of the face was entirely gone, the noſe and jaws fallen and diſplaced; but one of the feet being uncovered, ſhewed the toes full and ſeemingly fleſhy; doubtleſs, the whole of the remains, before they were deranged, reſembled in poſition and almoſt every circumſtance the figure on the monument; the ſword on his left ſide, of the ſame kind and the ſame poſition with that above-ground; the metal of the ſword was decayed, but part of the leathern ſcabbard entire; the coffin lay on the ſurface of the pavement. About the year 1754, the tomb was opened under the direction of Dean Waugh, who ſtood by all the time the maſons were at work; and, finding the body was there, immediately cloſed it up with the ſame elm boards which he found there; and, deſiſting from all thonghts of removing the tomb, wiſhed as little to be ſaid about it as poſſible; however, buſy people reported that jewels and things of value were found in the coffin; but this was entirely falſe, as I am aſſured by a worthy daughter of that worthy dean, in a letter dated Carliſle, April 11, 1798: the ſole object he had, in wiſhing to remove the tomb, was to make a better approach to the altar. It is very probable it had been opened in the civil wars, when little reſpect was paid to kings, and the cathedral was turned into a ſtable. When the tomb was moved from behind the choir, the coffin and its contents were brought with it, perhaps ſoon after the Reſtoration, when above 20,000l. were laid out in repairs of the cathedral, many private perſons contributing largely. Upon the whole, there is little reaſon to doubt that the contents of the coffin were the remains of King John; but the aſhes of a king differ ſo little from thoſe of a beggar, that we ought not to ſpeak poſitively. Thus Antiquarian curioſity being ſatisfied, it is hoped this poor king, after a reign of turbulence, may reſt in his grave undiſturbed; and may the mouth which ſwore to defend our liberties, and the hand which ſigned a confirmation of the Magna Charta and Charta de Foreſta, be for ever ſacred! I ſhall only add, that the figures on the top of the tomb are of no mean workmanſhip for the time. It is ſaid that they are the oldeſt work of ſtatuary that we can depend upon here, and probably the performance of Peter Cavalini, a Roman ſculptor, recommended to Henry III. by Ware, abbot of Weſtminſter. Cavalini executed the tomb of Edward the Confeſſor, and the monument of Henry III. being probably the firſt brazen figure done in England. The monument in Mr. Walpole's garden at Strawberry-hill, carved about the year 1256, and the four ſtatues on the Weſt end of Weſtminſter abbey, are probably the work of this artiſt. See Gwyn's London and Weſtminſter improved; and others."

4. *A new Catalogue of living* Engliſh *Authors; with complete Liſts of their Publications, and biographical and critical Memoirs.*

THIS fourth *attempt* to rear a temple for Britiſh votaries of Literature while *living*, an effort which, if it meets with a favourable reception from the publick, is intended to be extended perhaps to ſix octavo volumes, fails in the firſt grand characteriſtick of ſuch an undertaking, IMPARTIALITY. It avowedly aims to exalt the Univerſity of Oxford above that of Cambridge; and it has been guilty of ſome flagrant rudeneſs, to call it by the ſofteſt name, to the latter, ſo much as to incur the hazard of legal cenſure. The compiler, however he may flatter himſelf that his cauſe is good, certainly, in that inſtance, did not "content himſelf with biographical *miniatures*." (Pref. p. xiv.) The new articles in this compilation are,

Abbot, Charles; *Aberdour*, Alexander; *Adam*, James Mackittrick; *Adam*, William and Samuel; *Alanſon*, Edward; *Alchorne*, Staneſby; *Alderſon*, John; *Alexander*, William and Diſney, and W.; *Allan*, George; *Allardyce*, Alexander; *Allen*, Francis; *Alley*, Jerom; *Amner*, Richard; *Amphlett*, W.; *Anbury*, Thomas; *Ancel*, Samuel; *Anderſon*, James, John, Thomas, and William; *André*, William; *Andrie*, John; *Andrews*, Henry and John; *Anſley*, Arthur; *Anſtice*, Robert; *Anſtie*, John; *Aplegarth*, Robert; *Archer*, James and Clement, and Mrs.; *Armſtrong*, Francis and John; *Arnold*, Thomas, Samuel, James, and R.; *Artby*, Elliot; *Aſh*, Dr. Edward; *Aſhdowne*, William; *Aſhmore*, Thomas; *Aſtley*, Philip; *Atkins*, James; *Atkinſon*, William and Joſeph; *Atlay*, Joſeph; *Auſtin*, Gilbert; *Bacon*, John; *Baillie*, Thomas; *Baker*, Richard and Samuel; *Baldwin*, Thomas; *Ballin*, Miſs; *Balmano*, John; *Bancroft*, Thomas; *Bandinell*, James; *Barker*, Thomas and John; *Barton*, Benjamin, Smith, and Charles; *Bartram*, John; *Bateman*, Thomas; *Bates*, Elizabeth and John; *Batley*, Jeremiah; *Baverſtock*, ...; *Bay*, William;

liam; *Bayley*, Thomas Buttterworth and John, Rev. C. and Richard; *Baynton*, Thomas; *Beadon*, Bp.; *Beaver*, George; *Beaufort*, Dr.; *Beckford*, William of Font-hill, and Peter; *Beeke*, Henry; *Beilby*, Thomas; *Belknap*, Jeremy; *Bell*, John, bookſeller, and Archibald; *Bellamy*, Thomas; *Belſham*, Thomas; *Bennet*, Abraham and Thomas; *Bent*, William; *Bentley*, Richard; *Berkeley*, Eliza; *Berry*, Robert; *Beſt*, Rev. Henry; *Betham*, Miſs; *Bicheno*, J.; *Bigland*, Richard; *Billingſley*, John; *Bingham*, Richard; *Bingley*, William; *Bird*, James Barry; *Biſchoff*, Frederick; *Black*, Joſeph and William; *Blagden*, Sir Charles; *Blair*, William; *Blane*, Gilbert and William; *Blick*, Francis; *Blizard*, William; *Blore*, Thomas; *Blyth*, Robert; *Boaden*, James; *Bolland*, William; *Bolton*, George; *Bolts*, William; *Booker*, Luke; *Boſanquet*, John-Abraham; *Boucher*, Jonathan; *Bourne*, Robert; *Bowden*, Jonathan; *Bowdler*, Thomas and John; *Bowen*, Thomas; *Boyd*, Rev. Henry; *Boys*, William and John; *Bradford*, William; *Brand*, Thomas *; *Brande*, Auguſtus-Everard; *Bray*, William; *Bree*, Robert; *Brewer*, George; *Brewſter*, John; *Bright*, Henry; *Bromley*, Sir George; *Brook*, Abraham and N. M. D. and Edward; *Broughton*, Arthur and Brian; *Brown*, Thomas and Robert; *Browne*, Arthur; *Brownrigge*, William; *Bryan*, Margaret; *Bryant*, Charles; *Bryce*, James; *Brydges*, Samuel-Egerton; *Buchan*, Dr. A. P.; *Bucknall*, Thomas Skip Dyot; *Buckner*, John; *Budworth*, Joſeph; *Burckhard*, John Gottlieb; *Burgh*, William; *Burke*, Mrs.; *Burn*, John; *Burney*, James and Miſs; *Burrell*, Lady, having changed her name, is transferred to *Clay*; *Burton*, John and Mrs.; *Buſby*, Thomas; *Butler*, Weeden, *ſen.* and Charles; *Butterworth*, Laurence; *Caldecott*, Thomas; *Callender*, James Thomſon; *Cameron*, Charles; *Campbell*, Laurence Dundas; *Cardew*, Cornelius; *Carey*, George-Savile; *Carpenter*, Benjamin; *Carr*, Dr John; *Carter*, Elizabeth, Francis, and John; *Cartwright*, Rev. Edmund and Charles; *Cary*, Henry-Francis and John; *Catlow*, Samuel; *Cavendiſh*, Henry and Sir Henry; *Cecil*, Richard; *Chamberlaine*, John; *Champion*, Joſeph; *Champney*, T.; *Chandler*, Richard; *Chapman*, George and William; *Chardon*, M.; *Charleſworth*, John; *Charlton*, Mary.

Several articles in the former liſt are omitted, the ſubjects of them having ceaſed to live in the interval.

* To John *Brand*, Sec. R. S. is aſcribed "An hiſtorical Eſſay on the Hiſtory of Political Aſſociations in a State, 1790," and "A Defence of Mr. Reeves's Thoughts on the Engliſh Government," 1797. See our vols. XCIV. 241, XCVII. 225, XCVIII. 594. Should they not rather be given to the Rev. John Brand, of Caius college, Cambridge, a political writer?

5. *The CLXth Pſalm explained and vindicated, in a Sermon preached in the Pariſh Churches of* Boſton *and* Wigtoft, *in the County of* Lincoln, July 22, 1798. *The Second Edition, with additional Obſervations. By* Samuel Partridge, *M. A. Vicar, Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord* Gwydir, *and late Fellow of* Magdalen *College*, Oxford.

BY ſupplying the word *ſaying*, at the beginning of ver. 6, the curſes are transferred from David to his enemies, probably Shimei, who are made to utter them againſt him; and in ver. 20, for *requital* he ſubſtitutes *work*. The diſcovery was firſt made by Mr. Peters and Dr. Sykes, both unknown to each other; and, 50 years after, by Marco Marino, from whom it was adopted by Saveno Mattei, of Naples, and approved by Dr. Green, one of the beſt commentators on the book of Pſalms. Mr. Keate, in his ſermon on this pſalm, 1794 (ſee our vol. LXV. p. 501), ſeems to err in repreſenting David as retorting the calamities of his enemies in ver. 20 and the concluding ones.

6. *A Sermon, preached before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on* Thurſday, November 29, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving to* Almighty God *for the late glorious Victory obtained by Lord* Nelſon *over the* French *Fleet, and for the other recent Interpoſitions of His good Providence towards the effectual Deliverance of theſe Kingdoms from Invaſion and inteſtine Commotion. By the Honourable and Right Reverend* William Knox, *Lord Biſhop of* Killaloe. *Publiſhed by Command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.*

THE occaſion on which this diſcourſe, from 2 Chron. vii. 14, was delivered, demanded and found an energetic and eloquent preacher.

"Not a man whom I now behold, I believe I may almoſt ſpeak without an exception, but may boaſt that, to his prudence and to his liberality, to his patience and to his activity, to his temper and to his courage, is the Chriſtian world, in a great meaſure, indebted for its preſervation from utter ruin and extinction. Great and momentous as have been the atchievements of our fleets; glorious and critical as was the victory which we this day chiefly celebrate; a victory which has ſhamed and rallied a trembling world; ſtruck down as has been the pride and ambition of the enemy, by the vigorous arm of Britain; of Britain, that nation which, alone and unaſſiſted, has flung herſelf into the Thermopylæ of Europe, and reſcued her from the diſgrace of French dominion, and the thraldom of French alliance; let us ſpeak

the

the truth. The conteſt in which you have been engaged, and which never would have been brought to a ſucceſsful iſſue, had not you ſummoned to your aid every virtue as auxiliaries to your valour, equaled in its difficulties, and rivaled in its conſequences, the moſt ſplendid exploits which crowd into the pages of our recent hiſtory; ſince of this there cannot be a doubt that no wound ſo deadly to the Britiſh empire, and, through it, to civilized ſociety, could have been inflicted as that which the virtuous and patriotic part of this community has lately warded off; and if, let me add, in the proſecution of that ſtruggle, Paſſion may, in ſome inſtances, have maſtered Reaſon; if the convulſions of Nature have ſometimes ſnapt the fetters of Law; if the voice of Religion has been drowned in the clamour of Revenge; if, I ſay, ſuch charges are calumnies, they may be deſpiſed; if they are truths, they will ſoon be forgotten; they are tranſitory ſpots, and bury themſelves in the blaze of your virtues." (pp. 3, 4.)

After drawing an animated picture of France, under all the conſequences of revolution, the Biſhop directs our attention to the cataſtrophe.

"Happily for our country and ourſelves, happily for the peace, the morality, and religion, of the civilized world, we poſſeſs a nobility, a gentry, and a yeomanry, on whoſe vigour and energy of mind Luxury has not yet laid her benumbing hand; the ſpirit which now animates Ireland, if accompanied by perſeverance, is, no doubt, deſtined to ſave the moral world. But let us conſider the condition of our inferiors; whether we are entirely innocent of their depravity, and whether, if we follow our calamities to their ſource, they may not lead us back upon ourſelves." (pp. 20, 21.)

To the neglect of education of the clergy and laity among the Catholicks, the Biſhop aſcribes

"A conſpiracy the moſt extraordinary, for the numbers engaged, and for the ſecrecy obſerved, which Hiſtory has recorded, and which Poſterity will ſcarcely believe, growing up about us, increaſing in years and in maturity, without impediment, I might almoſt ſay without detection; nay, ſo little were we acquainted with our countrymen, or their deſigns, that, in ſpite of the public demonſtrations which frequently burſt forth, ſo ſtill was the ſilence which followed each partial exploſion, that ſome of the moſt thinking and learned men among us perſiſted, almoſt to the end, in diſputing the poſſibility of a general eruption." (p. 22.)—"I know it is an opinion, held by many perſons of great conſideration and authority, that learning is, to the common people, only a vehicle of error, and that every encouragement of it is, conſequently, a miſtaken though well meant policy; yet let me bring to your minds an example with which you are all acquainted, that of the ſiſter kingdom, and, comparing it with our own, obſerve the progreſs of French principles in each. At the commencement of the French revolution, the downfall of what was then thought an odious tyranny, and the promulgation of the moſt virtuous and attractive ſentiments by the ſanguinary hypocrites who overthrew it, were received in Great Britain with an almoſt general and enthuſiaſtic approbation. Admiration was quickly followed by a deſire of imitation; and the Coloſſal ſtatue of the Britiſh Conſtitution, which had been, ſo many centuries ago, hewn out of the rugged Saxon rock which had withſtood the attack of the rude and barbarous Normans, and reſiſted the unſteady ſtroke of the miſguided Stuart; which had lain concealed during the tyrant Commonwealth, and ſeemed loſt during the two ſucceeding reigns, but was finally reſtored and perfected at the Revolution, that boaſt of human reaſon, that mark of genuine liberty, that tabernacle of ſocial happineſs, had tottered, and muſt have fallen, but for the timely interpoſition of a vigorous Government and a virtuous Ariſtocracy. But what, alas! would have availed the vigour of Government, or the virtue of its Allies, had not the people themſelves opened their eyes upon the precipice at their feet. Then decent and pious people liſtened to the arguments of Reaſon, as they had before done to thoſe of Deluſion; they read, they were convinced, and they eſcaped the ſnare of the betrayer. Not ſo our people; they received the taint; the infection ſpread; we could not apply a cure; the tumour roſe; and we reſorted, at length, to the only remedy that remained, the ſword; and ſuch muſt ever be the melancholy circle whilſt we ſhut againſt ourſelves the paſſages to their underſtandings, and the avenues to their hearts. I will no longer dwell upon theſe painful recollections, but draw from them the following concluſion: that all the evils which we have ſuffered we have drawn upon ourſelves, by neglecting, as we have, the morals and religion of the people; and that, if we do not, actively and immediately, turn from that way, we but poſtpone the hour of deſtruction, and cannot hope that our prayers will be heard. Let us be aſſured that the falſe ſecurity on which we tread is a thin and treacherous cruſt, which has cooled over a liquid fire that boils beneath. Let me then earneſtly entreat you, if you ever again expect to ſubdue the paſſions of your people, if you expect to check the paſſion of democracy among them, reſcue their minds from the tyranny of traitors,

traitors, by opening a free paſſage for yourſelves. Give them the degree of learning which may enable them to underſtand the arguments of Loyalty as well as the ſuggeſtions of Treaſon. Encourage thoſe inſtitutions by which that learning is extended. Look the people again in the face; when it is in your power, familiarize yours with them; the taſk is diſguſting, but it will repay you; take them out of the hands of their perfidious leaders, by receiving them into your own arms. Recal, to ſhare with you in the work of mercy, thoſe timid fugitives of your own rank. But no — let them remain; it is on you only that I rely; the brave man only can uplift a vanquiſhed foe. The Legiſlature has already taken one ſtep towards the improvement of thoſe who are to give religious inſtruction to the Roman Catholicks; ſecond its endeavour; recollect that the cauſe in which you are engaged is the cauſe of Chriſtianity itſelf, within the pale of which all ſects are comprehended. Had we done ſo, we might have laughed to ſcorn the impotent efforts of our enemies; and, ſitting on the rock of Truth, have eyed, with pity and indifference, the fretful billows foaming and breaking at its baſe." (p. 24—27.)

To this diſcourſe is annexed another, preached, April 7, 1799, in the chapel of Trinity college, Dublin, where the Biſhop had his education, from Prov. xxiv. 21, a text which he has admirably improved in application to the youth of that ſeminary in their ſeveral purſuits and profeſſions. It is obſerved, in a note, that the ſubject of this diſcourſe is too extenſive for the limits of an exhortation from the pulpit; the utility, therefore, if it poſſeſſes any, muſt proceed rather from the reflections to which it leads than from thoſe which it contains."

7. *Loyalty recommended by its Connexion with Religion; and the Effects of a Fondneſs for Innovation. A Sermon, preached before the Military Aſſociation of the Pariſh of* Trinity in the Minories, October 7, 1798. *By* Henry Fly, *D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. Miniſter of the ſaid Pariſh.*

A SUITABLE diſcourſe, from Prov. xxiv. 21, 22. The ſame author publiſhed a ſermon on the faſt-day, Feb. 28, 1794.

8. Carmen Seculare *for the Year* 1800. *By* Henry-James Pye, *P. L.*

THE Muſe of the Poet-Laureat, not contenting herſelf with the performance of her annual duty, has produced an Ode for the new Century; which Mr. Pye, according to the authority of Dryden and Prior, has fixed at the beginning of the preſent year. In his Preface, he thus ſtates the reaſoning of thoſe who differ upon this ſubject:

"The controverſy about the commencement of the 19th century, which has lately ſo much occupied the public mind, being of conſequence to me, who am officially called on to give a public opinion on it, I very early turned my thoughts to the ſubject, and ſoon adopted the notion moſt generally received, that January 1, 1801, would be the firſt day of the 19th century. I found, however, all authority drawn from former precedents againſt me; I found that the Secular Maſque of Dryden was performed at Drury-lane theatre early in the year 1700; and that Prior's Carmen Seculare was written for the ſame year, and obviouſly for the 1ſt of January. Theſe examples were ſufficient authority for me, independently of their ſhewing the received opinion of that time. I found alſo in the ſchedule to the act of parliament for altering the ſtyle, and which is printed in all the Common Prayer Books, theſe words: 'for the next century, that is, from the year 1800 to the year 1899 inclusive*.'

"In the French Encyclopedie, article Lettre Dominicale, we find, 'il changera en 1800, en 1900, en 2100, &c. en un mot au commencement de chacun des ſiecles dont la première année n'eſt pas biſſextile.' And again, under Cycle Solaire, explaining the tables, it ſays, 'la première de ces tables ſera pour le ſiecle qui a commence par l'année 1600; la ſeconde pour les ſiecles qui commencent par les années 1700, 2100, 2500, 2900, 3400,' &c.

"There is yet a ſtronger authority, ariſing from the hiſtory of the inſtitution of the Chriſtian æra, as it is uſually called, though now known not to be reckoned from the real birth of our Saviour, but which makes no difference with reſpect to the preſent queſtion.

"A native of Scythia, Dionyſius Exiguus, ſo named from his ſtature, who exerciſed the function of abbot at Rome in the ſixth century, thinking it diſgraceful that the Chriſtians ſhould reckon their years from the foundation of a city which was the ſeat of their perſecutors, reſolved to introduce a new æra from the birth of Chriſt, which he fixed on Dec. 25, in the year of Rome, 753; but, to accommodate it to the Roman Calendar, he reckoned from the 1ſt of January enſuing, in the manner that he exemplified by the following table

* "Though the meaning of this is very clear, yet, like ſome other parts of other acts of parliament, it is not very accurately expreſſed. See the next note."

of

of the firſt century, and on which the calculation of the beginning and cloſe of the century juſt commenced, in the table in our Common Prayer Books, is founded.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10, &c.

"Thus much for authority. It now remains to ſhew how the difference of opinion has ariſen.

"Thoſe who maintain that the 19th century does not begin till Jan. 1, 1801, conſider the year ONE to mean the whole of the firſt year from 0 to 1. Thoſe, on the contrary, who, following the above authorities, conſider it as commencing Jan. 1, 1800, conceive 1800 not to mean the 1800th year, but that atom of time, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, paſt before we can ſay it is, that marks the completion of the 1800th year from Chriſt*, as one o'clock does the completion of the firſt hour; marking the cardinal number of years from the event, and not the cardinal number of the year. It muſt be acknowledged that Iſaacſon, and after him Blair and Playfair, reckon according to the laſt mode; not ſo Cardanus Rider, who, I preſume, is as good authority. He, in his chronology for the preſent year, to take one ſplendid example from many, tells us Lord Nelſon's victory happened 1798 years after Chriſt, and that it is two years ſince it happened †.

"The hours of the day on a clock, the mile-ſtones on the road, a carpenter's rule, the manner of reckoning the degrees of latitude and longitude from the equator, or the firſt meridian, all confirm this hypotheſis, as marking not the whole ſpaces of their reſpective meaſures, but the end of them; and eſpecially the years of a man's life. When a man ſays he is 30, he does not mean that he is in his 30th year, but that 30 years have elapſed ſince his birth ‡.

"Having ſaid thus much in defence of myſelf and the authorities I follow, I beg leave to deprecate the reſentment of thoſe who are of a different opinion; for they are in general very warm in their cauſe. I do not poſitively inſiſt that they are in the wrong; I only mean to ſhew on what grounds, and on what authority, I am in the wrong, ſhould I happen to be ſo; a favour I have ſeldom had granted by thoſe with whom I have argued *vivâ voce.*"

The worthy Laureat has certainly got into a ſcrape; and we wiſh him well out of it: but we have ſtated his arguments fairly; though not convinced by an iota of the ſtatement that 99 can make 100. The ſanction, however, of the great poets, whoſe track Mr. Pye has followed, and the ſterling merit of his poetry, are an ample atonement for an error of little eſſential conſequence. We ſhall extract a paſſage that records the triumph of the Britiſh force under Sir Sidney Smith; and the concluding ſtanza of the poem, as it adverts to a ſubject highly intereſting to the Britiſh empire; and in our poetical department ſhall give another ſpecimen. The whole of the work is written with true lyric enthuſiaſm. Gray is the model whom the Laureat has evidently ſtudied on the preſent occaſion; and there are many paſſages in this Secular Ode, which would not ſuffer even in compariſon with ſome of that admirable poet's happieſt flights.

"Scenes pourtray'd in antient lore,
Scenes whence England's chiefs of yore,
Raiſing high the blazon'd ſhield,
O'er Paleſtine's religious field
The wreaths of conqueſt bore;
Acon's bulwarks, Jaffa's towers,
Leading where his mail-clad powers,
Richard to the Paynim dart
Dauntleſs bar'd his lion heart—
Where the venom'd ſtroke of death,
Aim'd at Edward's boſom, fail'd,
While his faithful conſort's breath
From the deep wound the pois'nous taint
inhal'd;
There, with pious glory bright,
Another Briton braves the fight,
Follow'd by a gallant train
Of naval warriors, from their native main,
Who round their walls a breathing bulwark
riſe.
Serenely brave the Chriſtian Hero ſtands,
And the proud ſpoiler of Heſperian lands
Before the warlike few diſmay'd and vanquiſh'd flies.

* "This may poſſibly be illuſtrated by an anecdote, of an indictment being ſet aſide becauſe it ſtated that the crime was committed between the hours of four and five, which was impoſſible; it ſhould have been between four and five o'clock. On the moſt awful event that ever happened, the ninth hour is uſed for the completion of that hour, or, as we ſhould now ſay, nine o'clock, Matt. xxvii. 46, Mark xv. 34. The Romans reckoned their hours in this manner, and ſometimes their years; otherwiſe the precept of Horace, 'Nonum prematur in annum,' has been always wrongly tranſlated.

† "In a late publication on diſtinguiſhed characters of the laſt year, it is thus deſcribed, 1799—1800. This is exactly according to the table of Dionyſius.

‡ "The firſt of January may be called, according to the common æra, the birth-day of Chriſt; and, as Pope ſays, a birth-day 'Is but the funeral of the former year."

"Sire of the winter drear,
Who lead'ſt the months in circling dance along,
May Peace and Concord claim the votive ſong
That chants the glories of the riſing year;
For Albion longs around her gen'rous brow
To bind the Olive's ſober bough,
Though unappall'd her laurel'd front defies
The fiery blaſt that flaſhes through the ſkies.
Wooing, O Peace! thy halcyon ray,
Ready ſhe ſtands for war, nor ſhuns th' enſanguin'd fray;
But on Ierne's kindred ſky
She caſts Affection's fondeſt eye.
O! as the æra paſt ſaw Anna join
Each warrior nation of Britannia's line,
So may th' auſpicious hours that now aſcend,
The Siſter Iſles in ceaſeleſs Union blend—
While Ocean's guardian arms around them thrown,
Form to their coaſts an adamantine zone;
There, proudly riſing o'er the circling main,
Lord of the Waves their patriot king ſhall reign;
And fam'd through ev'ry clime, from Pole to Pole,
Long as th' unfailing ſtream of Time ſhall roll,
Religion, Virtue, Glory, ſhall adorn
Th' illuſtrious age of George, the Monarch Briton born."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. 40. In ſome few copies, in the Title, for "*Act* 83 Geo. III." r. "*Act* 38 Geo. III."

A CONSTANT READER requeſts to know if there be any ſimple but effectual cure for an Aſthma.

In our next we ſhall print an anſwer, from the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, bart. in Denmark, to Mr. Robert Southey's attack upon him reſpecting Chatterton; publiſhed in his abſence from England, and induſtriouſly circulated without any communication to him or his friends.

A CORRESPONDENT wiſhes to recommend a bridge, inſtead of a pillar or Gothic edifice, to celebrate our naval heroes; and adds, that public utility and public gratitude will therein be united. The late Mr. Thomas Sandby deſigned a moſt magnificent bridge for the long-talked-of communication between the Strand, near Somerſet-Place, and the oppoſite ſhore; and it ſeems perfectly calculated to admit, in niches and on pedeſtals, the buſts or ſtatues of many brave commanders, paſt, preſent, and to come; and, as the fruits of their victories ſo frequently find a paſſage to the metropolis through the river's mouth, it ſeems that it might be deemed alſo a proper compliment from the Thames to the Ocean.—The Births mentioned by this correſpondent want the indiſpenſable identification of a real name.

A CORRESPONDENT obſerves, the gentleman to whom the letter was addreſſed in vol. LXIX. p. 916 (and which ſtrongly bears the ſtamp of Dr. Moyſey), was intimately acquainted with, and one of the truſtees (with the late Earl of Clarendon and Admiral Forbes) of, the Dutcheſs of Queenſberry; and adds, "Might not his family be poſſeſſed of ſome original letters of that once-beautiful dutcheſs?"

J. W. and a LITERARY FARMER have our beſt thanks.

W. P's neat drawing of LANTHONY CASTLE is received. We ſhould be glad to ſee thoſe politely mentioned by W. S.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

H. OF LORDS.

September 24.

IN compliance with his Majeſty's proclamation, a number of their Lordſhips attended; and, about three o'clock, the King came to the Houſe in ſtate, with the uſual attendants who accompany him on thoſe occaſions. Being ſeated on the Throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, uſher of the black rod, was ſent to deſire the attendance of the Commons, the Speaker of whom, with a few of the members, being come to the bar, his Majeſty made the following ſpeech from the throne:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together at this unuſual ſeaſon, in order to recommend it to you to conſider of the propriety of enabling me, without delay, to avail myſelf to a further extent of the voluntary ſervices of the militia, at a moment when an increaſe of our active force abroad may be productive of the moſt important and beneficial conſequences.

"We have ſeen the happy effects of the meaſure which you adopted on this ſubject in the laſt ſeſſion; and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ have already diſplayed, in the face of the enemy, a courage, diſcipline, and ſteadineſs, worthy of the character of Britiſh ſoldiers.

"In the ſhort interval ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, our ſituation and proſpects have, under the bleſſings of Providence, improved beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation. The abilities and valour of the commanders and troops of the Combined Imperial armies have continued to be eminently diſplayed. The deliverance of Italy may now be conſidered as ſecured by the reſult of a campaign, equal in ſplendour and ſucceſs to any the moſt brilliant recorded in hiſtory; and I have had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of ſeeing the valour of my fleets and armies ſucceſsfully employed to the aſſiſtance of my allies, to the ſupport of our juſt cauſe, and to the advancement of the moſt important intereſts of the Britiſh empire.

"The kingdom of Naples has been reſcued

cued from the French yoke, and reſtored to the dominion of its lawful ſovereign; and my former connexions with that power have been renewed.

"The French expedition to Egypt has continued to be productive of calamity and diſgrace to our enemies, while its ultimate views againſt our Eaſtern poſſeſſions have been utterly confounded. The deſperate attempt which they have lately made to extricate themſelves from their difficulties has been defeated by the courage of the Turkiſh forces, directed by the ſkill, and animated by the heroiſm, of a Britiſh officer, with a ſmall portion of my naval force under his command: and the overthrow of that reſtleſs and perfidious power, who, inſtigated by the artifices, and deluded by the promiſes of the French, had entered into their ambitious and deſtructive projects in India, has placed the Britiſh intereſts in that quarter in a ſtate of ſolid and permanent ſecurity.

"The vigilance, deciſion, and wiſdom of the governor-general in council on this great and important occaſion, and the tried abilities and valour of the commanders, officers, and troops, employed under his direction, are entitled to my higheſt praiſe.

"There is, I truſt, every reaſon to expect that the effort which I am making for the deliverance of the United Provinces will prove ſucceſsful. The Britiſh arms have reſcued from the poſſeſſion of the enemy the principal fort and naval arſenal of the Dutch Republick; and, although we have to regret the loſs of many brave men in a ſubſequent attack againſt the enemy, whoſe poſition enabled them to obſtruct our progreſs, I have the ſtrongeſt ground to expect that the ſkill of my generals and the determined reſolution and intrepidity of my troops, and of thoſe of my allies, will ſoon ſurmount every obſtacle; and that the fleet which, under the uſurped dominion of France, was deſtined to co-operate in the invaſion of theſe iſlands, may ſpeedily, I truſt, under its antient ſtandard, partake in the glory of reſtoring the religion, liberty, and independence of thoſe Provinces, ſo long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

"While you rejoice with me in the events which add ſo much luſtre to the Britiſh character, you will, I am perſuaded, as cordially join in the ſentiments ſo juſtly due to the conduct of my good and faithful ally, the Emperor of Ruſſia: to his magnanimity and wiſdom, directing to ſo many quarters of Europe the force of his extenſive and powerful empire, we are, in a great degree, indebted for the ſucceſs of our efforts, as well as for the rapid and favourable change in the general ſituation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you of thoſe engagements which have conſolidated and cemented a connexion ſo conſonant to the permanent intereſts of my empire, and ſo important at the preſent moment to every part of the civilized world.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"The ample ſupplies which you have granted to me in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion will, I truſt, ſo nearly provide for the exigencies of the public ſervice, even on the extenſive ſcale which our preſent operations require, as to enable me, without further aid, to continue thoſe exertions to the cloſe of the preſent year; but, in order to afford you the convenience of a longer receſs, I recommend it to you to conſider of providing for the expence which will be neceſſary in the early part of the enſuing year; and with this view I have ordered the proper eſtimates to be laid before you.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"In purſuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two Houſes of Parliament in Ireland, at the cloſe of their laſt ſeſſion, the ſentiments which you had expreſſed to me reſpecting an incorporating union with that kingdom. The experience of every day confirms me in the perſuaſion that ſignal benefit would be derived to both countries from that important meaſure; and I truſt that the diſpoſition of my parliament there will be found to correſpond with that which you have manifeſted for the accompliſhment of a work which would tend ſo much to add to the ſecurity and happineſs of all my Iriſh ſubjects, and to conſolidate the ſtrength and proſperity of the empire."

His Majeſty then retired from the Houſe; when an addreſs of thanks was moved by the Marquis of *Buckingham*, and ſeconded by Lord *Amherſt*; which was read and agreed to.

Lord *Eldon* took the oaths and his ſeat.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Speaker*, having returned from the Houſe of Lords, informed the members that, to prevent miſtakes, he had procured a copy of his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech, which he had juſt delivered from the throne, and which he would read to the Houſe;

The ſpeech being read;

Mr. *Shaw Lefevre* moved an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty in a very animated ſpeech, in which he recapitulated the ſentiments contained therein, and dwelt with much energy on the brilliant ſucceſſes of his Majeſty's arms by ſea and land.

The

The addreſs was ſeconded by Col. *Elford.*

H. OF LORDS.

September 26.

Mr. Owen, from the Eaſt-India Houſe, preſented extracts from the correſpondence of Lord Mornington, &c. as moved for on Tueſday by Lord *Grenville*; who then gave notice, that on Wedneſday next, on the ground of theſe papers, he ſhould propoſe a vote of thanks to that noble Lord, the officers, &c. who had rendered ſuch eſſential ſervice to their country; and, at the ſame time, he ſhould propoſe a vote of thanks to the other brave officers, who, in his opinion, were no leſs deſerving.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Secretary *Dundas* moved the thanks of the Houſe to thoſe naval and military officers, to whoſe courage and exertions the country were ſo much indebted for our recent ſucceſſes. Mr. Dundas firſt took a review of the benefits already acquired by the expedition to Holland, and dwelt with much energy on the gallant exertions of Admiral Mitchell; the able manner in which he kept together, during the moſt tempeſtuous weather, a fleet of 200 tranſports, not ſubject to military command; the ſkill and reſolution manifeſted in diſembarking the troops; and, finally, the glorious atchievement in getting poſſeſſion of the Dutch fleet; all which ſervices, in his opinion, merited the thanks of that Houſe, and of the country in general. To Sir Ralph Abercromby too every praiſe was due, for his diſtinguiſhed gallantry and ability in effecting his landing on the Dutch coaſt in the face of a ſuperior enemy, and by ſecuring the principal fortification, and the command of the firſt Dutch arſenal, thereby affording means of reſcuing the Dutch fleet from the power of our enemies.

Thanks were then voted to theſe two diſtinguiſhed officers. Thanks were alſo voted to Sir J. Pulteney, Generals D'Oyley, Coote, &c. and to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates; and Field-marſhal his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, commander in chief, was requeſted to communicate the ſame. Likewiſe to the captains, officers, and ſeamen, of the fleet; and Lord Duncan was requeſted to communicate the ſame.

The Hon. Secretary next called the attention of the Houſe to that gallant naval officer Sir Sidney Smith, than whom, he ſaid, the rolls of Fame did not contain a brighter ornament; and, when he contemplated his brilliant efforts in defending a breach for 60 days againſt the furious attacks of the French army, headed by their moſt celebrated general, he proteſted he could not get the better of his aſtoniſhment; and he ſolemnly believed, that the fate of the Turkiſh empire depended upon his animating and encouraging the Turkiſh forces, and the few Britiſh ſeamen mixed with them in the defence of Acre.

The thanks of the Houſe were then voted to Sir Sidney Smith; alſo to the ſeamen and marines ſerving under him.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the farther reduction of the militia. The bill for which he ſhould now move was, in its tendency, the ſame with the act of laſt ſeſſion; it went to increaſe the ſum of our offenſive force to be employed out of this iſland at the diſcretion of his Majeſty. He entertained the higheſt reſpect for the militia, as forming a conſtitutional force, long recognized and approved; and it was by no means his intention to reduce it below that extent which was uſual, and which was deemed adequate to the defence of the country. The ſupplementary militia, he obſerved, had been raiſed at a time when the old eſtabliſhment was held to be unequal to the taſk of our defence, that is to ſay, at a time when we were threatened with invaſion by our inveterate enemy. The continuance of ſuch a force was now no longer neceſſary; the danger had gradually worn away by our ſucceſſes by ſea and on land, and by the efforts and loyalty of our volunteers, who formed a body of zeal, cloathed in arms, and more than ſufficient to defend the capital of the Britiſh empire. Having ſhewn that our ſecurity at home would not be diminiſhed, and that it was neceſſary to augment our offenſive force abroad, he ſhould not enter on the details of the meaſure, which would be better diſcuſſed in a future ſtage of the buſineſs; he ſhould ſimply move for leave to bring in a bill, "to enable his Majeſty to accept of the ſervices of volunteers from the militia corps, under certain reſtrictions."

(To be continued.)

ODE

ODE TO THE NEW YEAR:

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

Performed Jan. 18, at ST. JAMES'S.

I.

INCESSANT down the ſtream of Time,
And days, and years, and ages, roll,
Speeding through Error's iron clime
To dark Oblivion's goal;
Loſt in the gulf of night profound,
No eye to mark their ſhadowy bound,
Unleſs the deed of high renown,
The warlike Chief's illuſtrious crown,
Shed o'er the darkling void a dubious fame,
And gild the paſſing hour with ſome immortal name.

II.

Yet, evaneſcent as the fleeting cloud,
Driv'n by the wild winds o'er the varying ſkies,
Are all the glories of the great and proud,
On Rumour's idle breath that faintly riſe.
A thouſand garbs their forms aſſume,
Woven in vain Conjecture's loom;
Their dyes a thouſand hues diſplay,
Sporting in Fancy's fairy ray;
Changing with each uncertain blaſt,
Till, melting from the eyes at laſt,
The ſhadowy vapours fly before the wind,
Sink into viewleſs air, "nor leave a rack behind."

III.

But if the raptur'd train, whom Heaven inſpires
Of glory to record each deathleſs meed,
Tune to heroic worth their golden lyres,
And give to memory each godlike deed,
Then ſhall th' eternal guerdon wait,
The actions of the wiſe and great;
While, as from black Oblivion's ſway
They bear the mighty name away,
And waft it, borne on pinion high,
With joyful carol to the ſky,
Sage Hiſtory, with eye ſevere,
Tracing aloft their bold career,
Clears the rich tale from Fiction's ſpecious grace,
And builds her ſacred lore on Truth's eternal baſe.

*** The above Ode is the firſt part of the CARMEN SECULARE of Mr Pye; of which ſee our Review in p. 64.

STRADA'S PHILOMELÆ ET FIDICINIS CERTAMEN,

IMITATED.

By MR. TIERNEY,
of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, 1780.

THE weary Sun had almoſt gone his round,
And milder ſhadows lengthen'd on the ground;
When Harrop ſought the vale's obſcure retreat,
Where twining woodbines made a flow'ry ſeat;
And ſweet to Echo ſung her fav'rite air,
That, while it told, gave ſolace to her care.
Soft Philomel ſat liſt'ning from above,
The Syren, harmleſs Syren, of the grove;
And, nearer drawn, to catch th' harmonious ſound,
While interpoſing branches ſcreen'd her round,
Sadly melodious, from her tuneful throat,
In anſw'ring ſtrains gave back each melting note.

Her feather'd rival, pleas'd, the fair-one heard,
And took the challenge. To the liſt'ning bird
(A prelude to the coming conteſt) ſung
A ſportive cadence. Straight the woodland rung
With harmony reſponſive; and the bow'r
Re-echoed Philomela's tuneful pow'r.

Like ſome fond Lydian ſwain,
The Nymph next breath'd a ſtrain,
A ſtrain that ſweetly flow'd along,
In artleſs Nature's pleaſing ſong.
Soft ſtealing on the ear,
In notes divinely clear,
The maiden tun'd her dulcet lay,
That melted in its courſe, and, trembling, died away.
Quicken'd now, in airy meaſures,
Sprightly roundelays ſhe ſung:
Muſic made for ruſtic meaſures
Tripp'd it o'er her buſy tongue.

Now Philomela tried,
And to the ſtrain replied,
In native muſic warbling ſweet,
The lays ſhe heard the Nymph repeat.
Soft flowing from her throat,
She ſwell'd the lengthen'd note,
That tuneful thrill'd along the vale,
And, gradually dying, mingled with the gale.
Now ſhe pip'd, in airy ſtrains,
Lively movements, briſker ſounds,
Dances play'd when merry ſwains
Friſk it in their buxom rounds.

Surpris'd, the maid her rival's anſwer heard,
And in new harmony addreſs'd the bird:
A various ſtrain ſhe choſe,
To try her rival's ſkill.
The ſong there ſwelling roſe,
Here ended faintly ſhrill.
Scarce heard, the notes now glide
So ſoft, the muſic ſigh'd;
While, juſt delaying,
Juſt decaying,
Sweet the trembling accents died.
Anon, a bolder harmony ſhe ſung:
With deep-ton'd melody the welkin rung:
In martial notes, that urge to wars alarms,
She rais'd her ſilver voice, and ſung to arms.

Now Philomel eſſay'd
To chaunt her tuneful part,

To

To imitate the maid
Who thus could charm the heart.
The ſong with native eaſe
She ſwell'd by due degrees,
Till, ſoftly ſighing,
Sweetly dying,
Faint it ſunk upon the breeze.
But, hark, the louder melody ariſe!
The warlike ſounds now vibrate thro' the ſkies.
Her ſong now calls to war and tented plains,
While her bold voice re-echoes martial ſtrains.

Amaz'd, confounded, at the juſt reply,
The Nymph reſolv'd her utmoſt ſkill to try.
Enrag'd to find the bird her ſong repeat,
She tun'd her voice more raviſhingly ſweet.
Quick the vocal maid began,
Thro' the rapid movements ran,
Melodiouſly ſhrill.
Each flying note ſhe lightly ſounded:
Woods, and ſkies, and rocks, reſounded
Harrop's matchleſs ſkill.
Airy meaſures lightly trilling,
Ev'ry grove with muſic filling,
Sportive catch, and laughing glee,
Songs of mirthful harmony,
Lively dance that chaſes care,
And ev'ry briſk and lightſome air,
Sung the tuneful Fair.
Now ſtrains ſhe tried that tender pity move,
And ſweetly ſung the woes of hapleſs love.
No more were heard the former jocund notes:
Sadly in air the melting muſic floats.
Adown the ſilent vale
Soft flow'd th' affecting tale,
While lovers' pains
In plaintive ſtrains
Were mourn'd in ev'ry gale. [roll'd;
Slow thro' the grove the ſorrowing accents
And e'en th' harmonious Fair
No more the ſong could bear,
But ſtopp'd, to weep the woes herſelf ſo well had told.

Soft! ſhe begins to ſing once more:
Her tuneful voice I hear her raiſe;
The ſwelling notes triumphant ſoar,
And celebrate Jehovah's praiſe.
Clear to the liſt'ning ſkies
Now Hallelujahs riſe;
And, as th' harmonious ſtrains thro' Æther roll, [ſoul.
With melody divine entrance the wond'ring
Long time poor Philomela ſtrain'd her throat,
And ſtrove to imitate each tuneful note;
But all in vain the vanquith'd ſongſter tried;
And, greatly ſcorning life, when conquer'd, died. [ting reſt;
From the high bough ſhe dropp'd to
And ſunk (too happy bird!) in HARROP's breaſt.
No tomb more fit for Philomel could prove,
Than that, the ſeat of HARMONY and LOVE!

THE RHYMING APOTHECARY.

'ΙΗΤΗΡΑ νόσων,
'ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΝ ἄρχον' ἀείδειν,
Υἱὸν 'ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ.
Καὶ σὺ μὲν ἄνω χαῖρε,
Λίτομαι δέ σ' ἀοιδῇ.

HOMER.

A MAN; in many a country-town, we know,
Profeſſing openly with Death to wreſtle;
Ent'ring the field againſt the grimly Foe,
Arm'd with a mortar and a peſtle:
Yet, ſome affirm, no enemies they are;
But meet juſt like prize-fighters in a fair,
Who firſt ſhake hands before they box,
Then give each other plaguy knocks
With all the love and kindneſs of a brother:
"So," many a ſuff'ring patient ſaith,
"Though the apothecary fight with Death,
Still they're ſworn friends to one another."

A member of this Æſculapian line
In THANET liv'd, and lov'd his wine.
No man could better gi'd a pill,
Or make a bill;
Or mix a draught, or bleed, or bliſter;
Or draw a tooth out of your head,
Or chatter ſcandal by your bed,
Or give a gliſter.

Of occupations theſe were *quantum ſuff.*;
Yet ſtill he thought the liſt not long enough;
And therefore mid wifery he chote to pin to't.
This balanc'd things; for, if he hurl'd
A few ſcore mortals from the world,
He made amends, by bringing others into't.

His fame around the iſland ran;
In ſhort, in reputation he was *ſolus*.
All the old women call'd him 'a fine man!'
His name was BOLUS.

Benjamin Bolus, though in *trade*,
Which oftentimes great genius fetters,
Read works of fancy, it is ſaid,
And cultivated the *belles lettres*.

And why ſhould this be thought ſo odd?
Can't men have taſte who cure a phthyſic?
The Poets have their patron God:
APOLLO patronizes Phyſic.
Bolus lov'd verſe, and took ſo much delight in't.
That his directions he reſolv'd to write in't.

No opportunity he e'er let paſs
Of writing the directions on his labels,
In dapper couplets, like Gay's Fables,
Or, rather, like the lines in Hudibras.

Apothecaries rhyme! and where's the treaſon?
'Tis ſimply honeſt dealing—not a fault.
When patients ſwallow phyſic without reaſon,
Is it not fair to give a little ſalt?

He had a patient lying at death's door,
Some five miles from the town—it might be more;

To

To whom, one evening, Bolus sent an article
In pharmacy, that 's called cathartical;
And on the label of the stuff
He wrote this verse,
Which, one would think, was clear enough,
And terse:
"When taken,
To be well shaken."

Next morning, early, Bolus rose,
And to St. Nicholas * he goes
Upon his pad,
Who a vile trick of stumbling had.
It was, indeed, a very sorry hack:
But that 's of course;
For, what 's expected from a horse
With an apothecary on his back?

Bolus arriv'd; and gave a *doubtful* tap,
Between a single and a double rap.
Knocks of this kind
Are giv'n by gentlemen who teach to dance,
By fiddlers, and by opera-singers;
One loud; and then, a little one behind;
As if the knocker fell by chance
Out of their fingers.

The servant lets him in, with dismal face,
Long as a courtier's out of place,
Portending some disaster.
John's countenance as rueful look'd, and grim,
As if th' apothecary had physick'd *him*,
And not his master.

"Well, how 's the patient?" Bolus said.
John shook his head!
"Indeed! hum! ha! that 's very odd!
He took the draught?"—John gave a nod.
"Well, how? what then? speak out, you dunce." [once."
"Why, then," said John, "we *shook* him
"*Shook* him! how?" Bolus stammer'd out.
"We *jolted him about*."
"Zounds! shake a patient, man! a shake won't do!"
"No, sir; and so we gave him *two*."
"Two shakes! odds curse!
'Twould make the patient worse."
"It did so, sir; and then, a *third* we tried."
"Well! and what then?" "Then, sir, alas!"
Said John, "my master died."

IMITATION OF HORACE,
Book I. Ode XII.

FOR whom shall now the lyre be strung?
What Hero's actions shall be sung?
Whose name shall fill my lays?
My Sov'reign's virtues justly claim
No trifling common share of fame,
No small degree of praise.

I'll sing Earl Howe, the first who beat
The new Republic's zealous fleet,
And stopp'd their hopeful course;
I'll sing St. Vincent, fearless wight,
Who fought with joy th' unequal fight,
And beat a double force.

To Duncan will I raise my voice,
Though Patriot Dutchmen would rejoice
To hear his name no more;
To Nelson's deeds great praise is due,
Who Gallia's squadron overthrew,
On Egypt's distant shore.

But now I doubt if I should sing
The emperor Paul, or Sweden's King,
Or Mitchell's laurel'd brow,
Or him, who rules the Irish land,
Beneath whose firm and potent hand
Rebellion ceas'd to glow.

Suvvarroff's glorious deeds require
A muse as strong as did inspire
Old Homer's vig'rous strain:
Then shew her where the Adda strays,
And let her there compose her lays
Amidst the heaps of slain.

Still ting'd with blood the Trebia flows,
And still Macdonald feels the blows,
Which Austro-Russians gave:
The plains of Novi still can tell
How Joubert bravely fighting fell,
And chose them for his grave.

Yet not to these I'll bound my song,
Great praises to th' Archduke belong
For victory renew'd:
Hotze through all ages shall be known;
And Kray, by whom it first was shown
The French could be subdued.

See how Sir Sidney grows in fame,
While over Asia spreads his name:
His glory 'tis to boast,
That e'en a seaman has made flee
The Conqueror of Italy
With all his vet'ran host.

STANZAS TO THE HEART.

CEASE, O fond, O flutt'ring Heart!
Patiently abide thy smart!
Tho' with secret cares oppress,
Seek in Friendship balmy rest;
Unlock that hallow'd fountain clear,
Whence with trembling step the tear
Around its mildest influence brings,
Soothing Care's corrosive stings.

Hush thy sorrow, cease thy woe,
Let the crystal current flow;
Friendship sees its rapid course,
Shares its swelling, stops its force,
And tells thee with her voice divine
All her pleasures shall be thine;
Or circling thee with sweetest charm,
Bids thee chill'd again be warm.

Jan. 1800. K. C.

A Young Lady's Farewell Address to her Governesses, on leaving School.

IN earlier days of tender untaught youth
(I speak from feeling and a sense of truth)
You jointly strove, with unremitting care,
To teach what you possess in equal share;
Precepts of virtue, and of sense refin'd,
Th' united lustres of a Warner's mind.
With tears of gratitude my cheeks o'erflow,
Whilst on your worth this tribute I bestow.
May bliss and health befriend your future days,
Till, call'd above, you chant your Maker's praise!

WINTONIENSIS.

CHRIST-

* A village in the isle of Thanet.

CHRISTMAS.

From "THE HOP-GARDEN, *a Didactic Poem. By* LUKE BOOKER, *LL. D.*"
Book III. line 117.

CHRISTMAS, hail!
And ſtill with branches green adorn my walls,
And e'en the houſe of God. Throughout the world
Long may thy antient harmleſs cuſtoms live,
And long be interchang'd thy greetings kind
Between poor mortal ſojourners of life!
For, hark! the cold North blows, and mutual aid
Is needed to defeat its cruel rage.
Heap high the fire; and O, ye Lares, ſmile!
And, Innocence, with Plenty hither bring
Hilarity; while Friendſhip brims the cup
With home-brew'd ale, and ev'ry welcom'd gueſt
Forgets the ſtorm. But, ah! forget not thou,
Steward of Heaven, whoſe purſe diſtends with gold,
Forget not thoſe who from the pitileſs blaſt
But ill are ſhielded, and to whoſe pale lip
Enough of homelieſt food ſcarce ever comes.
No blazing hearth is theirs, no cheering draught
Of ale nectareous. Yonder hut approach,
Thro' whoſe ſmall trellis and old chinky walls
A few faint embers, coldly glimmering, ſhew
Diſtreſs which Pity will not view unmov'd,
Nor Mercy unreliev'd—white-bearded Age,
Shaken not more by palſy than by cold;
A widow'd daughter ſolacing his woes,
Yet needing much herſelf a comforter;
A brood of orphans, whoſe ſuſtaining fire,
Before his parent, Death has ſnatch'd away;
Gone their laſt morſel too, long ſince.
Behold,
They famiſh in deſpair!—Their humble latch,
O, Chriſtian, lift, and bleſs them—bleſs thyſelf!
Light in each face the ſmiles of wond'ring joy,
And in thy breaſt wake raptures, which no Muſe
Can paint, and only Pity's ſelf can feel.
Nor at this ſeaſon ſhould or bird or beaſt
Depriv'd of Nature's largeſs, be ſhut out
From thy benignant dole. The feathery tribe
That, ſadly-ſilent, perch on rime-clad trees,
Their plumes all ruffled, lo! by hunger preſs'd,
They ſeek thy tutelage, and piteous crave
A timely pittance of unvalued crumbs.
This now ſupply; and, when the pow'r returns,
Their grateful warblings ſhall repay the boon.
Confine not to the red-breaſt and the wren
Thy winter-bounty; penſioners alike
Are birds of ev'ry wing; the blackbird ſweet,
And thruſh, tho' they, unbidden, make their fare
Thy bluſhing fruit. *His* ear, alas! how ſurd,
Who prizes not ſuch choriſters; who deems
No meet requital, for the tithe they claim,
Their dulcet ſymphonies! Nor be deny'd
The felon ſparrow, tho' he filch thy grain,
And pay no recompence in tuneful ſong.
While frowns all Nature, let whate'er can feel,
Feel comfort from the charity of man*.
He wills it, who, at this inclement tide,
Benevolence brought down from higheſt Heav'n,
And bade her dwell on earth with gentle Peace.
Theſe, and what rites ſoe'er have pow'r to ſmooth
The rugged front of Winter, and impart
To mortals joy, I welcome! whether held
Or ſage or ſimple by an Atheiſt-tribe,
Who many a rite beneficent, which time
Hath ſanction'd long, are eager to conſign,
With God's own Sabbaths, to th' oblivious gulf,
That, when thy reign, O Sophiſtry! is o'er,
Their impious edicts and themſelves ſhall whelm.
Gladly I greet thee, Chriſtmas, then, benign,
Though Winter bring thee in his icy car,
When not a fountain murmurs, or a bird
Aſſays his ſong, when ſtretches wide and far
A ſnowy proſpect, and thro' ſunleſs ſkies
Infuriate tempeſts roll! Thrice welcome all
The heralds of thy coming! Twilight days,
Curtail'd and ſhadow'd by dun miſty clouds;
The curfew peal at eve; and, when faſt ſleeps
A buſy world, the nightly ſerenade
Of vigil band†, now diſtant heard, now loſt,
The ſtrain ſoft-dying on the wakeful ear,
Stol'n by th' enamour'd breeze.—How ſweet the ſounds
Of muſick when the world is huſh'd in ſleep;
When Silence paces with unſandal'd foot
The moſſy lawn by Cynthia's ſilver light,
And Echo vainly liſtens in her cave
For ſomewhat to repeat! At that ſtill hour
Not void of charm is ſimpleſt minſtrelſy,
The carol-ditty, ſung from door to door,
Hymning a Saviour born. Return, return,
Ye hallow'd happy times, when feſtive glee
Cheer'd ev'ry dwelling, e'en the ſtraw-roof'd hut
By affluence' bounty bleſs'd! Unfelt, the ſtorm
Then blew; for Plenty and a blazing hearth
To Poverty and hoary age ſupply'd
A kind nepenthè for each outward ill.

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* What an amiable trait of humanity, actuated by Chriſtian principles, is the following!—"His life was one continued act of benevolence, exerciſed on a ſucceſſion of objects; for, his kind exertions were not confined to his fellow-creatures only; every thing that could feel, and came within his influence, was the ſubject of his humanity, from the beaſt that groaned under the cruelty of its driver, to the moth that fluttered round the candle." See biographical anecdotes of the late Mr. John Cole, in vol. LXVIII p. 1038.

† The muſicians, who for ſome nights previous to Chriſtmas go about the ſtreets, were originally called *wakes*, i. e. awakeners; from which the word *waits*, now in uſe, is a corruption.

IN

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, Dec. 13. The following diſpatch was received from the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Bentinck by Lord Grenville.

Head-Quarters, Morozzo, Nov. 20.

My Lord, It gives me great ſatisfaction to be able to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that it is the determination of the commander in chief to undertake immediately the ſiege of Coni, and puſh it on with all poſſible vigour. This reſolution has been adopted in conſequence of the events which have taken place ſince the battle of the 4th, and which prove the defeat of the enemy on that day to have been moſt complete. The priſoners taken on the 4th and 5th amount to 4,300, which number is much greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. The Auſtrians loſt 2,000 in killed and wounded. On the 11th, the diviſion of General Ott attacked that part of the enemy which remained at Borgo Saint Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robillante. On the ſame day, Maj.-Gen. Somaſiva purſued the French in the valley of the Stura as far as Demonte, of which he took poſſeſſion, and made 100 priſoners. Major Gen. Gottersheim alſo obliged the French to evacuate the villages of La Chuiſa, Boves, and Poveragna. Gen. Championet had aſſembled his whole force at Mondovi, and upon the mountains behind the river Ellero, as far as Monaſterlo. As long as he occupied this poſition, it was impoſſible to undertake the ſiege of Coni. General Melas therefore gave orders that a general attack ſhould be made on the 13th. A letter from Championet to Saint Cyr had been intercepted, which ſhewed, that the latter was not able to purſue the advantage which he had gained over Gen. Kray, in the laſt action which I had the honour of ſtating to your Lordſhip. For this reaſon, the diviſion of Gen. Metrowſki, which had marched as far as Cheraſco, for the purpoſe of reinforcing Gen. Kray, was ordered to return to the camp of the Trinita on the 12th, and to form the left of the attack on the town of Mondovi. The remainder of the army marched in two columns. The one by La Chiuſa, upon Monaſterlo; the other by Villa Nova, upon the centre of the enemy's line. From the difficulties of the roads, the attacks were not made till very late, and the enemy, without making much reſiſtance, abandoned all his poſitions. The people of Mondovi opened the gates of the lower town to the Auſtrians. The French army retired to Vico, and evacuated the citadel of Mondovi in the night. Gen. Championet is retreating towards Ormia, and Major-Gen. Bellegarde is ſent with a conſiderable corps in his purſuit. The Auſtrian army marches this day to Beinette, and will to-morrow take up the neceſſary poſitions to cover the ſiege. I never yet have ſeen inveteracy and deteſtation of the French ſo general, and carried to ſuch lengths, as it is here; the whole people are armed, and, headed by a prieſt, perform the moſt wonderful exploits. In the beginning of the campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and, in the action of yeſterday, a body of 15,000 prevented a very ſtrong column of the enemy from marching by a particular road; the country being mountainous, is peculiarly favourable to their irregular mode of fighting. The ſiege will begin in the courſe of 10 days. W. BENTINCK.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut. Bond, of the Netley ſchooner, which mentions the capture of two Spaniſh lugger privateers off the port of Liſbon, on the 14th and 28th of November; alſo, a lugger taken on the 24th by the Caſtor. Lieut Bond likewiſe announces the recapture of two brigs from Newfoundland.—A liſt of veſſels, ſeven in number, captured by the ſquadron employed at Minorca between Aug. 2 and Sept. 4, 1799, laden with ſeveral thouſand reams of paper, corn (including about 400 quarters of wheat), wine, and pine timber.—And a liſt of ſhips captured, recaptured, and detained, by the ſquadron cruizing off the Mauritius, eight in number, laden with rum, paddy, naval ſtores, bale goods, ſugar, &c.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 3, 1800. Extract of a letter from Lieut. Pengelly, of the Viper cutter, to Vice-Adm. Sir Tho. Paſley, Commander, &c. at Plymouth.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that on 26th December, the Dodman bearing N. 7 or 8 leagues, I diſcovered a ſuſpicious veſſel to windward, ſtanding towards the Viper, under my command; at noon perceived her to be an enemy, and at a quarter paſt brought her to cloſe action, which continued for three quarters of an hour, when ſhe ſheered off; I had the good fortune, however, after a running fight of an hour and a half, to lay her cloſe on-board, and, upon pouring two broadſides into her, ſhe ſtruck her colours, and proves to be Le Furet, of fourteen guns, 4-pounders, and 64 men, 7 of which had been ſent away in a prize on the morning of the day ſhe was captured. Le Furet is quite new, this being her firſt cruize; is well ſtored, and victualled for 2 months. I am happy to add, that we had only one man wounded, and myſelf ſlightly hurt. The loſs of the enemy was 4 men killed; the firſt and ſecond Captains, and 6 men, wounded; four dangerouſly.

Extract of a letter from Sir T. Paſley to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Dec. 31.

The Ariſtocrat armed brig has juſt arrived with L'Avanture French privateer, of 14 guns, and 42 men.

Admiralty-

Admiralty-office, Jan. 7. This Gazette contains a letter from Mr. Geo. Buckley, collector of the customs at Newhaven, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 4th inst. stating the capture of Le General Brune, of two guns, 15 men, and 30 tons burthen, which he effected in the custom-house boat, assisted by four others, manned with volunteers from the town.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 11. Extract of a letter from Mr. Rob. Hosier, commander of the private schooner of war the Revenge, to Mr. Nepean, dated Viana, Dec. 6.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that, on the 4th inst. at 5 A. M. in Vigo bay, I was attacked by 4 Spanish privateers, 2 schooners, a brig, and a lugger, mounting from 4 to 14 guns. The wind being Southerly, I kept up a running fight till I got clear of the islands to the Northward, which lasted about 15 minutes, when one of the schooners, having lost her mainmast, gave up the chace, and the other three immediately hauled their wind. Having suffered very much in our rigging and sails, it was not in my power to chace them to windward; I therefore made sail to the N. W. At 2 P. M. saw a schooner to the Westward; gave chace; at 3 got close alongside; saw she had Spanish colours flying; desired them to strike; on making no answer, gave them our broadside, which they returned; and a smart fire was kept up on both sides about an hour, when she blew up close alongside. Our boat being very much shattered, it was some time before I could get her ready to hoist out; and I am sorry to say, I was enabled to save but 8 of the crew, who informed me, she was the new privateer Brillaint, Ramo de Castillo master, of 8 guns, 6 and 12-pounders; had, when she began the action, 63 men; had sailed from Pontevedra that morning, on a cruize off Oporto, which I am happy in having prevented, as there are at this time 50 sail of vessels off that bar, which cannot get in owing to bad weather.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 11. Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Queen Charlotte, at Gibraltar, December 22.

Sir, In justice to the intrepid behaviour of Lieut. Bainbridge, I cannot resist reporting, for their Lordships' information, that last evening an English cutter (the Lady Nelson) was seen off Cabreta point, surrounded by French privateers and gun-vessels, all firing. I ordered the boats from the Queen Charlotte and Emerald to row towards the enemy, in hopes it might encourage the cutter to resist until she could get under our guns; but she was boarded, and taken in tow, by two of the French privateers; in which situation, Lieut. Bainbridge, in the Queen Charlotte's barge, with 16 men, run alongside the cutter, and, after a sharp conflict, carried her, taking 7 French officers, and 27 men, prisoners; 6 or 7 more were killed, or knocked overboard in the scuffle; the privateers cut the tow-ropes, and made off close under the guns of Algaziras, pursued and attacked by Lord Cochrane, in the Queen Charlotte's cutter, which had, by this time, got up. Had not the darkness of the night prevented the boats acting in concert, all the privateers would have been taken. Lieut. Bainbridge is severely wounded on the head by a stroke from a sabre, and slightly in other places; but I trust he is not in danger. KEITH.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 14. This Gazette records the capture of three French privateers, and one Spanish, viz. Le Renard, of 14 guns, and 65 men, by the Nemesis, Capt. Baker; Le Modere, of 4 guns, and 42 men, by the Nile (third) lugger; L'Avanture, of 14 guns, and 42 men, by the Aristocrat, Lieut. Wray; and of the Santa Levirata y'Animas, of 2 guns, and 38 men, by the Castor, Capt. E. L. Gower.—Also the retaking of the Atlas British brig (prize to Le Renard), by the Savage.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 18. A letter from Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, with much commendation, introduces the following:

Sir, *Echo, at Sea, Oct.* 18, 1799.

I beg leave to inform you, that, on the 14th instant I chased into Laguadille, the N. W. end of Porto Rico, a brig; seeing several vessels in the bay, some of them loaded, on the 15th I sent the pinnace and jolly-boat, under the command of Lieuts. Napier and Rorie; they arrived too late to attempt boarding the vessels at anchor; but had the good fortune to capture a Spanish brig from Camana (on the Main), bound to Old Spain, laden with cocoa and indigo, and having on-board two 4-pounders, and 20 men. On the 16th, I sent the two boats under the command of Lieut. Napier and Mr. Wood (the boatswain), to cut out what they could from the bay. They arrived at the anchorage about two in the morning, and were hailed from the brig we chased-in; they perceived her to be armed, and on the look-out for them; moored about half a cable's length from the shore, with her broadside to the sea, protected by two field-pieces, one 18-pounder, and some smaller carriage-guns, all placed on the beach. The boats did not hesitate, but boarded her in the bow; the Frenchmen and Spaniards (about 30 in number, all upon deck, with matches lighted, and guns primed, every way prepared for action) made the best of their way down the hatchways. By the time

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the cables were cut, the guns on the beach opened their fire upon the boats. The third shot, I am sorry to say, sunk the pinnace, while she was a-head towing the jolly-boat. The brig was several times hulled, but a light breeze favouring, she soon got out of gun-shot. I have every reason to be pleased with the conduct of Lieut. Napier, and those under him. Had I known what they had to contend with, I should not have considered myself justified in sending so small a force; luckily not a man killed or wounded; the only loss is the boat, with the arms and ammunition. The brig mounts 12 4-pounders; had 30 men on-board; is a French letter of marque, commanded by Citizen Pierre Martin, Enseigne de Vaisseau; is coppered, and a very fast sailer; was to sail in two days from Curaccoa, there to be fitted out as a privateer; she is American built, and has a valuable cargo on-board: the Captain of her was on-shore. ROB. PHILPOT.

Sir Hyde Parker, &c.

[Then follows a list of 14 armed and 84 merchant vessels captured by the squadron on the Jamaica station since July 21.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 21. Copy of a letter from Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Port Royal Harbour, Nov. 4.

Sir, I have a peculiar satisfaction in communicating to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's late ship Hermione is again restored to his navy, by as daring and gallant an enterprize as is to be found in our naval annals, under the command of Capt. Hamilton himself, with the boats of the Surprize only. Capt. Hamilton's own letter, with the reports accompanying it (copies of which are enclosed), will sufficiently explain to their Lordships the detail of this service, and the bravery with which the attack was supported, and leaves me only one observation to make on the very gallant action, which adds infinite honour to Capt. Hamilton, as an officer, for his conception of the service he was about to undertake. This was, Sir, his disposition for the attack; which was, that a number of chosen men, to the amount of 50, with himself, should board, and the remainder, in the boats, to cut the cables, and take the ship in tow. From this manœuvre he had formed the idea, that, while he was disputing for the possession of the ship, she was approaching the Surprize, who was laying close into the harbour, and, in case of being beat out of the Hermione, he would have an opportunity of taking up the contest upon more favourable terms. To the steady execution of these orders, was owing the success of this bold and daring undertaking, which must ever have rank among the foremost of the many gallant actions executed by our navy this war. I find the Hermione has had a thorough repair, and is in complete order; I have therefore ordered her to be surveyed and valued, and shall commission her, as soon as the reports are made to me from the officers of the yard, by the name of the Retaliation. H. PARKER.

Surprize, Port Royal harbour, Jamaica, Nov. 1.

Sir, The honour of my country, and the glory of the British navy, were strong inducements for me to make an attempt to cut out, by the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, his Majesty's late ship Hermione, from the harbour of Porto Cavallo, where there are about 200 pieces of cannon mounted on the batteries. Having well-observed her situation on the 22d and 23d ult. and the evening of the 24th being favourable, I turned the hands up, to acquaint the officers and ship's company of my intentions to lead them to the attack, which was handsomely returned with three cheers, and that they would all follow to a man; this greatly increased my hopes, and I had little doubt of succeeding: the boats, containing 100 men, including officers, at half-past 12, on the morning of the 25th, (after having beat the launch of the ship, which carried a 24-pounder, and 20 men, and receiving several guns and small arms from the frigate), boarded; the forecastle was taken possession of without much resistance; the quarter-deck disputed the point a quarter of an hour, where a dreadful carnage took place; the main-deck held out much longer, and with equal slaughter; nor was it before both cables were cut, sail made on the ship, and boats a-head to tow, that the main-deck could be called ours; they last of all retreated to the 'tween decks, and continued firing till their ammunition was expended; then, and not until then, did they cry for quarter. At 2 o'clock the Hermione was completely ours, being out of gun-shot from the fort, which had for some time kept up a tolerable good fire. From the Captain, Don Romond de Chalas, I am informed she was nearly ready for sea, mounting 44 guns, with a ship's company of 321 officers and sailors, 56 soldiers, and 15 artillerymen, on-board. Every officer and man on this expedition behaved with an uncommon degree of valour and exertion; but, I consider it particularly my duty, to mention the very gallant conduct, as well as the aid and assistance, at a particular crisis, I received from Mr. John M'Mullen, surgeon and volunteer, and Mr. Maxwell, gunner, even after the latter was dangerously wounded. As the frigate was the particular object of your order of the 17th of September, I have thought proper to return into port with her. E. HAMILTON.

Killed

Killed and wounded on-board the Spaniſh frigate Hermione (late his Majeſty's ſhip Hermione), when captured by the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip Surprize, under the command of Capt. E. Hamilton, in Porto Cavallo, and general ſtatement of the complement on-board.

Priſoners landed at Porto Cavallo the ſame day, out of which there were 97 wounded, mortly dangerous, 228.—Eſcaped in the launch, which was rowing guard round the ſhip, with a 24-pounder, 20.—Remain priſoners on-board, 3.—On ſhore on leave, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Captain of troops, 4 pilots, and 1 midſhipman, 7.—Swam on ſhore from the ſhip, 15.—Killed, 119.—Total, 392. EDWARD HAMILTON.

Killed in the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip Surprize, in cutting out a privateer ſchooner of ten guns, and two ſloops, from the harbour of Aruba on October 25.

Mr. J. Ruſey, acting Lieutenant, killed.

(Signed) E. HAMILTON, Captain.

Officers and men wounded on-board the Hermione, on the attack made by the boats of the Surprize, under the orders of Capt. Hamilton, in the harbour of Porto Cavallo, Oct. 25.

Edward Hamilton, Eſq. Captain, ſeveral contuſions, but not dangerous; Mr. John Maxwell, gunner, dangerouſly wounded in ſeveral places; John Lewis Matthews, quarter-maſter, dangerouſly; Arthur Reed, quarter-gunner, dangerouſly; Henry Milne, carpenter's crew, dangerouſly; Henry Dibleen, gunner's mate, ſlightly; Charles Livingſton, William Pardy, Robert Ball, and Thomas Stevenſon, all able ſeamen, ſlightly; John Ingram, and Joſeph Titley, private marines, ſlightly. E. HAMILTON.

(A copy) H. PARKER.

Veſſels captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Surprize, from Sept. 20 to Oct. 30.

The French ſchooner Nancy, the Spaniſh ſchooner La Manuel, and the Spaniſh frigate Hermione. E. HAMILTON.

[This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of L'Avanturier French brig privateer, mounting 14 guns, and manned with 75 men; by the Amethyſt, Captain John Cook.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 25. This Gazette contains an account of the Sceptre, Capt. V. Edwards, taking poſſeſſion of L'Eclair French privateer brig, from the Mauritius, of 12 guns, and 83 men: the ſituation ſhe was placed in rendering it impoſſible to get her out, it was judged prudent to deſtroy her; which was executed by Lieut. Tucker.

EAST INDIES.

From the Madras Gazette, June 8.

GARRISON ORDERS.

His Majeſty's 10th and 51ſt regiments, and the Madras militia, to be under arms at half-paſt 4 to morrow morning, and to form a ſquare on the general parade, for the purpoſe of receiving the ſtandard of the late Tippoo Sultaun, taken May 4, in the fort of Seringapatam, and alſo the colours of the French Republic, taken on the ſame day from the French corps in the ſervice of that prince, and arrived at this preſidency under charge of Lieut. Harris, of his Majeſty's 74th regiment. The flank companies of his Majeſty's 10th regiment will meet Lieut. Harris, before 5 o'clock, at the bridge leading to the Wallajah gate; and, after the Right Hon. the Governor General has paſſed into the fort, they will eſcort the ſtandard and colours to the centre of the parade, where they will be received with preſented arms. The ſtandard and colours having been preſented to the Governor-General, his Lordſhip will proceed with them to the church, and, after they have been depoſited at the altar, the flank companies will return, and take up their ſtations on the parade. Prayers being over, a royal ſalute will be fired from the walls of the garriſon, anſwered by the ſhips in the roads, and followed by three volleys from the troops. The Governor-General having paſſed out of the fort, the troops are to return to their barracks, and two days batta will be diſtributed to all the non-commiſſioned and privates in garriſons. Major Taſwell will continue the Madras militia under arms to-morrow morning, and their new colours will be preſented to them by the Right Hon. Lady Clive.

The troops having paraded in conformity to the above orders, the Right Hon. the Governor-General, attended by the body-guard, alighted from his carriage, upon the parade, at ten minutes paſt 5, Lord and Lady Clive, Mrs. Harris, and family, arrived a few minutes after: the whole of the civil and military officers were now aſſembled, either upon the parade, or in the balconies and windows of the adjacent houſes; which, with the ramparts, ſtreets, and all the avenues leading to the fort, were crowded with innumerable ſpectators, natives, and Europeans. The ſtandard of Tippoo Sultaun, borne by Lieutenant Harris, and the colours of the French Republic, carried by Majors Beatſon and Allan, followed by the flank companies of his Majeſty's 10th regiment, having now entered the ſquare, were received with preſented arms, and the different bands playing a ſolemn march. On Lieut. Harris approaching within a few paces of the Governor-General, he addreſſed his Lordſhip in the following words: "This ſtandard, and theſe colours, taken from the enemy, under the conſummate wiſdom of your Lordſhip's councils, by the brave army commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Harris, his Excellency has honoured me, by committing to my charge, and directing that I ſhould lay them at your Lordſhip's feet." His Lordſhip inſtantly embraced Lieut. Harris in an impreſſive manner, which excited

excited the liveliest emotion of joy and gratitude in the spectators, and delivered his sentiments to the following effect: "The zeal, perseverance, and manly fortitude, of your father, and the matchless conduct of that gallant army, which, under his command, has relieved these possessions from the peril of foreign invasion, and restored to us a state of security and repose, have already received my cordial acknowledgments, and obtained the just tribute of public gratitude and admiration: it remains for us to turn our hearts to the author of all these signal blessings, and, at the feet of the altar, to offer up our humble thanksgivings to the Giver of victory, and the Guardian of the cause of justice, virtue, and faith."

The Governor-General then proceeded to the church, where the standard and colours were deposited at that altar. Solemn thanks having been offered to Almighty God for having crowned our arms with such signal success, his Lordship returned to the parade, when Major Allan unexpectedly addressed him in these words: "I have particular satisfaction, on this memorable occasion, in having it in my power to present your Lordship with a sword, worn by Tippoo Sultaun; a token which I trust your Lordship will regard as a mark of my personal respect; as well as a memorial of that glorious atchievement which the army has accomplished under your Lordship's auspices."

His Lordship then replied, "the gift is peculiarly acceptable from an officer, distinguished throughout the whole campaign, by the most meritorious exertions of activity and valour, and particularly at the close of it, by the most generous efforts of humanity and compassion: I shall always remember, with pleasure, the personal kindness of such a character towards myself; and am happy to take this public opportunity of expressing my sense of those manly and amiable qualities, which have appeared with such lustre, not only in the moment of difficulty and danger, but in that of victory and conquest."

From the Madras Gazette, July 6.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following copy of a dispatch, received this day from the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, and dated at Seringapatam, June 30.

To the Earl of Mornington, Fort St. George.

My Lord, We have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Purnia having reported to us on the 25th instant that the Brahmins had fixed upon the 30th of June as the most auspicious day for placing Kistna Rajah Oodiaver on the musnud of Mysore, we resolved that the ceremony should accordingly be performed on that day. We at the same time communicated to Lieut.-Gen. Harris our wish, that he would, if possible, assist in person on this occasion. His Excellency, in consequence, came hither from camp yesterday morning, attended by his suite, and an escort of European cavalry, for the occasion. The Rajah, and his family, removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for their accommodation which circumstances would admit. This morning, the members of the commission, accompanied by Meer Allum, and his son, Meer Dowran, and escorted by his Majesty's 12th regiment of foot, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed on the musnud about noon, under three volleys of musketry from the troops on the spot, and a royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the musnud was performed by Lieut.-Gen. Harris, as senior member of the commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highness on the occasion. His Excellency the commander in chief, some time after, delivered to the Rajah the seal and signet of the Rauje. The deportment of the young prince was remarkably decorous, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our first visit to him. We have great pleasure in informing your Lordship, that Gholam Alli Khan, Alli Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Seyed Mohammed Khan Mehdivi, spontaneously attended on the occasion. The inauguration having taken place under an open pandaul, the spectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to describe the joy that was visible in the countenances of all the hindoos present.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
W. KIRKPATRICK,
B. CLOSE,
Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore.

Seringapatam, June 30, 1799."

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTE, having by military violence overturned the late system of government, found it necessary to substitute another in its stead. From the manufactory of the constitution-monger Syeyes, one was speedily produced, which was, in all humility, to be submitted to the acceptance or rejection of the people at large. Accordingly, registers were formally opened for signatures in all the communes of the republick; but, after the experiment of a few hours, this being found either to be a work of too much time, or, perhaps, of

doubtful

doubtful reſult, the new conſtitution was put in activity by the *fiat* of the grand conſul, who, with his brethren of the triumvirate, Cambaceres and Le Brun* was inſtalled Dec. 25, 1799; and the tribunate and legiſlative councils commenced their functions on the following day. In order to reconcile the people to the violent ſubverſion of their late government, Bonaparte next found it neceſſary to promiſe them a peace; "not ſuch as is to be procured temporarily by victories, but a peace to be produced by negotiations conducted on principles of moderation; that durable peace, which affords a proſpect of repoſe and happineſs." In conſonance with this promiſe, he tranſmitted, by a courier, a letter *To the King of Great Britain and Ireland*, profeſſing a ſincere deſire to contribute efficaciouſly to a general pacification. An anſwer was returned by Lord Grenville, at the command of his Majeſty, which ſtated, that the King continued to wiſh for a reſtoration of that general peace which he had ſo often attempted to accompliſh; but doubted whether the new government in France poſſeſſed that *conſiſtence* or *ſtability* which would render it prudent for him to treat with it; and that, therefore, his reliance at preſent was only on open and ſteady hoſtility. The reſtoration of the royal family in France was, indeed, recommended as the moſt efficacious way of procuring a general peace; but it was, at the ſame time, obſerved, that it was not to that mode excluſively, that his Majeſty limited the poſſibility of ſecure and ſolid pacification; nor did he claim to preſcribe to France what ſhould be her form of government; though he would rejoice, whenever experience, and the evidence of facts, ſhould ſhew, that the projects of France were no longer dangerous to the ſecurity of his dominions, and thoſe of his allies, or to the general ſafety of Europe. A ſecond letter was afterwards ſent, through the miniſter for foreign affairs, to Lord Grenville; the tendency of which was, to remove all doubt of the ſincerity of the chief conſul, in his expreſſions of deſire to conclude a ſolid peace; and, at the ſame time, to repel the charge of incompetency, in *any French government*, to preſerve the relations of amity. It alſo propoſed, to put an immediate end to hoſtilities, by agreeing to a ſuſpenſion of arms, and naming plenipotentiaries on each ſide, who ſhould apply themſelves, without any delay, to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and good underſtanding between the French Republic and England, &c. The reply of Lord Grenville to this ſecond application referred generally to his former anſwer.

The firſt conſul has commiſſioned Citizen David to cauſe to be placed in the gallery of the Thuilleries the antient buſt of Junius Brutus, which has been brought from Italy. This beautiful piece of ſculpture was expoſed at Rome in the capitol, in the hall called that of ſenators; it is in bronze, and executed in a very handſome manner.

* Sieyes and Ducos were firſt appointed, but afterwards retired from the office.

ITALY.

Piedmont has been delivered from the French yoke, by the ſurrender of the important fortreſs of Coni: the city of Novi has alſo fallen into the hands of the Imperialiſts. The main body of the Auſtrian forces in Italy is now concentrated under General Melas at Foſſano, about 10 miles N. E. of Coni, where it will probably reſt till the renewal of the campaign. The French ſtill remain in poſſeſſion of Genoa, and of the moſt favourable poſitions on the ſide of the Bochetta. Gen. Klenau, however, is aſſembling a large force on the Eaſtern coaſt of the Genoeſe; and, when we conſider the oppreſſion which the inhabitants have experienced from Championnet, the French commander, it is not to be expected, that, in an attack on the capital, the Imperialiſts would meet with much oppoſition from the inhabitants.

SWITZERLAND

is, by the effects of plunder, requiſition, and conſcription, impoveriſhed to an extreme degree; inſomuch, that the adverſe powers have both been forced to diſcontinue their operations in that country, through the want of ſupplies for their armies. It cannot be diſguiſed, however, that the cantons are completely enthralled by France; in conformity with whoſe practices, the ſenate revolutionized the government, January 8.

SUABIA.

An armiſtice, which the Imperial General Stzarray had been induced to conclude with Lecourbe, on the Rhine, has been annulled by the Archduke Charles; who ordered an attack on the French upon Dec. 9, which forced them to abandon Manheim and Neckerau, and to recroſs the Rhine. The Auſtrians are now underſtood to be preparing for the blockade of Mentz.

GERMANY.

The miſunderſtanding which took place between the Auſtrian and Ruſſian courts and commanders toward the cloſe of the laſt campaign, in conſequence of which the Emperor Paul had recalled Marſhal Prince Suvarroff and his troops, has been completely removed, by the interpoſition (it is ſaid) of Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg; and a *triple alliance* concluded between the courts of London, Vienna, and Peterſburgh, for the proſecution of the war with more vigour than ever.

PRUSSIA

either ſtands aloof, or, as is roundly aſſerted by the French journaliſts, is more intimately than ever connected with the Republic of France; in whoſe behalf, the court of Berlin is ſaid to be about to mediate

e with England for a peace; and it is ven reported, that, ſhould its mediation, its terms, be rejected, it will lend ac- ve aſſiſtance to the armies of France.

EGYPT.

The ſtate of affairs in this remote coun- y are ſo variouſly and ſo contradictorily eported, that it is difficult to aſcertain the ruth. Letters and diſpatches from the rench army there to the Directory, &c. t Paris, lately intercepted by one of the nglish cruizers, have been brought home, nd publiſhed, by order of government. hese uniformly repreſent the ſituation of leber, and his army, as miſerable in the xtreme. The late Paris journals, on the ontrary, have inſerted official communi- ations from that army, detailing a ſeries f victories. The repulſe of two Engliſh rigates, belonging to Admiral Blanket's quadron, in an attack on Coffier, in the ed ſea; the annihilation of the forces of Mourad Bey in Upper Egypt; and the to- al defeat of 4000 Turks, landed by Sir idney Smith at Damietta (of whom 3000 were killed, and 800 taken priſoners), are mong the details ſet forth in theſe com- nunications. But, allowing all this to be rue, we ſee enough, even in their own eports, to convince us, that the French Generaliſſimo would ſeize any fair oppor- unity of evacuating Egypt, and embarking is forces for old France.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 21. About 10 in the morning, a fire broke out in the North part of Blyke or Ram-ſtreet, *Shafteſbury*. From the great ſcarcity of water, and the wind blowing freſh into the town, the moſt ſerious conſe- quences were for ſome time apprehended, but, by the indefatigable and praiſeworthy exertions of the inhabitants, it was got under in about three hours, after deſtroying three dwelling-houſes. The whole property was uninſured, and little of the furniture ſaved.

Dec. 21. An inhabitant of Willoughby co. Nottingham, on his return this evening from the county town, came through Widmerpoole (a little village about a mile from Willoughby), about a quarter after ſeven; and, when he had got a little diſtance from that place, being ſeized with a giddineſs, fell down and rolled about; but can give no farther account than that he thinks he called out aloud; and it was providentially that a man of Willoughby, being in bed, ſaid to his wife, "there is ſomebody in diſtreſs;" and propoſed to go in ſearch; but the wife, being timorous, re- jected his propoſal, ſuggeſting that it was ſomebody on miſchief; but, while ſhe was gone to call another neighbour to accompany him (who refuſed), he ſet off by himſelf, taking a candle and lanthorn; and ſtirring for the ſpot where he had heard the noiſe (which had ceaſed for ſome time) he found a man apparently quite dead. Removing ſome hay from an adjacent ſtack, he kindled a fire on each ſide of the diſtreſſed object; and then went for other aſſiſtance, car- ried him home, and by proper means the vital functions were reſtored; but the ex- tremities are ſeverely affected; the fingers and toes, to uſe the man's own expreſſion, feeling as if they were wooden ones.

Dec. 30. A Daniſh brig was ſome eve- nings ſince driven on ſhore at *Pakefield*, in Suffolk, and ſhortly went to pieces; the crew all made the land, excepting the maſ- ter, who being miſſed by his ſon, the gal- lant youth returned to the wreck, to ſeek and ſave him; and, in the pious attempt, periſhed. The bodies of both were next day waſhed upon the beach.

Plymouth, Dec. 31. The Ethalion fri- gate has been wrecked, by ſtriking on a ſunken rock near the Penmarks, while cruizing in company with the Fiſgard, of 44 guns, occaſioned by a dead calm, and the tide ſetting ſtrong on the ſhore, which prevented her having ſteerage-way. The officers and crew were all ſaved by the lat- ter ſhip. Very ſhortly after they quitted the Ethalion, ſhe parted a mid-ſhip, and went down.

Aberdeen, Jan. 5. Major Macpherſon, of Lorick, and 4 other gentlemen, ſhoot- ing wild fowl on the Duke of Gordon's grounds, between *Strathſpey* and *Badenoch*, unfortunately periſhed in the violent ſtorm of ſnow, which did ſo much damage by ſea and land on Thurſday laſt. They had retired for ſhelter to an old cot-houſe, 16 miles from any town, which was blown down upon them by the fury of the wind. The bodies of Major M. and three others, were found under the ruins. The fifth gentleman was found on the outſide of the cottage.

The Prince of Wales has made a preſent of a Scotch horn, very beautifully mounted in gold, with a Scotch pebble at the top, to the Marquis of Huntley, as a proof of his eſteem for the very gallant conduct of that young nobleman in Holland. There is an inſcription on the lid in Erſe to the follow- ing purport:—"The ſon of the King, to his friend the ſon of the Duke of Gordon."

Jan. 7. A few days ſince a fiſh, of a ſpecies not commonly met with in this coun- try, called a Barracura, was taken in a net off the Ram-Head, on the coaſt of Corn- wall. The Barracura is a great enemy to pilchards, herrings, &c. whole ſhoals of which diſperſe on his approach.

Jan. 17. At 10 at night the whole nave of *Chelmsford* church fell-in with a great craſh: fortunately no perſon was paſſing-by at the time. The ruins ſeemed to threaten the chancel, by falling in it. An inſcription in white-ſtone Gothic let- ters, nine inches long, inlaid in flints and hard mortar, in relievo, on the outſide of

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the wall of the South aile, just under the battlements, given in Morant, II. p. 7, and in Camden's Britannia, II. pl. I. sets forth, that this building was erected, by the contributions of the townsmen, as the former, 1424, as the latter, 1480. It was a stately building, with N. and S. siles to the nave and chancel, and a lofty W. tower, with a large lantern and shaft, leaded, and a ring of bells. In a N. chapel of the nave was a parochial library, and on the N. side of the chancel the burying-place of the Mildmay family. The roof of the nave was ornamented with the arms of the several benefactors.

The Bp. of London to the Rev. Dr. Parker, Rector of St. James's.

Dear Sir, *Fulham-house, Dec.* 8.

You will, I am sure, on account of the motive which prompts me to trouble you with this letter, excuse my anxiety to know whether any steps have yet been taken in the parish of St. James's, towards affording some relief to the poor, in the present excessive dearness of bread and coals. If nothing has been done, I submit it to your consideration, whether a vestry should not be called to take this important business into consideration, and to appoint a committee to deliberate on the proper measures to be pursued for promoting so necessary and charitable a work. One of these measures will probably be a subscription to raise a sufficient fund for this purpose, to which I shall for one most chearfully contribute. In what way this fund shall be applied, and what mode of relief shall be adopted, will be a proper subject for the consideration of the committee. All we have to guard against is, not to augment the evil we wish to remedy, by increasing the consumption of fine wheaten flour. In this parish we have already begun a subscription; and the intention of the vestry is, I understand, to purchase a stock of coals, and provide a public kitchen for making soup, and to sell both to the poor at a very reduced price. This, I must confess, strikes my mind as the wisest and most effectual mode of meeting the present calamity, and alleviating the wants of the poor. The expedient of public soup-houses has been adopted in several parts of the metropolis, as well as in the country, and has every where been attended with the greatest success, more particularly in Spital-fields, where three soup-houses have been opened under the direction of a committee and several sub-committees, of which an accurate and circumstantial account may be found in the 39th Report of the society instituted for bettering the condition of the poor. The benefits accruing to the poor from these and other establishments of the same nature, in different parts of London and Westminster, in the years 1798 and 1799, were of an astonishing magnitude and extent, and such as must afford the truest satisfaction to every benevolent mind. The number of individuals relieved was 40,606, and the number of meals distributed 750,918; and all this, comparatively speaking, at a very moderate expence. These facts most clearly shew the great utility of these institutions, and afford the most powerful arguments for the further extension of them throughout the kingdom. I have, I confess, long wished to see them established in the parish of St. James's; and it would be a very high gratification to me, were the example to be followed not only by every parish in the metropolis, but by every parish in this diocese, wherever the necessities of the poor require them, and sufficient funds can be provided for supporting them. There is, I observe with pleasure, a subscription already set on foot by some very respectable merchants and gentlemen in the city, for the purpose of affording relief to the industrious poor in the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the out-parishes adjoining. This appears to me to be a very judicious and seasonable act of charity, and deserves encouragement and support. One of their objects will, I hope, be to open soup-houses in different parts of the metropolis. But as their funds will probably not enable them to do this in every parish, or to afford relief to all that want it in every district, this will not preclude the necessity of separate parochial subscriptions to co-operate with the general fund, and relieve that large number of paupers in each distinct parish, to which the benefits of that fund cannot possibly be extended. It may also deserve the consideration of the vestry, or of the committee they appoint, whether it might not be advisable, in the present scarcity of wheat and dearness of wheaten bread, to recommend it to the parishioners of all classes to reduce the consumption of those articles in their own families as much as possible, this being the most effectual way to reduce the price. In the year 1795, when a similar scarcity prevailed, resolutions were entered into by the members of both Houses of Parliament, and afterwards circulated by order of the Privy Council throughout the kingdom, to reduce in their respective families (by some methods there pointed out) the consumption of wheat, by at least one-third of the usual quantity consumed in ordinary time. This measure was very generally adopted, and produced the most extensive and beneficial effects. What therefore recent experience has shewn to be so highly useful would probably, if carried into execution in every parish, be attended with similar good consequences. The parish of St. James's has long been distinguished by its zealous exertions in acts of charity, and by its admirable regulations for the management of the poor under its care

rare, which are become models of imitation for other parishes, and do the highest credit to the rector, the vestry, and the parochial officers. And it seems to me, that, if in such exigencies as the present, such establishments as I have ventured to recommend were adopted, their system of parochial relief would be complete.

I am, Sir, with much regard,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
B. LONDON.

Since this letter was written, public subscriptions for soup-houses have been opened, not only in the parish of St. James's, but in several other parishes in London and Westminster, and also another general one at St. Paul's coffee-house.

The Bishop of Hereford to the printer of the Hereford Journal.

"Mr. Walker, *Dec.* 22, 1799.

"I am directed by an Apostle of Jesus Christ, to provoke unto love and good works, and I wish to circulate my obedience to this direction, as the most expeditious way at the present time, by soliciting, through your paper, the attention of the nobility, gentry, and my reverend brethren the clergy, of this Diocese, to the wants of their distressed neighbours. I mean not to prescribe on the occasion—God forbid I should be suspected of it! Let every man do as he is disposed in his heart, remembering that God loveth a cheerful giver. With such a memory, he will recollect the encouragement given to Charity, long before our Lord's appearance in human nature, as the son of David, by whom these words were pronounced in one of his divine psalms, 'Blessed is he who considereth the poor and needy.' I am, &c. J. HEREFORD."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1799.

This day six waggons, loaded with the treasure taken in the two Spanish frigates, reached the Bank from Plymouth. At 9 o'clock, the waggons arrived at Kensington, where they were met by a Captain's guard of the Grenadier battalion of the Guards, and the procession moved along Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside as follows:

Military band of music;
A detachment of the guards;
A commissioner of the customs, and a lieutenant of the navy, on horseback;
Six waggons with the treasure, drawn each by eight horses;

Each waggon had flags on it, the English surmounting the Spanish. Sailors rode on the outside of the waggons.

A detachment of the 16th regiment of light dragoons closed the procession.

The horses were decorated with ribbons. When the cavalcade reached the Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the gentlemen of his household, came out in front of the house, and drank from out of a gold cup, "Success to the British Navy," the band playing *Rule Britannia*; while the honest tars, who were regaled at the same time, gave his lordship three cheers. [Twelve or fourteen waggons more are since come up. The whole of the specie taken on board the two ships, amounts to the vast quantity of *forty tons.*]

Saturday, Dec. 28.

Four coroners' inquests were held yesterday and this day. The first pronounced a verdict, *Died by the visitation of God*, on a man 94 years old, who suddenly expired in the Marshalsea prison, leaving his emaciated body at the disposal of his creditors. The second held on the body of John Williams, a hackney coachman, who, on Thursday night, in leading his horses in Elliot's-row, Lambeth, was thrown down by them and killed. Verdict, *Accidental death.* The third pronounced a verdict of *Lunacy*, on examination of the body of Mrs. Ridgard, of Count-street, who in a paroxysm of mental derangement had terminated her existence. And the fourth on Mrs. Abbot, aged 84, wife of a broker in Kingsland-road. Verdict, *Wilful murder by unknown hands.* (See p. 85).

Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1800.

The entertainment given on Twelfth-day by her Majesty, to the Royal family and nobility, was in the first of elegance and grandeur: their Majesties and the Princesses dined at Frogmore, and at 8 o'clock the company assembled, and were ushered into the Colonade, which was very beautifully lighted up; country dances then commenced to favourite Scotch tunes, the enlivening music of Messrs. Gow giving additional spirit to the lovely females who joined in the festive throng; the reels and strathspeys were led down in succession by Prince William of Orange and the Princess Augusta, and also Lord Amherst and her Royal Highness. The Duke and Dutchess of York, accompanied by Capt. Fitzgerald, left the company soon after supper; but the rest did not depart till an early hour this morning. The Princess Elizabeth was manager for the night, and under her direction the visitors were elegantly entertained.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 at night, a terrible fire broke out in Bramah's manufactory of engines and patent locks, in Eaton-street, Pimlico, which in a short time destroyed the whole building, being made of wood; but much of the stock was saved.

Friday, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out in a lodging-house in Goswell-street; and an ostler's wife, carrying her two children under her arm, was obliged to drop them in getting out of the window, and they both perished. Other persons with difficulty escaped.

Jan.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. AT Leven-grove, co. York, Charlotte Baillie, a ſon.

6. At his Lordſhip's ſeat, Lee-court, Kent, Lady Sondes, a ſon.

8. In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Mansfield, a daughter.

15. At Branxton, in East-Lothian, Lady Margaret Maclean, a ſon.

At his houſe in Dartmouth-ſtreet, the Lady of Sir James Bland Burges, a ſtill-born child.

18. At Portſmouth, the wife of Capt. J. B. Savage, of the marines, a ſon.

20. At the Earl's ſeat in Herefordſhire, the Counteſs of Oxford, a ſon and heir.

21. The wife of W. Earl Welby, eſq. of Carlton-houſe, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1799. *Nov.* 11. AT Totnes, Devon, Thomas Bickerton Aſheton Hicks, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Maria Champion.

12. Mr. Wood, attorney, of Cambridge, to Miſs Hemington, of Barnwell-place.

Duncan Campbell, eſq. of Orchard, Scotland, to Miſs Helen Campbell.

At Perth, Rev. Robert Thomas, miniſter of Abdie, to Miſs Bennet, of that place.

14. John Blencowe, eſq. to Miſs P. Everard, youngeſt daughter of Edward E. eſq.

John Brett, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Anderſon, of Hollam hill, Tichfield, Hants.

At Monmouth, Richard Wallis, jun. eſq. of the Trump-houſe, to Miſs Apperley.

16. Robert Gore, eſq. of Cheapſide, to Miſs Riches, daughter of Philip R. eſq. banker, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

At Acton, Mr. George Owen, jun. of the Eaſt India houſe, to Miſs Charlotte Thomſon, eldeſt daughter of Patrick T.

19. Rev. John Cubitt, of Southrepps, to Miſs Jarv, of South Waldham.

Dec. 2. Joſeph Bally, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Adams, of Spital ſquare.

31. At Bath, Sir John Smith, bart. of Sydling houſe, co. Dorſet, to Miſs Moſland, dau. of the late Tho. M. eſq. of Court-lodge, Kent.

1800. *Jan.* 1. Robert Jennings, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Elizabeth Bourne, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John B. of Spital, near Chetterfield, co. Derby.

At Linton, co. Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Croſſe, fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and vicar of Amwell, to Miſs Judith Fither, ſecond daughof the Rev. Mr. F. vicar of Linton.

2. Rev. R. Moore, third ſon of the Abp. of Canterbury, to Miſs Bell, dau. of the late Matth. B. eſq. of Woltington, co. Northumb.

6. At Faverſham, Hon. Rich. King, to Miſs Roſs, eldeſt dau. of the late W. R. eſq. of Standwick, in Roſſſhire.

13. Capt. W. Foote, of the royal navy, to Miſs Hill, of Upminſter.

14. Rev. Arthur Anneſly, of Chilcompton, Somerſet, to Miſs Tyndale, of Reading.

19. Rev. R. Breakſpear, late of Queen's coll. Ox. to Miſs Baughan, of Gr. Rollwright.

DEATHS.

1799. *Sept.* 7. AT Montreuil, near Verſailles, Louis-Guillaume Lemonnier, M. D. member of the National Inſtitute; formerly (and for more than 30 years) profeſſor of botany in the *Jardin du Roy*, where he ſucceeded the celebrated Bernard de Juſſieu; and afterwards (on the death of M. de Laſſone) firſt phyſician to Louis XVI. King of France. He was born at Paris in 1717, and had an elder brother, Peter L. a diſtinguiſhed aſtronomer, who died ſome months before him. Their father, Peter L. was profeſſor of natural philoſophy in the College d'Harcourt, and member of the Academy of Sciences. Louis-Guillaume L. was the author of ſeveral papers in the Memoires of that learned body, of which he was elected a member in 1743. The articles *Aimant* and *Aiguille Aimantée*, in the *Encyclopedie*, were written by him.

Oct. . . . . On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Charles Street, eſq. late of Bath.

Dec. 6. At Upſall, near Thirſk, co. York, aged 66, Gilbert Bonner, a North Briton. In the early part of his life, he was clerk to a late eminent attorney of the city of York, in whoſe ſervice he had ſaved a ſum of money, which might have rendered his old age comfortable. He had the misfortune to loſe the whole of that ſum of money, by placing it in the hands of a perſon who ſoon afterwards failed. This loſs deeply affected him, and unfortunately for a time induced him to have recourſe to that falſe friend which cauſes a temporary forgetfulneſs. He afterwards commenced ſchoolmaſter at a ſmall endowed ſchool, in the village of Kirby Knowle, in which ſituation he continued near 30 years, until the time of his death. He was particularly attached to children, and had the art of gaining their affection, and advancing them in their learning, without having recourſe to correction; a capital writing-maſter, a moſt able arithmetician, an humble, modeſt, unaſſuming, inoffenſive, and truly honeſt man; ever ready to aſſiſt any perſon to the utmoſt of his power, that requeſted his aſſiſtance. He died ſincerely lamented, for it may be ſafely ſaid that he had not one enemy; and, as his perquiſites were ſmall, he had nothing to leave to his friends (though he was indebted to no one) but the grateful remembrance of his ſkilful inſtructions given to them and their children. His funeral was attended by a large concourſe of people from the neighbouring villages, who were deeply and ſincerely affected upon the occaſion.

13. At Wanſtead, Eſſex, in his 64th year, of a gradual decay, the Rev. Thomas Lyttleton. He was for 13 years curate of that pariſh; during the whole of which time he diſcharged the duties of his

ſtation

ſtation in ſo affectionate and conſcientious a manner, that he endeared not only himſelf, but the ſacred character he bore, to all who knew him. In the early part of his life, he accepted two livings in Barbados, which he reſigned, from the anxiety he experienced at being ſo far removed from his connexions; and, returning to England, obtained the curacy of Limehouſe. At that place, he was the principal means of founding a charity ſchool; and during his reſidence there and afterwards at Wanſtead, he devoted all the time he could ſpare from his parochial duties to the truly Chriſtian office of diffuſing Chriſtian knowledge; to accompliſh which end, he became a very active member of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge; he was, alſo, treaſurer and principal promoter of Dr. Bray's charity for eſtabliſhing parochial libraries, and for ſpreading the Chriſtian religion among the Negroes in our Weſt India ſettlements. Zealouſly devoted to thoſe noble occupations, and in all ſincerity exerciſing every domeſtic and every ſocial virtue, he died, lamented by the rich who revered, and by the poor who loved, him. He was buried Friday the 20th; and his funeral was attended, not only by many reſpectable gentlemen of the neighbourhood, but by the ſchool from Limehouſe; who, all unſolicited, paid this laſt mark of reſpect to the memory of a man, whom they conſidered as an ornament to his profeſſion. His remains were depoſited in the family vault of the Rev. Dr. Glaſſe, rector of Wanſtead; who requeſted he thus might ſhew his eſteem for him, whoſe upright conduct he had ſo long admired. The character of this good man is perhaps ſufficiently detailed in the above ſhort account of his life; but it may be ſome ſatisfaction to confirm it, by the teſtimony that was borne him publicly from the pulpit, the Sunday after his interment. The ſacredneſs of the place, where the panegyric was delivered, precludes the idea of flattery. He who ſpoke it knew it to be true; and he ſpoke it, that he might animate the living with the love of virtue, not with the idle deſire of gracing the unconſcious aſhes of the dead with unavailing praiſe. "Yes," ſaid the preacher, "I may ſafely aſſert, that the rich and the poor, the aged and the young, the learned and the unlearned, have loſt a friend, an inſtructor, a guardian, and a parent; all! all in one good man: for there was no rank, no age, no condition in life, to which he did not extend his benevolence: the unlearned and the young, he taught with a patience which ſurmounted every difficulty: the poor and the aged, he relieved with a liberality, which would have ſurpaſſed his means, had he not circumſcribed his own wants to adminiſter to theirs: as for the rich, them he ever aſſiſted with his prayers. Be not ſurprized, my brethren, if I am ſo particular in deſcribing his virtues; I well know, that, were it poſſible he could be conſcious of the praiſes that are beſtowed, his diffident and unaſſuming ſpirit would be hurt at the diſtinction; but he is now beyond the reach of human praiſe, or of human cenſure; therefore, for the ſake of thoſe that are left, this tribute muſt be paid, that they may be encouraged to emulate his virtues; and I dwell on them the more willingly, becauſe it was ever his nature to conceal the very good he practiſed. Poſſeſſed of an integrity, a zeal, a piety, that would have adorned the higheſt ſtations in the Church, his Bleſſed Maſter choſe rather, that he ſhould fill the humbleſt; to teach us, that dignity and wealth are not always neceſſary to make his ſervants honoured; and, that there is no ſituation which a zealous and a willing heart cannot improve to the honour of his God. From this lowly ſituation, therefore, *he* ſpread the bleſſings of Chriſtian truth farther than many in the moſt exalted have been ever able to diffuſe them. Inſtead of circumſcribing his labours to the narrow limits of his pariſh, he devoted every hour he could ſpare to the propagating Chriſtian knowledge among the poor of every deſcription; it mattered not how diſtant they were removed, they were fellow Chriſtians, and that was alone ſufficient to endear them to him. But, though thus a large field was opened, it was not ſo large as his benevolence, that ever ſought for freſh objects on which to employ itſelf; and thinking, that not only his fellow Chriſtians, but all his fellow creatures, were entitled to his love, he was one of the few, who laboured zealouſly to ſpread the Goſpel among thoſe, who, alas! in theſe enlightened days, walk yet in darkneſs; thoſe forlorn beings, upon whom the Sun of Righteouſneſs hath not yet ariſen. Such was the miniſter whom you have loſt, my brethren; one, who may boaſt this peculiar praiſe, that he taught Chriſtianity beautifully by his life; his good actions were his eloquence; his piety, his temperance; his charity, were his beſt diſcourſes; with theſe, he taught you moſt feelingly when living; with the memory of theſe he ſtill inſtructs you, though dead. If there be yet any other truth he may be ſaid to teach you, it is namely this, that to the righteous Death hath no ſting: for, in the laſt moments of his life, no doubts, no terrors, crowded on his mind to diſturb his peace, or to ſhake his faith on his ſaviour, Chriſt; but, yielding up his ſoul without a ſtruggle into the hands of his Redeemer, like the firſt bleſſed martyr, he may be truly ſaid to have *fallen aſleep.*

aſleep. If this character be faithfully drawn (and that it is, none who knew him will deny,) oh! what a bleſſed hope hath that man in his death! and how does it become all ranks, and all ages, but, above all, how does it become thoſe who profeſs themſelves, like him, the miniſters of the Goſpel, to emulate his zeal, his charity, his piety, and his humility!"

14. At his ſeat at Mount Vernon, in America, in his 68th year, after a ſhort illneſs of about 24 hours, the illuſtrious General George Waſhington. His diſorder was an inflammatory ſore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on the 13th. The next morning, about 3 o'clock, he became ill. Dr. Craick attended him in the morning, and Dr. Dick, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco, were ſoon after called in. Every medical aſſiſtance was offered, but without the deſired effect. His laſt ſcene correſponded with the whole tenor of his life. Not a groan nor a complaint eſcaped him, in extreme diſtreſs. With perfect reſignation, and a full poſſeſſion of his reaſon, he cloſed his well-ſpent life. His funeral was celebrated with every mark of honour and regret ſo juſtly due to his virtues. The corpſe was interred in the family-vault, in an elevated lawn on the banks of the Potomak. The General Aſſembly of Maryland have requeſted that a day of mourning, humiliation, and prayer, may be appointed; ſcarfs and hatbands are to be worn by the Governor, the Senate, and all the Officers of State and Government, during the whole of the preſent ſeſſion.

17. In his 69th year, after a long and painful illneſs, at his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſqua. Nathaniael Godbold, eſq. proprietor and inventor of the much-celebrated vegetable balſam, for the cure of conſumptions and aſthmas. He was a truly hoſpitable and liberal benefactor to the poor; and, in his laſt moments, directed that the balſam ſhould be adminiſtered to the neceſſitous at reduced prices. He was a man of perfectly inoffenſive manners. In him the world has loſt a valuable member of ſociety, and his family a kind and indulgent parent. His remains were interred at Godalmin, Surrey, where he purchaſed the manor-houſe of Weſtbroke, on which he expended large ſums of money.

18. In her 79th year, Mrs. Pitt, upwards of 40 years an actreſs at Covent-garden theatre. She was very much confined in her talents, but was moſt exquiſite in the characters for which thoſe talents were adapted. The Nurſe in "Romeo and Juliet" was an admirable ſpecimen of her ſkill. Aunt Deborah, in "Love in a Village," was another part in which ſhe had no equal. Peeviſh characters of every kind, but particularly thoſe of antiquated virginity, were always ſo well repreſented by her that they had all the force of reality; nor muſt her truly excellent performance of Dorcas in "Roſina" be forgotten. She was the grandmother of Dibdin, jun.

21. At Saliſbury, aged 77, James Eaſton, eſq. juſtice of the peace and alderman of that city. He had attended a meeting of the magiſtrates at the council-chamber, and died ſuddenly on his return home. He was brother to that reſpectable bookſeller, Edward E. who died, February 1795, almoſt ſuddenly, after completing his 73d year, and having retired from buſineſs 3 months. Mr. E. had juſt publiſhed an eſſay on "Human Longevity, recording the Name, Age, and Place of Reſidence, and Year of the Deceaſe, of 1712 Perſons, who attained a Century and upwards, from A.D. 66 to 1799, compriſing a Period of upwards of 1733 Years, with Anecdotes of the moſt remarkable."

23. Frederick De Landre, muſician, by birth a Swede. He came into England at the age of twenty-two, and ſubſiſted rather neatly than handſomely, by teaching the German flute, at a time when that excellent inſtrument was pretty much in vogue. For ſeveral years paſt, he lived on the generoſity of his former pupils, ſome of whom he viſited on the Stock exchange for a ſtated or precarious benefaction, on which he almoſt intirely depended. Wedneſday was ever auſpicious to his wants. Mr. D. does not claim notice for any particular virtue or qualification; but he was a character univerſally known round Change, and at the antient muſick-meeting in Newgate-ſtreet, of which he had been a member more than half a century, under the aſſumed name of *Doctor* Delander. He was harmleſs, fond of an immenſe queue wig in full powder, and, to the laſt moment, wore a diamond ring of tolerable water. Theſe are propenſities common to foreigners. He played well on ſeveral inſtruments, and particularly excelled on his favourite, the flute. Early in life, he was fond of pleaſure, and uſed to exult to the laſt on his former enjoyments; he became ſucceſſively a Buck, Odd-fellow, Briton, and at laſt a Free Maſon. On the good intentions of the latter he loved to expatiate, but was unable to give good reaſons. With ſome of theſe he conſtantly found a ſupper; and, to the leſs conſiderate part of them, was a fund of entertainment, and the butt of their ribaldry, which was too often the caſe with him among individual friends. At length he broke apace, his faculties evinced a perceptible decay, and he was perſuaded that the alteration of the ſtyle in England reduced his age juſt *eleven years.* He died at 84, in St. Paul's church-yard.

26. Miſs Conolly, of Dawſon-ſtreet, Dublin, was found ſtrangled by ſome unknown villain.

villain. She was an old maiden lady of ſingular habits; diſpoſed to a life of ſolitude, ſhe kept no ſervant, and was only occaſionally attended by a chair-woman. Extreme parſimony and avarice were the motives aſſigned for her eccentric conduct; ſhe was reputed to be ſecretly amaſſing wealth: and to this opinion ſhe unfortunately fell a victim. For two or three days previous to the diſcovery of her ſhocking fate, it was noticed by her neighbours that nobody went into or came out of the houſe; which circumſtance exciting their curioſity and apprehenſion, ſome of them knocked at the door; and having done ſo repeatedly without effect, they burſt it open, and after ſome reſearch found the unhappy lady dead in the back kitchen, with ſeveral marks of ſavage violence on her body, and her mouth ſtopped with an handkerchief. The houſe was plundered of every portable article of any value. Suſpicion, it is ſaid, principally attaches to a ſervant out of place, who had obtained permiſſion from her to lie a few nights in the houſe, and was ſeen coming out of it on the 23d.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 28, Lieutenant William Eyles, of the light infantry company in the 2d regiment of Royal Eaſt India volunteers. His death was occaſioned by a ſevere cold, in conſequence of a wet field-day, about ſeven months ſince, which brought on an obſtruction in the liver, that terminated in a conſumption. As an officer, he was held in great eſteem by the whole brigade to which he belonged; and, in his private character, his amiable diſpoſition, and gentleneſs of manners, will render his loſs a ſevere affliction to thoſe friends who beſt knew how to eſtimate them. He was buried at Newington, with military honours.

27. At Whiſtley, near Potterne, Wilts, aged 87, the Rev. Dr. Kent. He has bequeathed his library, and 300l. to purchaſe books, to Merton college, Oxford, of which he was an eminent fellow. He has alſo left 50l. to the general hoſpital at Bath, and ordered 200l. to be ſpent on a monument.

28. In Kingſland road, Mrs. Abbot, wife of Mr. A. broker. It appears that Mr. A. went from his houſe about 11 o'clock in the morning, with an intention of attending a ſale in the neighbourhood of Finſbury-ſquare, whence he ſhortly returned home, and about half an hour afterwards came running out, when, having aſſembled the neighbours, he told them he was that inſtant returned, and had juſt found his wife murdered! The poor woman, who was far advanced in years, exhibited a moſt dreadful ſpectacle. Her head was literally beat to pieces by a mallet, which lay by her, and her left ear was completely torn off; notwithſtanding which, ſhe lived in a ſpeechleſs ſtate till the enſuing Saturday, when ſhe died, without having been able to afford a ſingle trace of diſcovery. From the circumſtances above ſtated, it was thought neceſſary to carry the huſband before the inqueſt; and, from their report, it was further judged expedient that an inveſtigation ſhould take place at the office in Worſhip-ſtreet. After a very cloſe examination, he was informed that nothing appeared to criminate him, and that therefore he was diſcharged, but that the magiſtrates expected he would appear in caſe they ſhould again require him, which he very cheerfully promiſed. A Jew, who had repeatedly frequented the houſe, was next called; but his account was ſo very ſatisfactory to the Magiſtrates, that they declared him by no means implicated in the ſhocking charge. Mrs. A. while lying in the agonizing pain which ſuch a wound muſt inflict, uttered, in a ſort of ſcream, and with peculiar emphaſis, "A pot-boy! a pot-boy! a pot-boy!" three times ſucceſſively, and with aſtoniſhing velocity; but, when queſtioned, relapſed into inſenſibility. (See p. 81).

31. At Belville, in the pariſh of Eccles, aged 103, Jane Fraſer. She retained her ſight, ſo as to read without glaſſes, to the laſt: was never known to ſleep with a ſhift; and, a few years ago, received a complete ſet of teeth.

Lately, on-board the Earl of Wycombe Eaſt Indiaman, in his paſſage from Bengal to Bombay, Mr. Cuthbert Maſhiter, ſon of Wm. M. eſq. of Little Tower-hill.

On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Capt. Bowen, of the 7th Weſt India reg.

At Carriemacroſs, Londonderry, Ireland, aged 117, Mr. J. Wilſon.

At Edinburgh, ſuddenly, Joſeph Black, M.D. profeſſor of chemiſtry, and firſt phyſician to his Majeſty for Scotland. He was apparently in perfect health when he fell aſleep in his chair after dinner, and expired in an apoplectic fit. This juſtly-celebrated chemical philoſopher was ſon of an Iriſh gentleman by a French lady, and born at Bourdeaux in France, where his father was ſettled as a merchant, about 1727; was profeſſor of chemiſtry at Glaſgow, and, on Dr. Cullen's appointment to the profeſſorſhip of medicine, ſucceeded him, about 1769, in that profeſſorſhip, which he held at his death. He took the degree of M. D. in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, 1754, and his theſis, "De Humore acido a Cibis orto; & Magneſia alba," may be conſidered as the germ of his ſubſequent important diſcoveries relative to magneſia and other alkaline bodies. In June, 1755, his firſt paper on the ſubject of theſe bodies was read before the Literary Society of Edinburgh. This memoir has immortalized his name. The diſcoveries it contains have given birth to many beautiful facts in the new ſyſtem of chemiſtry. The

experiments

experiments which it gives are ſimple, but ingeniouſly deviſed; it is conciſe, yet perſpicuouſly written; and the deductions are ſo juſt, that it is conſidered as a moſt excellent model of compoſition, reaſoning, and arrangement. Many other very important diſcoveries have been communicated by this celebrated profeſſor in his lectures only, which, if he had committed them to the preſs, would have more materially promoted the cauſe and extenſion of Science. Beſides the theſis abovementioned, and his "Experiments on Magneſia Alba, Quick Lime, and ſome other Alkaline Subſtances," in "Eſſays Phyſical and Literary," vol. II. p. 157, he publiſhed "The ſuppoſed Effect of Boiling on Water, by diſpoſing it to freeze more readily, aſcertained by Experiments," in Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXV. p. 124.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Duncan Campbell, of the late ſecond battalion of Breadalbane fencibles.

At Paiſley, Robert Hunter, eſq. merch.

At Brecon, Edw. Williams, eſq. only ſon of Sir Edward W. bart. of Llangoid caſtle.

Lady Frances Tilſon, ſiſter to the Earls of Cardigan and Aileſbury.

At Bath, Fyth De Burgh, eſq. formerly eminent in the law.

At Southampton, Miſs Maria Coppin, youngeſt daughter of J. C. P. C. eſq.

At Weſtrop-houſe, near Marlow, Bucks, Thomas Wilkinſon, eſq. firſt partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Wilkinſon, Bloxam, and Co. of the Southwark bank.

At Chicheſter, Suſſex, in a very advanced age, Mr. James Ruſſell, many years clerk of the rope-yard at Portſmouth.

At Lydney, co. Glouceſter, Robert Pidcock, eſq. lieutenant in the 20th regiment of dragoons.

Nelſon Jolliffe, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Peter J. of Poole. He was named after the gallant Admiral, being born on the day the famous victory was obtained by him at the mouth of the Nile.

In his 71ſt year, at Hartley Weſtpall, near Baſingſtoke, Hants, Mr. Wm. Hellear.

At Kettering, co. Northampton, aged 82, Mr. Warner, upwards of 60 years maſter of the grammar-ſchool there.

At Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leiceſter, George Perkins, eſq.

At Bridlington, co. York, in her 107th year, Mrs. Jane Lovel, widow.

In his 101ſt year, Mr. Wm. Fenteman, of Ripon, in Yorkſhire.

Aged 86, Mrs. Balls, of Lynn.

At Albury, near Guildford, Surrey, Daniel Malthus, eſq.

At Goſport, an aged ſeaman, named Edward Hardcaſtle. He was celebrated for the following exploit: During the viſit which the Duke of York paid to Admiral Rodney, on board the Marlborough, in 1761, he got to the very top of the vane of the mainmaſt, and ſtood there on his head, waving his hat ſeveral times with his foot. He received a preſent from his Royal Highneſs, with a requeſt not to repeat ſo dangerous a proof of his dexterity.

At Otley, Mr. John Bancroft, of Bradford, attorney.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, John Ingilby, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir John I. bart. of Ripley-park, in Yorkſhire.

At Hull, Capt. John Taunton, formerly in the Jamaica trade.

Aged 75, Mr. John Martin, of Raunds, co. Northampton.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Garner, of Whittleſea, co. Cambridge.

Within a day of each other, after having been married 54 years, Mr. Joſeph Salmon, formerly a tailor at Bath, and his wife.

Rev. John Lewis, rector of Sandon, Eſſex; to which he was preſented by Queen's College, Cambridge, 1763, where he proceeded B.A. 1748, M.A. 1752, S.T.B. 1761.

Rev. Mr. Scott, of Watton, Norfolk, rector of Merton, and vicar of Tottington.

Rev. Mr. Steers, vicar of Iſleham, co. Cambridge, in the gift of the Biſhop of Roche ſter.

At St. Alban's, Richard Roſe, eſq. formerly of Chard, co. Somerſet.

At Stevenage, Herts, aged 70, John Trott; and William Venables, aged 97.

At Ilford, Eſſex, Mr. Richard Glover, third ſon of the Rev. Richard G. of Dean's-yard, Weſtminſter.

At Chertſey, in Surrey, in a very ſmall neat cottage, which ſhe had inhabited ſome years, Mrs. Rowe, daughter of the famous Sir Thomas de Viel, the worthy predeceſſor of Sir John Fielding. Mrs. Rowe ſeemed to have inherited her father's heroic ſpirit, as ſhe bore with uncommon magnanimity her reverſe of fortune. Her income very ſmall, herſelf, and her worthy daughter Mrs. Delaport, lived without even a pariſh girl to aſſiſt them; and, during her laſt illneſs, would have ſuffered extremely from poverty, but for the unbounded unwearied charity and generoſity of the preſent inhabitants of that *long-famed* manſion, Chertſey abbey, Lady Young, and her excellent daughter, mother and ſiſter of Sir William Young, author of the Hiſtory of Greece. The daughter, we are ſorry to ſay, is left, at more than 40 years old, *abſolutely penny leſs*. Who may be the proper perſons to reſcue this worthy deſcendant of Thomas de Viel from beggary, we do not preſume to ſurmiſe: but out of *ſome* fund, an annuity for her *natural* life, it is hoped, may be found.

At Enfield, aged 69, Mrs. Harris, relict of Mr. H. carpenter, of Fetter-lane, who died at Enfield in 1791.

Mr. Bromley, a celebrated feeder at the Cockpit-royal.

Mr. Trew Jegon, of White Lion wharf, Upper Thames-ſtreet.

Gabriel

Gabriel Carmont, eſq. of Brompton-park.

1800. *Jan.* . . . . Aged upwards of 90, Mr. Fairman, mealman and maltſter, of Ware, Herts. He rode to London weekly till within a year of his death, which was haſtened by an accidental fall down ſtairs in his own houſe.

Jan. 1. Of the gout in his ſtomach, at his houſe in Young-ſtreet, Newington, aged 72, Thomas Lloyd, eſq. Early in life he ſettled, in the metropolis, as an apothecary; and though, by reaſon of a ſlender conſtitution, he did not reach the ſummit of his profeſſion, few men were allowed to poſſeſs a more perfect knowledge of the healing art, nor did any apply it with more flattering ſatisfaction to thoſe whom he had the care of. His manners were of that conciliating nature that, in his attendance upon a patient, he always ſecured an acquaintance and a friend; amongſt whom he could count ſome noble and many titled families of the worthieſt in the kingdom. He withdrew from London, and the vocations of his profeſſion, near 20 years ago; but his friends found him in his retreat, and continued their regardful remembrance of him by every demonſtration. His ſtrong propenſity for books, and his eager deſire to qualify himſelf for a ſcholaſtic character, detached him from common life; and, in the latter period, he was ſo entirely engroſſed by ſtudy, that it may with truth be ſaid of him, in his library did he eat, drink, and ſleep. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county of Carnarvon in 1790.

At the Green in the town of Pembroke, aged 89, Mr. William Thomas, a man of exemplary piety and virtue, affectionate in his family, and a loyal ſubject. He was deſcended from the Flemings ſent into that country by Henry I. in the year 1111. He has left a widow and one ſon, Mr. William Thomas, of Aſſop's-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne, architect to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, and the ingenious inventor of the naval pillar; and two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, both ſingle.

At Eaſt Leake, co. Nottingham, in his 98th year, William Miller, ſhoemaker; who rented what is called, in that part of the country, a cottage, with perhaps an acre of land in each field; and, when he was 96, reaped his wheat and mowed his beans with his own hand, about an acre of each. When he was 90, he walked to Nottingham, 9 miles, to pay his rent; and, at his return, ſame day, ſoled a pair of ſhoes.

At his apartments in Leadenhall-ſtreet, aged 48, the Rev. Dr. George Hunt, a Diſſenting-miniſter.

At his houſe in Portland-place, Thomas Fitzhugh, eſq. one of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

At Barnes, Surrey, Mrs. Carthew, wife of Mr. C. late of the Inner Temple.

At Springfield-place, Horſham, Suſſex, Samuel Blunt, eſq.

In Doctors Commons, aged 71, Mrs. Sarah Chriſtian, widow.

In Tichfield-ſtreet, aged 66, Mrs. Emilia Bourchier, daughter of the late Rich. B. eſq formerly governor of Bombay.

In Gate-ſtreet, Lincoln's inn-fields, of a fever, aged 90, at the houſe of Mr. Armitage, who married her eldeſt granddaughter, Mrs. Hiſtwell, relict of Edw. H. eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter at law, and mother of Edward H. eſq. F.A.S. who died in 1783.

Mr. Smith, chandler, in the High-ſtreet, Leiceſter. He was ſeized the preceding evening with a fit of apoplexy, and has left a widow and nine children.

In his 71ſt year, Wm. Blake, gent. of Swanton Abbot, Norfolk.

At Innes-houſe, in Scotland, Mrs. Iſabella Fraſer, wife of Thomas Cumming, eſq. of Leuchars.

Wm. Corts, eſq. merchant, Glaſgow.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Ferguſon, relict of Mr. Henry F. merchant in London.

At the ſame place, Rev. Hen. Lundie, late one of the miniſters of that city.

2. Mr. Charles Wincheſter, one of the meſſengers to the Admiralty.

Mrs. Anne M'Lean, of Cecil-ſtreet coffeehouſe, Strand.

At her daughter's houſe in Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, Mrs. Drew.

At Exeter, Mrs. Gattey, wife of Joſeph G. eſq. late mayor of that city.

At Hather, co. Lincoln, Miſs Fowler, daughter of the late Jonathan F. eſq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

Aged 81, Mr. Jas. Whitehurſt, of Derby.

Aged 66, Mr. Stanley, upwards of 29 years tyler to the Union lodge of Free Maſons at Nottingham.

Mr. Benton, ſurgeon, of Barton, co. Linc.

Aged 73, Mr. Clarke, of Sadlers'-hall.

3. Mr. Ardron, of the General Poſt-office, and clerk of the Briſtol road.

At his houſe in Park-place, St. James's, Sir Wm. Muſgrave, bart. V.P.R.S. and F.A.S. a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, formerly a commiſſioner of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and afterwards an auditor of the public accompts; in both which ſituations he had exerted himſelf with ability and attention. Nor was he leſs converſant in the ſeveral branches of literature and ſcience; and, though for many years ſuffering great infirmities of body, his mind continued unſhaken; and, with the practice of the philoſophy he had acquired, he united thoſe talents and manners that rendered his ſociety coveted, and will occaſion his death to be generally lamented. His large collection of engraved portraits was advertiſed for ſale by auction juſt before his death.

At Brighthelmſtone, aged 71, John Ingram, eſq. formerly of London, merchant.

At

At Birmingham, Quarter-maſter Thomas Page, of the 4th (or Queen's own) regiment of dragoons, the oldeſt ſoldier in the regiment, in which he had ſerved 50 years.

Aged 74, Mrs. Anne Kennett, of Plymouth-dock.

The wife of Mr. Wray, commander of the Egginton Greenland ſhip, belonging to Hull.

At Chelſea, in her 90th year, Mrs. Mary Bradley, a maiden lady. She was long an inhabitant of Kenſington; where, as in every place of her occaſional reſidence, ſhe is ſtill known for a very peculiar degree of extenſive beneficence. To the ſorrowful and afflicted ſhe liberally adminiſtered comfort, with that ſmiling cheerfulneſs and benignity of manner which evidently reſulted from the heart, and gave the boon conferred a double value; to the ſick, medicines and advice; to the deſtitute, clothing; and, in a variety of inſtances, to the dead pauper, at her own expence, a coffin and a grave. Her fortune, which was not abundant, but eaſy and genteel, ſhe rendered ample in its bleſſings to others; for, ſhe knew no uſe, as ſhe felt no neceſſity, of hoarding in a maſs the means of benefit, withheld from thoſe who really wanted them. It was her maxim, and her warm acknowledgement, that "freely ſhe had received, and therefore ſhe would as freely give." An age of almoſt three generations only enlarged her ſphere of bounty, and increaſed her zeal to fulfil its claims. She felt the force of this call, and avowed it by a renewed alacrity, in proportion as her health and ſtrength declined towards the tomb. Her remains, agreeably to her expreſs deſire, are depoſited in the pariſh-church of Kenſington; to which, and to the humbler inhabitants, like her valued and intimate friend, Dr. Jortin, her piety was an ornament, and her whole life the beſt example. Of many, yet living, as they tread the marble where ſhe reſts, the ſilent language of the heart will be: "From acquaintance, or from report, I knew her well; a Chriſtian indeed, ſhe lived without oſtentation and without guile. Her faith was fertile of every correſpondent fruit; and her delight, in imitation of her divine exemplar, was only to do good." One, who long had the honour of her friendſhip, who never inſulted her excellent underſtanding by flattery whilſt ſhe lived, enjoys this ſolemn occaſion to pour forth the juſt tribute of grateful eulogy; for, ſhe hears it not. *Cara Maria, Vale!*

4. At Tiverton, Devon, the Rev. Rich. Broadley, M. A. fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge.

At his houſe in Bridge-ſtreet, Cambridge, the Rev. Robert Hodgſon, M. A. formerly preſident of Magdalen college, vicar of St. Giles and curate of St. Peter's pariſhes, Cambridge, in the gift of the Biſhop of Ely. He was admitted B.A. 1764, and M.A. 1767.

Mr. Cox, rule-maker, of Hill-ſtreet, Birmingham, ſuppoſed to be the moſt corpulent man in that town.

At Richmond, in her 52d year, Mrs. Eleanor Bazett, wife of Major B.

James Jones, eſq. of Craven-place, in Kentiſh-town, Middleſex.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Knightſbridge, Edward Saunders, eſq. of Little Court, Herts, late a member of Government at Madras.

Found dead in their bed, at their houſe in the Gallowgate, Glaſgow, Mr. Lyon, a baker, and his wife. The rain on the 3d, with the melted ſnow which fell on the 2d, having inundated the apartment in which they uſually ſlept, they retired to a ſmall room which had no fire-place, and took with them a pan of live coals, by the fumes of which it is ſuppoſed they were ſuffocated.

At Appin-houſe, in Argyleſhire, Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, bart.

5. Aged 82, Mrs. Mary Smith, widow of Mr. Thomas S. many years receiver of Chriſt's hoſpital, who died Dec. 29, 1799 (ſee vol. LXIX. p. 1194).

At Reading, Aſhburnham Newman Toll, eſq. a captain in the Berkſhire militia, and only ſon of the late Rear-admiral Edmonds T. of Wickham, Hants.

Suddenly, Mr. Eraſmus Darwin, attorney, of Derby.

In his 85th year, Mr. T. Davis, ſadler, of Broomyard. His father, an uncle, two of his couſins, and his nephew, all died on the ſame anniverſary, Old Chriſtmas-day.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 60, Mrs. Buller, having ſurvived her huſband, Mr. James B. only two months.

At Caſtor, in his 86th year, Mr. George Berry, many years a reſpectable baker.

Found hanging by his garters, Mr. Grieſdale, a dealer in coals, near Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. He is ſaid to have laid in a large ſtock of coals the day before the thaw.

Mr. Richard Power, of Lime-ſtreet.

Mr. John Santer, of Chancery-lane.

Mr. James Roweſwill, of the Public-office at Shadwell.

6. At Epſom, Surrey, in his 86th year, Joſeph Hodgkin, eſq.

At Parkgate, of a lingering decline, Mrs. Suſan Phillips, wife of Major P. of Bell Cotton, near Drogheda, in Ireland, and third daughter of Dr. Burney, of Chelſea college. She had landed from Dublin on the 30th of December, 1799.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Samuel W. eſq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Mrs. Tregent, of Leiceſter-ſquare.

Mr. William Carleton, poſtmaſter of Chicheſter, Suſſex.

At Fant, in childbed, Mrs. Moon, the wife of a labouring man, who, in the ſpace of 53 weeks, had borne her huſband four children, two boys and two girls, all living and well. The poor woman ſurvived her laſt delivery, of female twins, only 2 days.

At

At Thrapſton, the ſon of the Rev. Septimus Hodgſon, rector of that place.

At Enfield, in his 84th year, Robert Jacomb, eſq. of one of the inns of court, formerly lord of the manor of Capels, in that pariſh, ſold, 1783, to Mr. Hart, and, 1793, to Mr. Boddam, and of Duntonhall in Feltwell, Norfolk; the firſt of theſe eſtates he had from his mother's brother, Charles Eyre, eſq. and the laſt he inherited from his father, Robert, who had a paymaſter's place under Sir Robert Walpole, who brought him in to repreſent the borough of Thetford, 1727, which he did till his death, Dec. 13, 1732. Mr. J's wife, who died 1777, aged 59, was daughter of Mr. Becher, and ſiſter to the relict of Robert Netleton, eſq. who died 1799. By her he had two ſons: Charles, married to Miſs Smart, of Enfield; and John, who died 1793; and a daughter, Mary.

At his ſeat at Mamhead, Devon, which he had greatly improved and beautified, aged 72, Wilmot Vaughan, fourth Viſcount and firſt Earl of Liſburne, of the kingdom of Ireland, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Cardigan. He ſucceeded his father 1766, having been, 1755, elected to repreſent his native county (Cardigan) in parliament, which he continued to do till the general election in 1796, when, advanced in age, and preſſed down by infirmity, he withdrew himſelf, and has ſince lived in retirement. He was appointed lord lieutenant of that county in 1760. Thomas Watſon, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, his mother's brother, dying 1766, bequeathed to him his whole eſtate. In 1768 he was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of trade and plantations; and, 1770, one of the lords of the Admiralty, which office he filled till the general change in 1782. He was advanced to the degree of Earl of Liſburne by privy-ſeal, dated at St. James's, June 24, and by patent at Dublin, July 18, 1776. He married, in July, 1754, Elizabeth, only daughter of Joſeph Gaſcoyne Nightingale, eſq. of Mamhead, co. Devon, and of Enfield, co. Middleſex, by Elizabeth Shirley his wife, daughter, and at length ſole heir to her brother, Waſhington Nightingale, eſq. who died 1754; and by her, who died May 9, 1755, his Lordſhip had one ſon, Wilmot Lord Vaughan, now Earl of Liſburne, born May 3, 1755. He married, ſecondly, Apr. 19, 1763, Dorothy, eldeſt daughter of John Shafto, eſq. of Whitworth, co. Derby, by whom he has left one ſon, John, born March 3, 1769, married, Aug. 2, 1798, to Lucy ſiſter to Lord Courtenay, and two daughters, Dorothy-Elizabeth, born May 13, 1764, and Mallet, born July 30, 1765; the former married, May 15, 1792, to Laurence Palk, eſq. M. P. for Aſhburton, only ſon of Sir Laurence P. bart. His Lordſhip's only brother, Gen. Vaughan, died June 13, 1795.—It is no flattery to his memory to ſay, that his underſtanding was ſuperior to moſt, equal to the beſt. His claſſical attainments were extenſive, poſſeſſing all the elegance, without the pedantry, of the profeſſed ſcholar. His taſte was pure, chaſte, and correct; his memory ſingularly retentive; and his judgement penetrating, diſcriminating, and accurate. Bleſſed with a diſpoſition amiable, benevolent, charitable, and ſincere, he diſcharged the ſeveral relations of life with tenderneſs, affection, and faithfulneſs. Beloved by his neighbourhood, and united to his family by the cloſeſt endearments, his death is moſt ſeverely lamented.

7. In London, aged 87, the Rev. Peter Vatas, more than 50 years miniſter of Caverſham, co. Oxford, a curacy in the dean and canon of Chriſt church, where he proceeded M. A. 1743.

Mr. Stanley Alderſey, of Moore-place, Lambeth, Surrey.

At Thorp-hall, near Louth, co. Lincoln, the eldeſt and only ſurviving ſon of the Rev. Wm. Chaplin, of that place.

At Exeter, Devon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Wm. Tait, eſq. advocate, M. P. for the diſtrict of burghs of Dunfermline, Culroſs, Queensferry, Stirling, and Inverkeithing, Scotld.

At Great Ealing, Middleſex, Mrs. Smyth, wife of J. P. S. eſq.

At Great Yarmouth, in his 61ſt year, the Rev. Samuel Cooper, curate of that place, and rector of Morley and Yelverton, Norfolk. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge; B. A. 1760, M. A. 1763, S. T. P. 1777; licenſed to that curacy by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, 17..*; preſented to the rectory of Moreley, 1765. He publiſhed a faſt ſermon, from Job xii. 23, 1782; another for the benefit of the charity and Sunday-ſchools at Yarmouth, from Eph. v. 14, 1790, 4to (LX. 828); "The Conſiſtency of Man's free Agency and God's Foreknowledge in the Government of the World, a Sermon at Yarmouth, April 23, 1782" (LIX. 537); "The firſt Principles of Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Government delineated," in Two Parts, in Letters to Dr. Prieſtley, occaſioned by his to Mr. Burke, 1791" (LXI. 1212); "Two Charges to the Grand Jury at the Quarter Seſſions at Beccles, 1793," 4to (LXIII. 798, 831).

8. Mr. Richard Murton, 40 years clerk of Chatham dockyard.

At Reading, Berks, aged 60 (after remaining

* Neither Mr. Swinden, the hiſtorian of Yarmouth, nor the account of it in Parkins's Continuation of Blomfield's Hiſtory of Norfolk, furniſh any liſt of incumbents of this pariſh.

maining ſome days in a ſtate of apoplexy, which came on without any previous illneſs), Mrs. Hannah Finch, wife of Mr. Henry F. draper, of that town.

David Fraſer, eſq. late reſident commiſſary at Martinique.

At his houſe at Stockwell, Surrey, in his 71ſt year, Philip Cox, eſq.

Mrs. Maire, wife of Henry M. eſq. of Larlington, near Barnard, co. York.

Mrs. Smith, of Charlotte-row, Walworth.

At Hopetoun-houſe, co. Linlithgow, Lady Lucy Hope Johnſtone, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun.

At the houſe of William Goſling, eſq. ſecretary of the Victualling-office, where ſhe was upon a viſit, Mrs. Anne Stephens, wife of Francis S. eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the Victualling, and ſiſter of Vice-admiral Bligh; ſincerely regretted by her numerous acquaintance, to whom her cheerful and friendly diſpoſition had moſt deſervedly endeared her.

At his lodgings in Abbey-ſtreet, Bath, in his 74th year, the Rev. Thomas Horndon, M.A. rector of St. Dominick, co. Cornwall, nearly 50 years. He was formerly of Chriſtchurch, and afterwards fellow of Exeter college, Oxford. He reſigned the rectory of Merton, co. Devon, in 1795, to his eldeſt ſon, the Rev. David Horndon. M.A. late fellow of Exeter college, Oxford. By his wife, Elizabeth (who ſurvives him), the daughter of John Hickes, eſq. of Saltaſh, Cornwall, and widow of John Clarke, eſq. late of Horton, co. Devon. He had eight children, four of whom are now ſurviving, *viz.* David, rector of Merton, co. Devon; William-Hickes, major in the royal horſe artillery; John-Doidge, major in the king's own, or 4th regiment of foot; and Suſan, married, in 1785, to the the Rev. Rd. Milles, M.A. prebendary of Exeter, and youngeſt ſon of the late Dean. The living of St. Dominick is in the gift of Miſs Maria-Eliz. Clarke.

9. In an advanced age, at his houſe in Groſvenor-place, Hugh Valence Jones, eſq. comptroller-general of the cuſtoms, and formerly one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland. He was nephew to the firſt Earl of Hardwicke, and had for many years been one of the under-ſecretaries of ſtate, and private ſecretary to the Duke of Newcaſtle during his adminiſtration; the duties of which he diſcharged with ſtrict integrity, diligence, and fidelity.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Robert Burns, houſe-ſurgeon to the Royal Infirmary there.

Suddenly, at Rocheſter, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Richard B. of Chatham dockyard.

In Somerſet-place, Mrs. Douglas, wife of William D. eſq.

At her houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, in her 63d year, Mrs. Mary Turing.

At Inkborough, co. Worceſter, Henry Davies, a labourer. He was born in 1699, and, during the long period of his exiſtence, had lived the quiet and innocent life of an antient Engliſh huſbandman. He was particularly ſkilful in grafting; and, at the age of 96, was on the upper branches of trees, purſuing his occupation with great vigour and activity.

Mr. Nathanael Probiſher, of York, bookſeller, and one of the common councilmen for Walmgate ward.

10. Mrs. Mazzinghi, wife of Mr. M. the compoſer.

Miſs Fitzpatrick, daughter of the late Hon. Richard F.

At her houſe in Hans-place, Mrs. Charlotte Campbell, widow of Daniel C. eſq. late of Tobago.

Mr. Charles-Edward Whitehouſe, of the Cuſtom-houſe.

At his houſe in Clarges-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Henry, 12th Lord Roper of Teynham, born May 3, 1764; ſucceeded his father, Henry, 1786; and, dying unmarried, is ſucceeded by his only brother, John. The ill health which he laboured under prevented his being much known to the world; but, to the few friends who had the pleaſure of being intimately acquainted with his worth and character, his memory will be ever dear, and his early loſs much lamented. He was buried, on the 18th, in the family-vault at Lingſtead; and was met at Sittingbourne by all his tenantry in mourning, who followed him on horſeback to the grave, a diſtance of nearly five miles.

At Oxford, the Rev. William Dowſon, D.D. principal of Edmund hall, to which he was choſen by the provoſt and fellows of Queen's college, of which he was fellow, on the deceaſe of Dr. Dixon, 1787.

At Stanſtead-Abbot, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Feilde, vicar of that pariſh.

Mr. Bagot, couſin of Lord Bagot. As he and the Rev. Mr. Beresford, of Packington hall (who were upon a viſit at Warwick caſtle) were amuſing themſelves with ſailing on the Avon, near the caſtle, the boat was ſuddenly overturned by the rapidity of the ſtream, when Mr. B. was unfortunately drowned, and Mr. Beresford's life, with the utmoſt difficulty and exertion, ſaved.

At Old Brompton, Mrs. Goddard, wife of Mr. G. of that place, and widow of the late John Davis, eſq. of the iſland of St. Vincent's; a woman whoſe piety, humility, and exerciſe of every Chriſtian virtue, will be long remembered in the hearts of her numerous friends. She was the mother of the gentleman who ſo fortunately reſiſted the Vizier Ally, in his intended maſſacre of the Europeans at Benares, on the 14th of January, 1799.

11. At his palace at Armagh, aged 71, William Newcome, D.D. archbiſhop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland. He

was

was appointed to the ſee of Dromore, 1766; tranſlated, under Lord Harcourt's adminiſtration, to Offory, 1775; to Waterford, 1779; and thence, by Earl Fitzwilliam, to the primacy, on the death of Dr. Robinſon Lord Rokeby, 1795. His Grace is well known to the friends of ſacred criticiſm by his learned and well-directed labours. The firſt of theſe was, "An Harmony of the Goſpels; in which the Engliſh Text is diſpoſed after Le Clerc's general manner, with ſuch various Readings at the foot of the Page as have received Wetſtein's ſanction in his Folio Edition of the Greek Teſtament. Obſervations are ſubjoined, tending to ſettle the Time and Place of the ſeveral Tranſactions, to eſtabliſh the Series of Facts, and to reconcile ſeeming Inconſiſtencies. 1778," fol. Dr. Prieſtley publiſhed a Greek Harmony, 1777; in which he maintains that our Lord's miniſtry did not laſt above one year; the Biſhop, reckoning by four Paſſovers, makes its duration three years and a half. Soon after his Harmony appeared, Dr. P. publiſhed one in in Engliſh, prefixing a letter to the Biſhop, maintaining his aſſertion. In anſwer, the Biſhop publiſhed "The Duration of our Lord's Miniſtry particularly conſidered, in Reply to a Letter from Dr. Prieſtley on that Subject, prefixed to his Engliſh Harmony of the Evangeliſts; 1780," 12mo. The *Doctor* next year re-publiſhed his former letter, with the addition of a ſecond. To which the Biſhop replied with his uſual moderation the ſame year. In 1782, he publiſhed "Obſervations on our Lord's Conduct as a divine Inſtructor, and on the Excellence of his moral Character," 4to: the moſt complete work in its kind that has appeared; and an improved edition of it was publiſhed in 1795, 8vo. "An Attempt towards an improved Verſion, a metrical Arrangement, and an Explanation, of the Twelve minor Prophets; 1785," 4to; with a view to recommend and facilitate an improved Engliſh tranſlation of the Septuagint. It is to be regretted this excellent work is in a manner out of print. This was followed by "An Attempt towards an improved verſion of Ezekiel;" 4to; "A Review of the chief Difficulties in the Goſpel Hiſtory reſpecting our Lord's Reſurrection," a 4to pamphlet, with a view to retract ſome errors in the Greek Harmony. The laſt publication of this pious ſcholar was "An hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Biblical Tranſlation, the expediency of reviſing by Authority our preſent Tranſlation, and the means of executing ſuch a Reviſion. Dublin, 1792," 8vo. His Lordſhip was admitted at Hertford college, Oxford; where he proceeded M.A. 1753; B. and D.D. 1765. It would be a proper compliment to the memory of this eminent Prelate, who owed his advancement to his literary talents more than to political intrigues and abilities, to collect his Works together into one or more folio or 4to volumes. His remains were depoſited, on the 14th, in the New college chapel, Dublin.

At Truro, in Cornwall, of a rapid decline, the Hon. Major-gen. Cha. Monſon. He had quitted the government of Jerſey a very ſhort time before, and was proceeding, by the advice of his phyſicians, to try the climate of Liſbon, but did not live long enough to ſet ſail. He was the third brother of the preſent Lord Monſon, and on leaving Eton ſchool entered into the Guards, where he proceeded to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed aid-de-camp to the Duke of York, and ſerved under him, in the firſt expedition to the Netherlands, with the entire approbation of his Royal Highneſs. On his return, he was honoured with the diſtinction of equerry; and, ſoon after, he was made governor of Jerſey, where his talents for the routine of military buſineſs had given ſuch ſatisfaction, that, we are aſſured, much higher and more lucrative employments were intended for him; but, to the heart-felt regret of his family and friends, he was carried off very haſtily at the age of 42.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Bond, wife of Mr. James B. farmer. At 7 o'clock ſhe appeared in good health, and was found dead in bed about 9 the ſame morning.

Mrs. Boſwell, wife of Mr. William B. farmer, of Louth, and daughter of the late Stote Manby, eſq.

At Henley on Thames, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Tho. H. eſq. of Harpeſden-court, co. Oxford.

At Kenſington gravel-pits, in his 95th year, John Tetlow, eſq.

Aged 63, Mr. William-Henry Pierſon, of Iſlington.

Near Plymouth-dock, Mr. Payne, a fine youth, aged 15. Croſſing a ditch, he laid his gun cocked on the hedge, and having got into a lane, he took the muzzle into his hand, when the piece went off, and lodged its contents in his head. After languiſhing ſome time, he died in great agony.

12. In Great Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, Charles Newton, eſq. of Aſſembly-row, Epping foreſt.

In Holland-ſtreet, Blackfriers, aged 64, Mr. John Chantier.

Mrs. Cox, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. of Willoughby Waterleſs, co. Leicetter.

At his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, John Thiſtleton, eſq. late commodore of the Eaſt India Company's marine at Bombay.

13. Sir Paul Pechell, bart. of Paggleſham, Eſſex, ſo created March 1, 1797.

At his lodgings in Great Ryder-ſtreet, Mr. John Fullelove, ſurgeon to the light infantry battalion of guards.

At

At Mr. Connop's houſe, Enfield, aged 80, as ſhe was taking her breakfaſt previous to going to London, Mrs. Diggs, aunt to Mrs. C.

14. At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, the wife of Charles Spence, eſq.

Miſs Ladbroke, of Cheney-walk, Chelſea.

In Clarges-ſtreet, Piccadilly, John Udney, eſq. late his Majeſty's conſul-general at Leghorn, in which ſituation he had ſerved the publick 24 years, and 10 years preceding that in the ſame capacity at Venice

Aged 90, Sir Edward Baynton, bart. of Spy-park, Wilts.

15. At Enfield, Mrs. Hobkirk, aged 57, miſtreſs of the George inn in that town.

At Dorking, Surrey, of a putrid fever, aged 28, Mr. Charles Hance, ſurgeon; a young man of ſuperior profeſſional abilities, much beloved and reſpected by thoſe who could appreciate his worth.

Aged 100, Joſeph Hawkins, of Thurvaſton, co. Derby; who had enjoyed a good ſtate of health till within a few days of his death.

In the Fleet priſon, after a confinement of 13 years, during the greater part of which period he had been reduced to the neceſſity of ſupporting himſelf by the moſt menial offices, aged 70, Robert Hunt, eſq. formerly of Ivelcheſter, co. Somerſet.

At his apartments in Bridewell hoſpital, the Rev. Thomas Bowen, M.A. chaplain of Bridewell hoſpital, miniſter of Bridewell precinct, and maſter of a very reſpectable ſchool at Fulham, Middleſex. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' ſchool; whence he was elected ſcholar of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1766; and proceeded fellow 1769; B.A. 1770: M.A. 1774; appointed chaplain to Sir Richard Carr Glyn, lord-mayor of London, 1799, before whom he preached three ſermons (ſee LXIX. 685): "Thoughts on the Neceſſity of moral Diſcipline in Priſon, 1798;" in our Review of which, LXVIII. 408, he felt himſelf not a little hurt that we pointed at his non-reſidence on the ſcene of his duty, when it was well known that he had been called to ſtricter reſidence by the Governors of the Hoſpital.

16. In Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſqu. Lady Elizabeth Worſley, widow of the late Sir Thomas W. bart. of Pilewell, Hants, and mother of Sir Richard W. bart. of Appuldurcumbe-park, in the Iſle of Wight.

17. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mrs. Calthrop, relict of the Rev. John C. late vicar of Boſton and Kirton.

18. At Enfield, aged 94, Mrs. Cripps, relict of Mr. C. formerly an eminent linen-draper in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and a member of the company of Drapers.

19. In his 105th year, at his apartments at Hyde-park-corner, Mr. Wm. Browning, many years porter to the late Marquis of Hertford, and houſehold-trumpeter to his preſent Majeſty.

20. Mrs. O'Keefe, relict of Mr. O'K. coachmaker, Long Acre.

In Gr. Ormond-ſt. Mrs. Melionora Ward.

21. At Town Malling, Kent, Mrs. Bewle, widow of the Rev. Charles B. formerly rector of Ditton, in the ſame county.

At Teddington, Thomas Davis, eſq.

22. In Lombard-ſtreet, Mrs. Eſther Ellis, daughter of Wm. Fuller, eſq. banker, and wife of Mr. Thomas Ellis, tanner. She has left an only daughter, heireſs to her father's immenſe wealth.

At his houſe in St. John's ſquare, Clerkenwell, aged 64, after a few days illneſs, the Rev. John Warner, D.D. ſon of the Rev. Dr. Ferdinando W. (many years rector of Barnes, in Surrey, and author of the "Hiſtory of Ireland," &c.). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1758; M.A. 1761; D.D. 1773. For many years he poſſeſſed an unuſual degree of popularity as a pleaſing, manly, and eloquent preacher, at a chapel, his private property, in Long-Acre; (which he ſold to the late Dr. King, who had before been chaplain to the Britiſh factory at St. Peterſburg). He was preſented, in 1771, to the united rectories of Hockliffe and Chalgrave, in Bedfordſhire; and was afterwards preſented, by his kind friend Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. to the valuable rectory of Stourton, Wilts. Dr. Warner was an excellent ſcholar; a man of the ſtricteſt integrity; warm and even enthuſiaſtic in his friendſhips. From his ardent zeal for Mr. Howard (in conjunction with Dr. Lettſom and Mr. Nichols), originated the project of erecting a ſtatue to that great philanthropiſt in his life-time (the letter ſigned *Anglus*, LVI. 360, was Dr. Warner's); and the actual completion of the beautiful monument in St. Paul's (LXVI. 680). At the outſet of the French revolution, enamoured with the illuſive ideas of univerſal freedom, he paſſed a conſiderable time in the new Republick; till, diſguſted with the hideous ſcenes to which he had too long been witneſs, he returned to enjoy with redoubled luxury true liberty at home; but ſtill continued tinctured with a little of the leaven he had imbibed on the Continent. A ſlight ſpecimen of this may be ſeen in two ſportive ſallies of his pen, LXII. 3—8. His attachment to Literature was unbounded. Moderate to an extreme at the table, and equally abſtemious at the bottle; a book and a pipe, and cheerful converſation (in which he eminently excelled), were his ſupreme delight; and his "Metonariſton" (LXVII. 232), and "Memoirs of Mekerchus" (Ib. 273), afford the moſt ſtriking proof of his originality of thought and depth of learning.

At his houſe at Hampſtead, George Steevens, eſq. F.R. and A.SS. the celebrated Commentator on Shakſpeare; of whom our next ſhall give ſome particulars.

23. At

23. At York, Mr. John Belt, late ſurgeon and man-midwife in that city, but had retired from buſineſs a few years ago.

24. At his ſeat at Danſon, Kent, Sir John Boyd, bart.

25. Mrs. Incledon, wife of Mr. I. of Covent-garden theatre.

29. In Sambrook-court, Baſinghall-ſtt. in his 28th year, after 12 days illneſs from a fever, ſuppoſed to have originated from an unremitting attention to the duties of his medical profeſſion, and particularly to the ſick poor, to whom he was a friend and benefactor, that bright ornament of the community, Dr. John Miers Lettſom. The ſuavity of his manners, and the undeviating rectitude of his character, rendered him univerſally beloved, as he is now univerſally lamented; and prepared him to quit the ſociety of friends, for that of angels, to which his ſpotleſs mind was ever congenial.

Dignum laude virum Muſa vetat mori.
HOR. Lib IV. Od. 8.

Jan. 10. In the pariſh of South Creake, Norfolk, aged 24, univerſally regretted, as he lived univerſally beloved, died the Rt. Hon. Charles Nevinſon Howard, Viſcount Andover.—His Lordſhip was eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Suffolk, by his preſent Counteſs, Julia Gaſkarth, daughter of John Gaſkarth, of Penrith, co. Cumberland, eſq. and widow of —— Nevinſon, eſq. Lord Andover, the ſubject of this ſtatement, was born in the pariſh of St. Mary-la-Bonne, May 13, 1775. He received his education at Eton ſchool; whence he removed, in due time, to Chriſt Church, Oxford *, where he entered a nobleman. His Lordſhip poſſeſſed a ſtrong mind, and was a good claſſick. He was alſo diſtinguiſhed, amongſt his juvenile acquaintance, for affability of manners. In the Spring of 1796 he left the Univerſity; and, on the 27th of June, in the ſame year, he married, at Holkham, in Norfolk, Jane-Elizabeth Coke, eldeſt daughter of Thomas-William C. eſq. member for the county. The Dean of Chriſt Church gave an inſtance of his attachment to Lord Andover at this time; for, in compliance with a former promiſe, he travelled from Oxford to Holkham, on purpoſe to marry him. No union ever promiſed fairer for laſting and rational happineſs. But it hath pleaſed that Almighty Being, whoſe are the iſſues of life and death, to contract this happineſs within a narrow compaſs; and what mortal ſhall preſume to cenſure his decrees! This leads to the event that deprived the world of this excellent young man, in whoſe death there was ſomething aweful, and ſingularly affecting. His Lordſhip and Lady Andover were upon a viſit at Holkham. On the morning of that day in which the fatal accident happened, he went out to ſhoot partridges, on a farm of Mr. Coke's, at South Creake, about five miles from Holkham, attended only by his man. As they were preparing to return home in the evening, the dogs pointed; and, his Lordſhip cocking his double-barrel gun, went towards them. In going up, one of the pointers ſprang the birds. His Lordſhip called the dog, intending to correct him; and, in the mean time, gave the gun, *cocked*, into the hands of his man. The ſervant was on horſeback, and, as his maſter, who was on foot, was ſtooping to catch the dog, the gun, by ſome unhappy accident, went off, and lodged the whole contents in his back, near the ſhoulder. He immediately fell, and bled profuſely. It is conjectured that the ſhot penetrated the vertebræ of the ſpine in ſome oblique direction, as the lower extremities became inſtantly paralytic to a conſiderable extent. This happened upon a common, a mile from the farm-houſe; and, as there was no perſon but the ſervant preſent, or within any reaſonable diſtance, it is difficult to deſcribe the horror of the ſcene. At firſt, his Lordſhip, apprehending immediate death, was unwilling that the ſervant ſhould leave him; but at length he conſented, and the man, taking-off his own coat to cover his maſter as he lay upon the ground, galloped to the houſe for aſſiſtance. A ſmall one-horſe chaiſe was now procured, and his Lordſhip, lying acroſs the bottom of it, ſupported by Mr. Smith, the maſter of the farm, and one of his labourers, was thus conveyed into the houſe. When he arrived there, it was found that he could not, with ſafety, be carried up ſtairs; it became therefore neceſſary to accommodate him with a temporary bed in a parlour below. Here he lay for ſome time, and would not ſuffer himſelf to be moved, leſt he ſhould be exhauſted before the arrival of his friends. In the mean while, meſſengers were diſpatched to Wells, and the neigbouring towns, for ſurgeons, and to Holkham for Lady Andover and her relations; all of whom reached the ſpot with extraordinary expedition. From the firſt, Lord Andover apprehended his wound to be mortal, and the ſubſequent report of the ſurgeons corroborated the apprehenſion. His Lordſhip languiſhed from half paſt one o'clock on Wedneſday the 8th of January until about the ſame hour on the Friday following, when he expired in the arms of his wife. During the greater part of this aweful interval he retained poſſeſſion of his intellectual faculties. The vigour of his mind was not impaired, nor did his voice faulter or become feeble. He ſeemed ſenſible of approaching diſſolution, and prepared for the event with the dignity and

* I have not been able to aſcertain whether his Lordſhip took an honorary degree of A. M.; but conceive it highly probable that he did.

and compoſure of a Chriſtian, whoſe views and hopes extend beyond this tranſitory ſcene. Both before and after the arrival of his friends he was obſerved to be frequent and devout in meditation; and his earneſt requeſt to Mr. Smith's family, upon entering the houſe, was "that they would both pray with him, and pray for him." So much intrepidity of mind, united with ſo much patience and Chriſtian reſignation, in a man ſo young, and in poſſeſſion of every thing that could make life deſireable, was what both ſurprized and pleaſed the ſpectators. From the nature of the wound, and the materials with which it was inflicted, his Lordſhip's ſufferings muſt have been *great*; notwithſtanding which, no unmanly complaints, no vain regrets, ſcarcely a groan, except where the extremity of pain compelled it, eſcaped his lips. As they were conveying him into the houſe, he repeatedly obſerved, that his ſervant was not to blame in what had happened; and hoped that his friends would be kind to the man, and comfort him. The poor fellow, indeed, requires this comfort, and has received it from the family at Holkham. He was faithfully attached to his maſter, and continued for ſome days ſo overwhelmed with the magnitude of the evil, of which he had been the innocent inſtrument, that he wandered about in a ſtate of mental imbecillity, cloſely bordering upon infatuation. When he arrived at Holkham with the firſt intelligence of the accident, they could collect little from him but "I have ſhot my lord! the kindeſt and beſt maſter that ever lived!" From the time Lady Andover reached Mr. Smith's houſe at South Creake, until the moment of his Lordſhip's deceaſe, ſhe ſcarcely ever quitted his bed-ſide. The firmneſs and preſence of mind, with which her Ladyſhip ſupported the moſt exquiſite ſenſibilities of grief, performing, with promptitude, every office of duty and affection, are ſubjects both of encomium and imitation. The remainder of this melancholy ſtory may be diſpatched in a few words. His Lordſhip died, as has been obſerved, on the 10th of January; and, on the 12th, his body was incloſed in lead. The Earl of Suffolk, his father, was not anxious to convey the corpſe into Wiltſhire; his only requeſt was, that it ſhould be privately and reſpectably buried. On Monday the 20th inſtant, therefore, his Lordſhip's remains were removed, in an hearſe and ſix, to the burying-vault belonging to Mr. Coke's family, at Tittleſhall, in Norfolk. Sixteen of Mr. Coke's moſt reſpectable tenants attended, by appointment, in funeral habiliments, to bear the coffin and the pall. Two coaches with mourners followed. In the firſt were, as chief mourners, Meſſrs. Coke, E. Coke, and Anſon, members of parliament; in the ſecond, as mourners, two brothers of Mr. Anſon (clergymen), the Rev. Henry Crome, ſen. and the writer of this narrative. At the tomb, every thing was conducted with that reverence and decorum which genuine ſorrow never fails to inſpire. It were unjuſt to cloſe this account without obſerving, that, from the firſt moment Lord Andover entered Mr. Smith's houſe, until the laſt ſolemn ſcene, no ſervice that religion, or hoſpitality or elegant accommodation, could afford, was omitted, either by Mr. Smith or his family. I have now diſcharged the duties of reſpect to the memory of a deceaſed friend. I hope I have diſcharged them, with a faithful and a true heart. To guard againſt miſrepreſentation, I thought it neceſſary to make this ſtatement of an event that has excited univerſal ſympathy; and with which I had an opportunity of being well acquainted. It is a painful ſervice; for, I write under impaſſions of grief. The loſs of *ſuch* a man as Lord Andover, and *in ſuch a way*, conveys to the mind ideas of diſappointment, as well as of ſorrow.—It now only remains to offer ſome remarks which ariſe from the foregoing relation. Every intelligent reader, when he peruſes the narrative of Lord Andover's untimely death, will call to mind the fate of the late Marquis of Taviſtock. There are many points in which the caſes correſpond. Both were young Noblemen of great promiſe; both were married to young and amiable wives; both fell during the lives of their fathers, purſuing the ſports of the field! Theſe inſtances of mortality are not ſurely given by Providence in vain. They exhibit a fine leſſon to the ſurvivors; and teach them to be upon their guard, "ſince they know not the day, nor the hour, when their Lord cometh." The clouds that obſcure the ſun of earthly enjoyment are black and frequent. The accidents that interrupt the progreſs of human plans are unforeſeen, and irreſiſtible. Let no man, therefore, however he may poſſeſs the means of happineſs, reſt *confident* of the end; neither let him ſay, like Seged, lord of Ethiopia, when he riſes in the morning,

"This day ſhall be a day of pleaſure."

WENMAN LANGTON.

BILL of MORTALITY, from December 17, 1799, to January 28, 1800.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	1138	2182	Males	1587	3141		2 and 5	293	50 and 60	340	
Females	1044		Females	1554			5 and 10	86	60 and 70	335	
Whereof have died under two years old		752					10 and 20	90	70 and 80	234	
Peck Loaf 5s. 1d.							20 and 30	249	80 and 90	100	
Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound.							30 and 40	287	90 and 100	2	
							40 and 50	340			

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	104	10	64	0	44	2	40	4	56	4
Surrey	102	4	00	0	55	10	42	0	65	4
Hertford	100	11	00	0	51	6	39	7	65	3
Bedford	100	0	00	0	41	9	34	0	72	0
Hunting.	101	3	00	0	49	0	38	8	50	3
Northam.	103	10	73	6	49	8	33	10	62	8
Rutland	92	6	60	0	52	0	36	6	50	0
Leiceſter	83	8	00	0	47	4	34	9	62	9
Notting.	91	1	00	0	57	6	37	0	80	6
Derby	105	4	00	0	45	8	41	0	75	7
Stafford	98	11	00	0	59	0	43	10	97	6
Salop	100	8	57	3	47	8	30	7	62	2
Hereford	105	6	64	0	47	9	34	11	64	6
Worceſt.	104	10	58	8	45	5	39	7	63	0
Warwick	104	11	00	0	51	8	40	9	75	5
Wilts	96	4	00	0	38	10	31	8	63	8
Berks	100	8	00	0	32	7	31	10	51	2
Oxford	98	2	00	0	38	0	30	7	57	5
Bucks	105	7	00	0	43	9	35	6	64	6
Montgo.	104	0	64	0	50	8	32	0	00	0
Breſon	92	1	00	0	44	0	32	5	00	0
Radnor	94	3	00	0	39	1	26	11	0	00

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

95 9	62 8	45 10	32 3	64 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

73 6	38 4	35 0	27 5	48 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	104	1	45	6	49	8	39	4	54	6
Kent	98	7	00	0	49	4	39	10	60	7
Suſſex	96	8	00	0	44	6	35	4	00	0
Suffolk	101	6	72	0	43	11	35	0	37	3
Cambrid.	92	4	00	0	39	7	22	10	28	0
Norfolk	89	2	61	0	37	4	32	11	40	0
Lincoln	79	10	00	0	36	10	25	6	31	3
York	79	8	58	10	39	0	29	3	39	9
Durham	84	0	75	10	48	9	28	5	00	0
Northum.	79	2	69	5	42	5	30	10	70	8
Cumberl.	82	5	56	8	45	1	27	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	94	1	68	8	45	0	32	5	00	0
Lancaſt.	89	11	00	0	42	5	35	9	86	0
Cheſter	93	4	00	0	00	0	40	5	00	0
Flint	87	3	00	0	00	0	31	7	00	0
Denbigh	92	6	00	0	52	2	31	0	57	8
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	83	0	48	0	45	0	21	0	64	0
Meſſioneth	90	5	66	6	49	5	25	10	00	0
Cardigan	90	4	63	0	46	0	18	8	00	0
Pembroke	84	5	00	0	48	8	21	6	00	0
Carmarth.	97	10	00	0	48	11	21	8	00	0
Glamorg.	100	7	00	0	47	7	26	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	97	0	00	0	45	6	32	10	79	4
Somerſet	104	7	00	0	47	10	30	8	78	0
Monm.	114	1	00	0	49	2	28	10	00	0
Devon	98	4	00	0	43	3	26	6	00	0
Cornwall	88	0	00	0	42	4	24	6	00	0
Dorſet	98	2	00	0	41	6	28	9	00	0
Hants	102	1	65	0	44	4	35	1	58	7

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	108	9	64	0	43	5	34	9	49	7
2	99	2	72	0	42	10	32	11	35	11
3	89	2	61	0	37	4	32	11	40	0
4	76	7	62	8	37	10	27	1	80	0
5	81	5	72	7	43	4	30	3	70	8
6	86	3	69	8	45	1	29	4	64	1
7	90	11	62	8	42	5	36	11	86	0
8	89	5	60	4	49	4	27	3	60	0
9	93	7	63	0	47	8	21	4	64	1
10	103	0	62	8	47	2	30	9	78	1
11	93	2	62	8	42	9	25	4	64	1
12	100	6	65	0	43	4	33	6	58	7
13	72	7	38	4	36	8	31	3	49	0
14	70	2	38	4	35	3	25	4	48	0
15	86	10	38	4	37	10	29	4	60	0
16	70	11	38	4	32	0	22	8	41	5

PRICES OF FLOUR, Jan. 27.

Fine	88s. to 90s.	Middling	70s. to 130s.
Seconds	84s. to 88s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 26s.
Thirds	62s. to 80s.	Common ditto	os. to 20s.
Horſe Pollard			17s. 6d.
Bran			17s. 6d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 61s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. os. to 17l. 10s.	Suſſex Pockets	16l. 15s. to 17l. os.
Ditto Bags	15l. 10s. to 16l. 16s.	Ditto Bags	15l. 10s. to 16l. 6s.
Farnham Pockets	16l. os. to 17l. os.	Eſſex Ditto	15l. 10s. to 16l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 16s. od. to 6l. 6s. od.	Aver. 4l. 19s. 9d.
Straw	2l. os. 6d. to 2l. 9s. 6d.	Aver. 2l. 5s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Jan. 22, 1800, is 62s. 2d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 5s. od.	Pork	4s. od. to 5s. od.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 70s. od. to os. od. Sunderlands 57s. 6d. to 62s. od.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 88s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4perCt. Confol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish P. 1st Lot.	Irish P. 2d Lot.
28																				
29	Sunday																			
30	155	62	62¾	77		90½	17⅝	5⅞								85⅜	60	15 17 0	86	84
31	155	61⅞	63	77		90⅛	17⅝	5⅞								85¼	59⅞	15 17 0	86	84
1																				
2	155	61⅞	63⅜	77		90¾	17⅞	5⅞				61⅜			10½	85¼	59⅞	15 17 0	86	84
3	154	61¾	62¾	76⅞		90½	17⅞	5⅞				61			10½	84⅞	59¾	15 17 0	86	84
4	153	60⅞	62	76¼		90	17¾	5⅞		Is. r.						84½	58¾	15 18 0	86	84
5	Sunday																			
6	153¾	60¾	61⅞	76¼		90⅛	17¾	5⅞		1						84¾	58⅜	15 18 0	86	84
7	154	61	62	76⅜		90¼	17⅝	5⅞		1						85⅛	58⅞	15 18 0	86	84
8	154½	61	62⅝	76⅝		90½	17⅞	5⅞	198¼	2					10	85⅝	59¾	16 0 0	86	84
9	154½	61½	63	76½		90¾	17⅝	5⅞	198½	2					10	85	59½	16 1 0	86	84
10	155¾	62⅛	62⅞	76⅞		91	17¾	5¾	199	3					9¾	86	59⅝	16 1 0	86	84
11	155	61⅞	62½	76⅝		90⅞	17⅝	5¾							9½	86	59½	16 2 0	86	84
12	Sunday																			
13	154¾	61¾	62⅜	76⅝		90¾	17⅝	5¾							9	86	59⅜	16 1 0	86	84
14	154½	61½	62¼	76⅞		90¾	17⅝	5¾							8¾	85⅞	59¼	16 2 0	86	84
15	155½	61¾	62¾	77		90⅞	17¾	5¾	199			61⅞			9¾	86	59⅝	16 5 0	86	84
16	155½	61⅞	62⅞	77⅛		91	17¾	5¾	199			61⅞			10	86⅜	59¾	16 5 0	86	84
17	156½	62	62⅞	77½		92	17¾	5⅞	199			61⅞			9¾	88⅞	60¼	16 6 0	86	84
18	157	62½	63⅝	78¼		92½	17¾	5⅞	200½	9s. pr.			60⅝	Par		89⅞	60⅝	16 7 0	86	84
19	Sunday																			
20	156½	62⅞	63⅛	78¼		92⅝	17⅞	6	201	10			60⅝	1s. pr.		89¾	61	16 7 0	86	84
21	156	61⅞	63⅜	78⅛		92⅛	17⅞	5⅞	195¾	10			60⅝	1		90	60¼	16 8 0	86	84
22	157	61⅞	62½	78	90⅞	91⅝	17¾	5⅞	195¾	9				1		89⅛	60	16 8 0	86	84
23	156¾	61¾	62⅜	77⅞	90¾	91⅜	17¾	5⅞	195	8				1		88⅞	59⅞	16 8 0	86	84
24	156¾	61½	60¾	77⅞	90⅞	91½	17¾	5⅞	195	10				1		89⅞	59¾	16 8 0	86	84
25	156¾	61½	60¾	77¾	90⅞	91½	17¾	5⅞	195	9				1		88¾	59½	16 8 0	86	84
26	Sunday																			
27	156½	61½	60½	77¾	90¾	91¼	17¾	5⅞	195	9				1		88¾	59½	16 8 0	86	84

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

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Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of LANTPHEY COURT in PEMBROKESHIRE, and OCKHAM CHURCH in SURREY; Lord Chancellor KING'S MONUMENT; a curious BROCHE; a PLAN for VILLAGES in LINCOLN FENS; &c. &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1800.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1800.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5	SE	29,50	40	40	14 2.0	moiſt
6	SE	50	40	40	.0	moiſt
7	SE	20	35	37	.2	foggy
8	SE	30	39	40	.3	foggy
9	SE	36	37	38	.3	rain
10	E	62	45	47	.5	moiſt
11	E	50	33	34	.8	rain at night
12	SE	17	37	39	.4	rain
13	SE	18	39	40	.4	moiſt
14	E	28	36	37	.6	moiſt
15	NE	11	38	39	.5	foggy
16	NW	10	39	40	.3	foggy A. M. clears up P. M.
17	SW	30	34	36	.7	ſun at ſhort intervals
18	NE	13	33	34	.7	little ſnow
19	N	13	34	35	.6	rain
20	NW	13	31	33	.6	ſun, ſnow in the night
21	NW	40	31	33	.8	ſun
22	SSE	63	27	32	.9	thaw 3 P. M.
23	SE	15	35	36	.7	ſnow and rain
24	SW	10	34	35	.5	ſun
25	SW	54	37	38	.5	ſun, rain at night
26	SW	20	46	45	.1	ſnow and rain
27	W	46	40	41	.4	ſun and pleaſant
28	SW	66	41	42	.7	ſhowers
29	SW	18	35	37	.8	delightful day
30	S	18	34	36	.8	ſun and pleaſant
31	SE	30	30	33	.8	ſun and pleaſant

2. Ice covers the whole ſurface ſo completely, that people ſkait through the ſtreets and roads.—3. A remarkable dampneſs, much water being precipitated from the air.—18. The motion of the ſea very loud. Snow fell in the night the depth of ſix inches, and ice froze 9–10 of an inch thickneſs laſt night.—27. After a delightful day, a beautiful horizon at ſun-ſet.—Motion in the ſea.——Fall of rain this month 2.52 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for February, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1800
Jan.	o		o		
27	45	45	40	29,62	fair
28	42	44	39	,77	fair
29	39	41	34	,43	fair
30	32	39	35	,50	fair
31	36	40	36	,45	ſhowery
F. 1	24	40	38	,52	ſhowery
2	34	40	42	,92	fair
3	45	48	40	,78	ſhowery
4	34	46	35	30,15	fair
5	32	38	32	,24	fair
6	32	33	30	,23	cloudy
7	39	36	30	,21	cloudy
8	30	33	31	,20	cloudy
9	32	36	34	,17	cloudy
10	33	36	30	,04	fair
11	32	35	30	29,98	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1800.
Feb.	o	o	o		
12	26	33	30	29,86	fair
13	30	33	31	,70	cloudy
14	31	33	30	,88	cloudy
15	30	34	35	30,02	cloudy
16	35	40	40	29,91	foggy
17	38	41	36	,88	cloudy
18	35	42	34	,80	cloudy
19	32	43	33	,85	fair
20	33	44	42	,59	fair
21	42	51	40	,59	fair
22	41	53	41	,43	fair
23	40	46	38	,30	cloudy
24	37	37	36	,30	cloudy
25	36	39	34	,45	rain
26	32	31	30	,70	rain and ſnow

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1800.

A Letter from Denmark, to Mr. NICHOLS, *Printer of The Gentleman's Magazine, by the Rev. Sir* HERBERT CROFT, *Bart. reſpecting an unprovoked Attack made upon him during his Abſence from England.*

"THE AUCTHOURE OF THE PIECE WHICH WE ENACTE,
ALBEYTTE A CLERGYON, TROUTHE WYLL WRYTTE."
Chatterton's Prologue to Goddwyn.

"MY HONEST FRIEND, MY FAULTE HAS BEENE
TO SERVE GODDE AND MYE PRYNCE."
Chatterton's Briſtowe Tragedie.

DEAR SIR,

I CANNOT be expected, by any man of honour or feeling, to deſcend to anſwer a ſcurrilous perſon, ſigning himſelf *Robert Southey*, in a letter ſent to me here by a friend. You, ſir, have a gentleman's mind, and one always friendly to literature. Be pleaſed to reprint in your Magazine, Mr. S.'s letter (that it may never be ſaid I garbled his correſpondence as he has mine), along with theſe remarks upon it; and to let a line be written to Mr. S. *informing him you have done ſo.* This I particularly requeſt, though he thought it juſt and gentlemanly to addreſs his letter to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, and to print and circulate it as a handbill, I am informed, in coffeehouſes and public places, without any communication of it to me, or any friend of mine; at a time he knew I had been for three years out of the kingdom; and preciſely at the moment (December) when the froſt interrupts all communication with the north of Europe.

On an abuſive writer, ſo little acquainted with the common rules of juſtice, *I ſhall never make any further remarks than theſe*; whatever may come from his pen: *unleſs he ſhould lay any* FACTS *before the Publick.* But I demand of him, what I preſume even this Mr. Southey will not DARE to deny me, that he print, in his edition of Chatterton (whoſe little finger I have ever reverenced, more than Mr. Southey knows how to reſpect the poor boy's whole body), his unjuſt attack upon me in my abſence; and my remarks upon it, the moment I ſaw it; and any further ſcurrility, with which he may be pleaſed to *honour* me. I learn ſo much of Mr. Southey's juſtice from his abuſe, that I ſhould be aſhamed of myſelf, were this perſon ever to diſgrace me by his praiſe; which might happen, did he wiſh to gain money, or fame, by becoming the officious editor of my works. Beſides, if Pope were talking of ſuch Epic Poets as Blackmore, inſtead of the eternal race of *fools*, I would apply to the author of *Joan of Arc* two lines, in the *Prologue to the Satires*, I think—

"A fool, quite angry, is quite innocent:
Alas! 'tis ten times worſe when they repent."

The following is what Mr. S.'s ideas of juſtice have circulated with uncommon induſtry. The *Italics* are Mr. S.'s own. In this caſe they might be ſuppoſed to take their name from the *Italian* uſe of the *Stiletto.*

The circumſtances of the FAMILY *of* CHATTERTON, *and the treatment they have experienced, are detailed in the following Letter, which was printed in the Monthly Magazine for November,* 1799.

"To

"*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:*

[Motto, humbly ſubmitted to Mr. Southey's better judgement—

"Whatte woulde I doe? I furious woulde
him flee;
His deathe a means untomy life ſhulde bee."
Chatterton's Goddwyn.

"In ſtriving to flee him, ourſelves we flee." *Id.*]

"Sir, As a ſubſcription edition of all CHATTERTON'S remains is about to be publiſhed for the benefit of his ſiſter and niece, I beg leave, by means of your Magazine, to invite the public attention to thoſe circumſtances which render this act of juſtice neceſſary.

"It might have been ſuppoſed that the intereſt which the fate of Chatterton excited in the public mind, would, in ſome meaſure, have ſupplied his loſs to his family, by procuring for them active and benevolent friends. The publication of all his works for their emolument would at that time have ſecured to them the comforts of life. Your readers, ſir, probably will learn with ſurprize, that the whole ſum they have ever received from the profits of his productions, amounts only to ſeventeen guineas and ſixpence. In this I do not include the voluntary aſſiſtance of thoſe individuals on whoſe juſtice they had no claim. They remember with gratitude the kindneſs of Dr. Glynn, of Mr. Bryant, above all of Miſs Hannah More and her ſiſters.

"The papers and poems attributed to Rowley, had been procured from Chatterton, during his life time, chiefly by Mr. Barrett and Mr. Catcott. The poems were purchaſed for fifty pounds, of which ſix guineas were given to the mother and ſiſter. A great part of Mr. Barrett's Hiſtory of Briſtol is compoſed of Chatterton's communications; the only return the family ever received from him was his ſurgical aſſiſtance, gratuitouſly afforded to the ſiſter, Mrs. Newton, once in a complaint of the breaſt, once in curing a whitlow on her finger.

"When Chatterton was more particularly the object of public curioſity, a clergyman called upon his ſiſter, preſented her half a guinea, and requeſted to ſee whatever letters of her brother ſhe had preſerved. She produced them. He then begged permiſſion to take them away *for one hour*, aſſigning as a reaſon, that it would be too painful to his feelings to read them in the preſence of that ſiſter, to whom they were addreſſed. On the ſame pretext he procured the letters in Mrs. Chatterton's poſſeſſion, who lived ſeparately from her daughter; theſe alſo, he *promiſed to return in an hour*, and the preſent of a guinea, and the language of conſolatory friendſhip prevented all ſuſpicion; indeed, ſo conſolatory and ſo full of religion was his language to the mother, that ſhe ſaid ſhe almoſt looked upon him as a guardian angel.

"A fortnight elapſed, the letters had not been returned, and they knew not the name of the perſon to whom they had entruſted them. At the end of the fortnight Mrs. Chatterton received a letter from that perſon, Mr. H— C—. "Be not alarmed, Mrs. Chatterton," he ſaid; "all the little treaſure ſhall be faithfully returned to you again;" with the originals he promiſed to ſend tranſcripts of all the letters, with which the curioſity of ſtrangers might be gratified, while the hand-writing of Chatterton ſhould be preſerved. He again conſoled Mrs. Chatterton for the fate of her ſon. "Perhaps," ſaid he, "he now beholds with pleaſure the deſerved progreſs his reputation is making every day, and the friends and the aſſiſtances which his name brings to you and to his ſiſter:" the date of the letter was Lincoln's-Inn, July 27th, 1778.

"In a ſecond letter, Auguſt 24th, 1778, Mr. C— requeſted the ſiſter to write to him, whatever ſhe and her mother could recollect, concerning Chatterton, "Believe me you are writing to one who reſpects his memory, and wiſhes you both well;" the promiſe of returning the letters and magazines containing Chatterton's pieces, which he had borrowed at the ſame time, were repeated; and in the courſe of the Autumn they were accordingly returned. Nothing more was heard till in the following July, to the aſtoniſhment of the family, Mr. C— publiſhed the letters, and the information he had obtained from Mrs. Newton, in his LOVE and MADNESS. The mother wrote to him and upbraided him for duplicity; he replied, by ſending ten pounds, to be divided between her and her daughter; again profeſſing friendſhip for them, and ſaying, "Be aſſured the family of Thomas Chatterton ſhall never be forgotten by H— C—."

"Four months afterwards he again wrote to juſtify himſelf, and uſed theſe expreſſions, "What has been done was with a view to pave the way for ſervices to your family; and I hope, ſooner than you think, to be of more ſervice to you than any perſon who has hitherto enquired about your ſon, for I have a true regard for his memory."

"In November 1780, he wrote a fifth letter, deſiring Mrs. Newton would ſend him a particular account of her circumſtances, as he was about to promote a public ſubſcription for her; and in April 1781, they received a note from him, requiring an acknowledgment of the ten pounds.

"Here Mr. C— dropt his correſpondence with the family; they heard no more of the *future ſervices* and the *public ſubſcription.*

tion. His Love and Madness had a great and rapid sale, undoubtedly in a considerable degree owing to the letters of Chatterton; and his purpose was served. Luckily Mrs. Newton preserved his letters. In 1796, she was advised, by a gentleman to whom she had shewn them, to write to Mr. C—; the following is a copy of her letter.

"Sir, The name of Chatterton is, perhaps, yet familiar to your memory. She to whom he was endeared by the tender ties of nature, and who contemplating his many virtues, would remember his errors no more, begs leave to address you with reference to your professions of attachment to the remainder of his family. Several years have now elapsed since you obtained of me his unpublished papers, and communicated them to the world. The disquietude I might have felt at such a transaction, was removed by an apprehension, that while you interested yourself, you would render considerable assistance to me. The popularity of the concern was an adequate ground for my expectations, which were heightened by the respectability of your connections in life. Justice to my situation would long since have compelled me to address you, but have been, till a few days past, unacquainted with your residence. If any thing in my favour be practicable, to which I trust you will not be indisposed, your early attention will greatly oblige, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, Mary Newton.

"*H— C—, Esq. Portman Square, London, June 19th,* 1796.

"As no answer was returned, a second letter was addressed to Mr. C—.

"Reverend Sir, a former letter of mine, addressed to you under the appellation of H— C—, Esq. may probably have reached your hands; the same motive which urged me to engage in that, induces me to trouble you with this, and I again solicit your attention to the remainder of the family of Chatterton. Justice to myself, as I before observed, was the reason of my forming the application, on which I had the satisfactory judgement of some very respectable friends. As the subject of obtaining my brother's papers has of late been particularly investigated here, I trust you will not suffer an occasion for public censure, in a matter where my feelings are considerably interested. I am, reverend Sir, your obedient humble servant,

"*August* 4, 1796. Mary Newton.

"Mr. C—'s answer was as follows.

"Mrs. Newton's letter of August 4, is sent to me here; she is either ill-advised, or she has not told her advisers the money which I gave her, when I had the copies of the letters, and *afterwards*. The sort of *threatening* letter which Mrs. Newton's is, will never succeed with me; but if the clergyman of the parish will do me the favour to write me word, through Mrs. Newton, what Chatterton's relations consist of, and *what characters they bear*, I will *try*, by every thing in my power, to serve them; yet certainly not, if any of them pretend to have the smallest *claim* on me. H— C—.

"*Exmouth, Devon, September* 1, 1796.

"The money Mr. C— alludes to, is the guinea given to Mrs. Chatterton, and the half guinea to her daughter, when he *borrowed the letters for an hour*, and the ten pounds sent after he had published them.

"Mr. C— has been privately addressed upon the subject, without effect; his conduct is now made public, in the hope that general liberality may be excited by general indignation.

"The mother of Chatterton died in poverty; she suffered three years with a cancer, and, till her death, experienced the kindness of the Miss Mores. Mrs. Newton supports herself by teaching children to read; she is now advancing in years, and her sight begins to fail. She is a widow with one daughter. It is hoped that the profits of the proposed publication will render her old age comfortable.

"The edition will comprize whatever Chatterton left. Miscellanies, the pieces attributed to Rowley, and the letters published by Mr. C—; some unpublished poems have been procured, and some Magazine pieces which had escaped the collector of the Miscellanies. Dr. Gregory has promised to adapt the life of this extraordinary young man to the work; it will make two octavo volumes. The price sixteen shillings, the money to be paid on delivery. Mr. Kearsley receives subscriptions. The edition will be under my direction, and every care shall be taken to render it correct and complete.

"*ROBERT SOUTHEY.*

"Bristol, Oct. 1799."

——"Gyf I askaunted oere thys booke,
Schuld fynde thereyn that trouthe ys left withoute."

Chatterton's Letter to Maistre Canynge.

"Botte sometymes soare 'bove trouthe of histrie." *Id.*

It seems clear that the late Mr. Burke, however he might inoculate Bristol, as her recorder, with his *former* principles, prejudicial to the constitution (I only know Mr. S.'s political *principles* from the Pursuits of Literature, ed. 8. p. 352, and from his own Preface to Joan of Arc), that great man communicated not the discriminating powers of his mighty mind. But "thus easily are blasted the reputations

t
ations of the living and of the dead;" as I ſaid, in my *Life of Young*, more than 20 years ago. When I had read to Johnſon as far as theſe words, of which the bookſellers' edition in 1791 makes nonſenſe, he ſtopped me with—"Yes, ſir—and, if you quit Jones's bar" (the great Sir William) "for the church and literature, as Biſhop Lowth adviſes you, it is probable you will be taught the truth of your own reflexion, by literature, long before you are my age."

What appears from this paper by Mr. Southey; i. e. what its *literary* author, in the fervour of compoſition, and in his officiouſneſs to be the Editor of Chatterton, pleaſes to ASSERT; I will ſubmit to collect. Innocence would leſs often fall a prey to villainy, if it boldly met the whole of a nefarious accuſation in its blackeſt colours. I defy the heart even of Mr. S. to heighten what I ſhall tranſcribe from him. But he will allow me to remind him that his *rival* Chapelain, in the 9th book of *Pucelle ou France Delivrée*, choſen by Mr. S. for his epic ſubject, ſpeaks of a devil, according to Mr. S.'s own account, "the moſt miſchievous of all the tribe, whoſe body is made of nothing but ears and eyes." This gentleman ſeems to have lent his friend, Mr. S. in my caſe, all his ears and not one of his eyes. I wonder much Mr. S. did not catch from his friend rather different ideas of republicks and revolutions, ſince the patriot Mr. S. tells us, after Chapelain, that "the great devil was grievouſly troubled, when he learnt, from his agents, the *ſucceſs of France*. Even *in the flames of Hell*, he felt his SOUL SHIVER." Joan of Arc, ed. 2. vol. I. p. 63, 5.

But I muſt keep my word, and *arrange* the great Mr. S.'s abuſe of me (for he writes proſe ſomewhat like bad poetry, and poetry ſomewhat like bad proſe), however it may make MY *ſoul ſhiver*.

I ſhall arrange it under different heads.

1. That I was a *clergyman* (not an atheiſt, nor a follower of *pantiſocracy*), when I robbed Chatterton's family, in the curious way Mr. S. pretends: though Mrs. N. addreſſed her letter 1796, as Mr. S. prints it, H. C. Eſq.

2. That, though I voluntarily gave both the mother and ſiſter money, I made handles of conſolation and *religion*; and impoſed upon them by lies: in order to execute my well-planned robbery of half a dozen letters.

3. That, though I voluntarily wrote to them in a few days, and acknowledged the ſtolen property, I ſtill meant to retain it.

4. That, though, in Auguſt 1778, I performed *every thing*; which Mr. S. *ſeems* to ſtate, from my letter of the preceding month, as *promiſed without ever being performed*; I, ſtill, was ſuch a CLERICAL *robber* as he deſcribes.

5. That I completed the robbery, by printing the half dozen letters, making the whole, or the greater part, of my work, (would not any one ſuppoſe ſo?); though the book, in which theſe letters, *to ſerve Chatterton and his family*, fill a few pages, contained more matter than two common volumes.

6. That the mother wrote to me and upbraided me with *duplicity* (not very intelligible, in any ſenſe; but, *poeticè*, for villainy) to which charge I replied by ſending 10l.

7. That, four months after, without any apparent reaſon for a robber's continuing ſuch a correſpondence, I "*again wrote to juſtify myſelf*" (my italics); where, by ſlipping in the word *again*, an epic poet aſſerts, without ſhowing any ſuch thing, that I *had* juſtified myſelf, before, from a charge, the hinting of which would certainly have prevented my ever ſending the 10l.

8. That, Nov. 1780, I wrote Mrs. N. a 5th letter, which ſays I was

was "about to promote a public ſubſcription for her;" and the author of Botany-Bay Eclogues, by printing *public ſubſcription* in italics, KNOWS, that he meant to accuſe me of *having begun* and RECEIVED the ſubſcription, which I was "ABOUT to promote."

9. Finally, as "they heard no more of the *future ſervices* and the *public ſubſcription*" (Mr. S.'s italics) "the mother of Chatterton died in poverty, after ſuffering three years with a cancer" and Mrs. N.'s "ſight is beginning to fail" while the immaculate, religious, *patriotic*, and PANTISOCRATIC Mr. S. inſtead of writing one word, from September 1796 to October 1799, "what Chatterton's relations conſiſt of," after an interval of almoſt 20 years (as I deſired), *makes my conduct public*, keeping his doing ſo concealed from me; accuſes me of having "ſerved my purpoſe" by the means with which I have been forced to foil my paper; and "*hopes*" (I believe the gentleman) "that general liberality" (towards a work which he and his connexions are going to edite, print, and publiſh) "may be excited by general indignation."

In governments purely *pantiſocratical*, i. e. LEVELLING, ſuch a reaſoner and ſuch a gentleman would be referred to Johnſon's indignant anſwer to Macpherſon, which ſays, that "he carried a ſtick to repel inſult; after which, the law ſhould do for him, what he could not do for himſelf." But I am a clergyman; as Mr. S. remembered, when he held ſuch language and publiſhed it in ſuch a manner. On my return to England, it is poſſible I may ſee whether the law can do for me what it would not become me to do for myſelf. In the mean time, I will diſpoſe of the good ſenſe of Mr. S.'s ſcurrility under theſe nine heads.

1. Mr. S. very well knows his motives for making ſuch a character, as he repreſents me, a *clergyman*, before I actually was one. Our country and all countries are in the ſituation in which we ſee them, becauſe ſuch lurking attacks upon religion and government have not been openly met and repelled. If Mr. S. will ſay he does not underſtand me, or will deny the fact, I can tranſcribe various paſſages from his Epic Poem, that confirm my veracity and his artifice. All I know of him is from ſome of his writings, and from an hiſtorical note about him in the laſt dialogue of the *Purſuits of Literature*, I. 398. But I appeal to thoſe whoſe good opinion I value, whether I might not have run a chance at leaſt of being treated a little better by Mr. Southey, had my principles been republican, or had I been a diſſenter from the religion of my country, or of no religion at all.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Surely, Mr. S. under each of theſe heads, anſwers himſelf. But there are ſtill other anſwers to this unbluſhing accuſer, which are ſo obvious that perhaps ſome of his readers will bluſh, if I ſhould preſent them here to their minds for the firſt time.—It is *more poſſible* that Rowley exiſted, than that an artful man could be FOOL enough to aſſign ſuch a reaſon as Mr. S. mentions, or that both the mother and daughter could be *weak* enough to be ſo robbed.—An hour, and which of courſe an artful man might have extended to two hours, would have been ſufficient to *copy* eight letters; and, then, no further intercourſe would have been neceſſary.—But innocence generally finds its beſt defence, in the folly of its accuſer; though thoſe, who enjoy the accuſation, without conſidering what may next happen to themſelves, ſeldom have wiſdom enough to pick it out. "A fortnight elapſed, the letters had not been returned, and they knew not the name of the perſon to whom they had entruſted them." Could I have been ſure that every reader would mark theſe words, or had they been honoured by Mr. S.'s ſkilful italicks, I ſhould never have taken

taken up my pen. They refute the whole of Mr. S.'s ignorant charge. My robbery was committed: the woman knew not the thief's name; and nothing but honour, which I do not wonder Mr. S. could not diſcover, produced a letter, ſigned by my name, in as ſhort a time as a letter could be well expected: beſides that they, who allowed a nameleſs ſtranger to take away theſe treaſures, on ſo ſilly a pretence (only worthy of Mr. S.'s invention or belief,) for a preſent of a guinea and a half, would willingly have ſold them for leſs than the half guinea.—If Mrs. N.'s memory were ſtronger, ſhe might perhaps recollect that I *was* at liberty to do what I pleaſed even with the *originals*, in return for what I gave her and her mother. Had ten pounds more been demanded for them, or even another guinea, I imagine that I ſhould have refuſed. What I ſay of Mrs. N.'s memory is not unneceſſary, for ſhe certainly has forgotten ſome circumſtances upon which Mr. S.'s *impartiality* would have improved. They *gave* me, along with the letters, two of the boy's drawings, which I ſtill have; and the original of his laſt letter I "retained *with the mother's conſent*," as I printed at the time (Love and Madneſs ed. 1786, p. 211. note). This they never accuſed me of; nor has Mrs. N. ever complained of my *making a book* of her own letter (which fills four pages), as Mr. S. who knows the way of making books, I ſuppoſe, would inſinuate I did of her brother's letters, which take up 19 pages out of 340.—If Mr. S.'s letters be eſtimated at that rate by himſelf, I really think that 11l. 1s. 6d. for copies of eight letters, by a writer ſo every way inferior to Mr. S. as Chatterton, may be called a good deal of money. Unleſs, indeed, Mr. S. value them like his own *Joan of Arc*: which, at twelve ſhillings for two ſmall volumes, is almoſt a penny a line; and, certainly, more than a ſhilling apiece for every thing tolerable in the whole publication, except Chapelain's *Great Devil*. But the fact was, that I wiſhed, and ſaid and wrote ſo to the mother and ſiſter, that Chatterton ſhould be *known* as the glory of that Briſtol, which I hope Mr. S. will not further diſgrace. Let thoſe acquainted with the Rowley controverſy be aſked, whether my book did not effect this before Chatterton became the common cant of the day; before all this Botany-Bay and Joan-of-Arc tenderneſs, this pantiſocratical ſentiment; and let my book, P. S. p. 333, 9, and T. Warton's "Enquiry," 1782. p. 113, (referred to there) be ſeen, for my having chiefly *that motive* in writing the book. If I have never yet had an opportunity of carrying my intentions to ſerve the family, ſo *repeatedly* and OPENLY avowed, into affect, it is not my fault; and I fear the friendſhip of Mr. S. though an Epic Poet, will but ill replace me. My intention about *ſubſcription* was to have publiſhed Chatterton's works, in that way, when I quitted the bar for the church in 1781; but Johnſon decidedly thought it would not ſucceed, and Biſhop Lowth wrote me a letter (which I ſtill have) giving the ſame opinion; though I poſſeſſed MSS. of Chatterton given me by my friend Biſhop Percy, and had ideas about the edition, which I certainly ſhall not communicate to ſuch an editor as Mr. S. *for the ſake of C.'s reputation.*

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

I HOPE the words attributed to a "brave officer" never were uttered by him, even "when racked with the moſt excruciating pain *." To die in battle in defence of one's country is honourable; but if I am wounded, ſo that I can live but a moment, to aſk a fellow ſubject to take away my life, who has no lawful authority over it, is to aſk him to murder me. It is the requeſt aſcribed, truly or otherwiſe, to Saul, (2 Sam. i. 9.) which, if it eſcaped cenſure in the papers of the day, in your undying pages ought to be reprobated.

Yours, &c. R. C.

* See vol. LXIX. p. 991.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

LANTPHEY COURT, in the county of Pembroke, is ſituated about three miles North-eaſt of the town of Pembroke, and was antiently a lordſhip marcher, and one of the ſeats and reſidences of the archbiſhops and biſhops of St. David's. It has adjoining to it a fine deer-park. When it was built is uncertain; but a good part of it was the work of Biſhop Gower, A. D. 1335. In the time of Henry VIII. it was, with the manor, alienated from the ſee, and came to the Crown, who granted it to Walter Devereux, Viſcount Hereford, afterwards Earl of Eſſex; whoſe heirs, ſeveral years ago, ſold it to Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielton, bart. in whoſe family it ſtill remains. Groſe's Antiquities. —This view was drawn in Auguſt, 1799. W. PARSLOW.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

IN vol. LXIX p. 273, you have given the hand-writing of four perſons of conſiderable eminence at the beginning of the 17th century; and, with your leave, I ſhall now point out the original inſtruments from which they were taken.

The right worſhipful Sir *Roger Aſton*, of Cranford, in the county of Middleſex, knt. maſter of the great wardrobe; from an agreement, 4 Jan. 9 Jac. I. with William Cure, eſq. of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in Southwark, maſter maſon of his majeſty's works; who undertook, for 180l. "well and ſufficiently, and workmanlike, to the beſt of his power, art, and cunning, in good and artificial order, to hew, cut, work, carve, make up, and finiſh, of alabaſter, tutch, rance, and white and black marble, one tomb or ſepulchre for the ſaid Sir Roger Aſton and his two wives and four daughters, with the ſeven pictures to be kneeling upon the ſame; and the ſame tomb to be of length, breadth, and faſhion, of a pattern drawn by the ſmall ſort ſubſcribed with the hand of the ſaid Sir Roger Aſton and William Cure, and remaining with the ſaid William Cure, in all points as comely and cunningly, and with as much work, as the ſame pattern doth purport and ſignify, with all manner of arms, ſcutcheons, and ſuperſcriptions, that ſhall be deſired by the ſaid Sir Roger Aſton, his heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators; and the ſaid tomb, ſo to be made and finiſhed as aforeſaid, the ſaid William Cure, his executors or aſſigns, at his and their coſts and charges, as well in carving, as in and by all manner of ſtuff and workmanſhip, ſhall cauſe to be ſet up, placed, fully finiſhed, painted, and guilded, in the pariſh-church of Cranford, at or before April 30, 1613."

John Lord *Digby*, vice-chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold, 22 Oct. 1619, for 4000l. part of 20,000 l. which his majeſty was pleaſed to allow him, for defraying the charge of his ambaſſage, who for his majeſty's ſpecial ſervice and ſpecial appointment was to take an extraordinary ambaſſage into Spain; without priſe or accompt; and over and above the ordinary allowance of 6l. *per* day during his ambaſſage.

W. Saliſbury, Feb. 3, 1625, a receipt from William Cecil, the ſecond earl, for a diamond ring bequeathed to him by Sir *Roger Aſton*.

Tho. Parry, Jan. 31, 1612, a receipt for a bowl of plate, value 10l. given to him as a legacy and token of kindneſs by Sir *Roger Aſton*.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

MARSTON contains about 1050 acres of land, and is bounded by the pariſhes of St. Clement's, Hedington, and Elsfield, on the South, South-eaſt, and North, and by the river Cherwell on the Weſt, and South-weſt. The *town*, as it is called, of Marſton conſiſts of 43 dwelling-houſes; the number of inhabitants are about 250. There is no houſe or habitation

habitation in any other part of the pariſh, except the hut of a ſolitary fiſherman on the bank of the Cherwell, where he reſides for the purpoſe of attending his nets and his wheels.

No perſon above the rank of a yeoman dwells in this pariſh at preſent. The family of *Croke* inhabited the manor-houſe before, during, and after the grand rebellion. Another branch of the family alſo dwelt here. The houſe of the latter is now an ale-houſe, diſtinguiſhed by the ſign of the White Hart, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Joſeph Bicay, an old and reſpectable inhabitant, who carries on the the triple employments of a farmer, a baker, and a publican. The manor-houſe is a heavy ſtone building, erected without much attention to elegance or regularity. It is now inhabited by ſix families of paupers *(ſic tranſit)*. The preſent lord of the manor is Henry Whorwood, eſq. There is a great quantity of excellent bacon cured here, which is diſpoſed of at Oxford.

I cannot find that any of the Crokes now reſide in this county. The family were devoted for ſeveral generations to the ſtudy of the law. There are I believe, three books of Reports, by three different authors of this name and family, collected in three different reigns. Some of your learned correſpondents may be able to furniſh the publick with memoirs of this antient but decayed family. At the end of theſe hints, I ſhall add a ſtory related by Dr. Plot, in his Natural Hiſtory of this county, wherein the learned Serjeant *Unton Croke*, whoſe epitaph I have noticed *, bore a conſpicuous part. The inſcription on his grave ſeems to confeſs his want of popularity.

There are no remains of antiquity in this place except two rude ſtone croſſes, one of which is in the church-yard, the other in the ſtreet, without either carving or inſcription on either, and both mutilated.

The inhabitants of Marſton may be divided into three claſſes, *viz.* farmers, or yeomen, labourers, and paupers. There are but three or four mechanicks in the place; a blackſmith, a carpenter, and a weaver. Luxury has not yet extended to Marſton, near as it is to the Univerſity and a populous city. The farmers are moſt of them perſons poſſeſſed of conſiderable property, yet they live in the moſt frugal and plain manner. The names moſt general here are *Sims*, *Bley*, and *Loder*; and there are ſeveral families bearing each name.

The ſoil is generally a rich dark-coloured argillaceous earth to the depth of three or four feet; under which a bed of gravel is diſcovered of conſiderable thickneſs. The air is damp on account of the low ſituation, and the neighbourhood of the ſlow river Cherwell: yet there are perſons of both ſexes here of very advanced ages. The ague was formerly an almoſt univerſal diſtemper, but for the laſt 14 years it has been hardly known. Its ſucceſſor is the rheumatiſm. There are three females deaf and dumb, of whom two are ſiſters. The poor are numerous and expenſive, notwithſtanding the attention and liberality of Dr. Curtis, and the charity of ſome of the principal inhabitants. The Doctor alſo keeps ſeveral poor children at ſchool at his own expence.

Among the birds of prey I obſerved the *milvus* (ἱκτῖνος) the fork-tailed-kite, or glead; the *milvus regalis*, the long-winged kite (or puttock); and the *accipiter merularius*, the ſparrow-hawk. Theſe find prey among the *columbæ ſylveſtres*, of which I have obſerved great numbers of the two following ſpecies, *viz* the *palumbus torquatus*, the ring-dove, or quieſt, and the *columba cavernalis*, οἰνὰς, the ſtock-dove,

* See vol. LXIX. p. 1097.

dove, or wood-pidgeon. A pair of the latter built in a fir tree within a few yards of the window of my room, and would have bred there had not the neſt been cruelly deſtroyed.

The land is very rich, and yields good crops, and of all kinds of corn and pulſe, eſpecially beans. I cannot, however, compliment the farmers here, on the neatneſs of their huſbandry. A conſiderable number of houſe-lambs are raiſed here; the breed of ſheep are chiefly the Berkſhire kind. The timber-trees are the elm, aſh, abel, ſycamore, and (but very few) oak. The elms grow to a great ſize and height. Here is a great variety of good fruit, for which a market is found at Oxford.

Among rare ſpontaneous plants I diſcovered the *geranium columbinum maximum*, or great-jagged dove's foot crane's bill; the *viola paluſtris rotundifolia*, the round-leaved violet, and the *euphraſia*, or eye-bright.

In the foſſil kingdom the *oſtracites* are found in vaſt numbers among the gravel. It has been often obſerved, that the deep or convex ſhell is only found. They burn into a lime exquiſitely white, which effervesces violently with water. The ſmell and taſte of the lime is very diſagreeable. The *Belemnites*, called by the Germans *alphen-ſchos*, i. e. *fairy arrows*; the Danes call them *ghoſt candles*; here they are called *arrow-head*, *finger-ſtone*, and *thunder-bolt*; theſe are found in the gravel in all their various ſhapes, of which I have numerous ſpecimens.

This pariſh is well watered; for, beſides the Cherwell, there are many ſprings, and a ſmall brook which divides this pariſh and Elsfield pariſh, and runs into the Cherwell at Leſcot. In this brook are *jack*, *perch*, *chubb*, *dace*, *loaches*, *minnows*, and *bullheads*; and it abounds with large and fine *cray-fiſh*. The Cherwell is a conſiderable river, and joins the Iſis at Oxford; there is a fiſhery on it in this pariſh, where great numbers of *pike*, *perch*, chubb, roach, eels and grigs, are taken; both the latter grow to a very large ſize. The griggs are a different ſpecies from the eels, and though they ſhould weigh four or five pounds, they are never called *eels* by the fiſhermen. There is a ſpecies of roach peculiar to this river; it is called a *finſcale*, and which is ſaid to be very delicious meat. Here are alſo the ſmaller fiſh, ſuch as gudgeon, bleak, minnow, &c. and great numbers of *cray-fiſh*, which are ſold at Oxford for three ſhillings the hundred. Angling is permitted, and is a favourite diverſion with the gentlemen of the Univerſity.

There are ſome peculiar expreſſions uſed by the natives of *Marſton*, among which the word *unked* is moſt frequently introduced in converſation. Every thing that is unfortunate, or unlucky, or not as it could be wiſhed, is *unked*. The word may be derived from *uncouth*, and has, in many inſtances, the ſame meaning. When the roads are miry and dirty, it is ſaid to be *hoxey*; and when they are clean and dry, it is *quite path*.

The anecdote from Dr. Plot is as follows:

"In the year 1650, Anne Green, being a ſervant-maid of the Right worſhipful Sir Thomas Read, of *Duns Tew*, in Oxfordſhire, was with child by ſome ſervant or other of the family (as ſhe conſtantly affirmed when ſhe had little reaſon to lie,) and, through over working herſelf in turning of mault, fell in travail about the fourth month of her time: but being a young wench, and not knowing what the matter might be, repairs to the houſe of eaſement, where the *child* (ſcarce above a ſpan long, of what ſex not to be diſtinguiſhed,) fell from her unawares. Now preſently after, there appearing ſigns of ſome ſuch matter, and ſhe before having confeſſed that ſhe had been guilty of *what might occaſion* her being with child, a ſearch inſtantly was made, and the infant found.

"Whereupon, within three days after her delivery, ſhe was conveyed to the caſtle at Oxford, where forthwith (an aſſize being purchaſed on purpoſe) ſhe was arraigned before *Serjeant Umpton Croke* then living

living at *Marſton*, who ſat as judge by a commiſſion of *oyer* and *terminer*, and by him ſentenced to be hanged; which was accordingly executed on the 14th of December, in the ſaid caſtle yard, where ſhe hung about half an hour, being pulled by the legs, and ſtruck on the breaſt (as ſhe herſelf deſired) by divers of her friends; and, after all, had ſeveral ſtrokes given her upon the ſtomach with the but-end of a ſoldier's muſket. Being cut down, ſhe was put into a coffin, and brought away to a houſe to be diſſected; where, when they opened it, notwithſtanding the rope ſtill remained unlooſed, and ſtraight about her neck, they perceived her breaſt to riſe; whereupon one *Maſon*, a taylor, intending only an act of charity, ſet his foot upon her breaſt and belly; and, as ſome ſay, one *Orum*, a ſoldier, ſtruck her again with the but-end of his muſket.

"Notwithſtanding all which, when the learned and ingenious *Sir William Petty* *, then anatomy profeſſor of the Univerſity, *Dr. Wallis*, and *Dr. Clarke*, then Preſident of Magdalen College, and Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity, came to prepare the body for diſſection, they perceived ſome ſmall rattling in her throat; hereupon deſiſting from their former purpoſe, they preſently uſed means for her recovery by opening a vein, laying her in a warm bed, and cauſing another to go into bed to her; alſo uſing divers remedies reſpecting her ſenſeleſſneſs, head, throat, and breaſt, in ſo much, that within 14 hours ſhe began to ſpeak, and the next day talked and prayed very heartily.

"During the time of this her recovering, the officers concerned in her execution would needs have had her away again to have completed it on her: but by the mediation of the worthy Doctors, and ſome other friends with the then governor of the city, Colonel Kelſey, there was a guard ſet upon her to hinder all further diſturbance till he had ſued out her pardon from the powers then in being; thouſands of people in the mean time coming to ſee her, and magnifying the juſt providence of God in thus aſcerting her innocency of murther.

"After ſome time, Dr. Petty hearing ſhe had diſcourſed with thoſe about her, and ſuſpecting that the women might ſuggeſt unto her to relate ſomething of ſtrange viſions and apparitions ſhe had ſeen during the time ſhe ſeemed to be dead (which they already had begun to do, telling about that ſhe ſaid, ſhe had been in a fine green meadow, having a river running round it, and that all things there glittered like ſilver and gold) he cauſed all to depart the room but the gentlemen of the faculty who were to have been at the diſſection, and aſked her concerning her ſenſe and apprehenſions during the time ſhe was hanged.

"To which ſhe anſwered at firſt ſomewhat impertinently, taking as if ſhe had been then to ſuffer. And when they ſpake unto her concerning her miraculous deliverance, ſhe anſwered that ſhe hoped God would give her patience, and the like: afterwards, when ſhe was better recovered, ſhe affirmed, that ſhe neither remembered how the fetters were knocked off; how ſhe went out of the priſon; when ſhe was turned off the ladder; whether any pſalm was ſung or not; nor was ſhe ſenſible of any pains that ſhe could remember: what is moſt obſervable is; that ſhe came to herſelf as if ſhe had awakened out of a ſleep, not recovering the uſe of her ſpeech by ſlow degrees, but in a manner altogether, beginning to ſpeak juſt where ſhe left off on the gallows.

"Being thus at length perfectly recovered, after thanks given to God and the perſons inſtrumental in it, ſhe retired into the country to her friends at Steeple Barton, where ſhe was afterwards married and lived in good repute amongſt her neighbours, having three children afterwards, and not dying as I am informed till the year 1659." Plot's Nat. Hiſt. Oxfordſh p. 197.

I hope this very imperfect topographical attempt will be followed by parochial deſcriptions worthy the attention of your readers, from the pens of your learned correſpondents in every part of the kingdom.

Yours, &c. J. S—M—NDS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 30.

THE following is a tranſlation of the cuſtoms of Worceſter and Shrewſbury, as given in Domeſday, and which was deſired by Vigornienſis, vol. LXII. p. 508. S. H.

Domeſday, vol. I. p. 172.—In the city of Worceſter, King Edward had this cuſtom; when money was coined, every moneyer (or coiner) gave 20 ſhillings at London for receiving the dies. When the county was taxed, the city was diſcharged for 15 hides. The king had 10 pounds from the ſame city, and Earl Edwin 8 pounds. The king had no other cuſtom there be-

* Sir William Petty was the ſon of a clothier at Rumſey, Hants; his ſon was made Lord Shelbourne; and his lineal deſcendant is now Marquis of Landſdown.

ſides

ides the tax of houſes as belonged o each.

In this county, if any one ſhall knowingly break the peace which he king ſhall give with his own hand, he ſhall be adjudged an outlaw: but if any one ſhall knowingly break the peace of the king which the ſheriff gives, he ſhall forfeit 100 ſhillings. Whoever ſhall make an aſſault in the highway, ſhall forfeit 100 ſhillings; whoever ſhall fly for murder, 100 ſhillings*. Whoever commits a rape, no other amends is to be made but that juſtice be done on his body. Theſe forfeitures the king has in this county except the land of St. Peter of Weſtminſter, to whom King Edward gave whatever he had there, as the county ſays.

When the king marches againſt the enemy, if any one called by his command ſhall remain behind, if he is ſo free a man that he has ſoc and ſac, and can go with his land where he will, he is in the king's mercy for all his land. But the freeman of any other lord, if he ſhall not go againſt the enemy, and his lord ſhall hire another man for him, ſhall forfeit 40 ſhillings to his lord who was called; but if no one at all ſhall go for him, he ſhall give to his lord 40 ſhillings, and his lord ſhall forfeit ſo many ſhillings to the king.

Domeſday, vol. I. p. 252.—In the city of Shrewſbury, in the time of King Edward, were 252 houſes, and as many burgeſſes in thoſe houſes, paying by the year 7l. 16s. 8d. rent. There King Edward had theſe cuſtoms:

If any one knowingly broke the peace of the king, given under his own hand, he ſhould be outlawed; but whoever broke the peace of the king given by the ſheriff, forfeited 100 ſhillings; and he gave as much who aſſaulted a perſon in the highway, or fled for murder†. Theſe three forfeitures King Edward had in demeſne, over and above his rents.

When the king lay in this city, 12 men of the beſt citizens ſerved him as watchmen; and, when he hunted there, the better ſort of burgeſſes, having horſes, guarded him in like manner with arms. But the ſheriff ſent 36 footmen to the ſtand for ſhooting deer when the king was there; but to the park of Marſtelie he found 36 men by cuſtom eight days.

When the ſheriff would go into Wales, he who was ſummoned by him, and did not go, forfeited 40 ſhillings.

A woman taking a huſband in any manner‡, if ſhe was a widow, gave the king 20 ſhillings; if a damſel, 10 ſhillings, in whatever manner§ ſhe ſhould take a huſband.

If the houſe of a burgeſs was burnt by any accident or event, or by negligence, he gave the king 40 ſhillings for a forfeiture, and 2 ſhillings to each of his two next neighbours as a relief.

When a burgeſs who was in the king's demeſne died, the king had 10 ſhillings.

If any burgeſs broke the time fixed by the ſheriff, he forfeited 10 ſhillings. He who ſpilt blood forfeited 40 ſhillings.

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* *Foreſtellu' qui fecerit c ſolid. em'd'. Heinfara' qui fecerit c. ſolid'.* Dr. Naſh, in his Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 7, App. interprets this to be, that foreſtallers were fined 100 ſhillings; adding, that *foreſtellum* was an obſolete word even in Edward the Confeſſor's time; for, in a charter of his, confirming one from King Edgar, it occurs among other words then conſidered as obſolete, and is by the Confeſſor explained, *Quite de autre veye diſtirb'*. i. e. *viæ obſtructio, itineris interceptio.* This latter explanation is very different from the former, according to the common uſe of the word Foreſtaller, and is what Kelham adheres to in his very uſeful illuſtration of Domeſday. Kelham interprets *heinfare* to be, "forfeiture for flight for murder," "a departure of the tenant from his lord," as ſaid by Dufreſne and Manſhew; or, "recompence to the lord for having killed his ſervant," as ſaid by Dr. Naſh.

† Qui foreſtel' vel heinfare faciebat. ‡ Quocunque modo.

§ Quolibet modo.

When

When the king went from the city, the ſheriff *lenteurde** ſent him 24 horſes, and the king took them to the firſt manſion-houſe in Staffordſhire.

The king had there three moneyers, who, after they had bought dies for the money, as other moneyers of the country, gave each of them 20 ſhillings on the 15th day; and this they did when money was coined.

The city paid in the whole, by the year, 30 pounds. The king had two parts, and the ſheriff the third.

In the preceding year, under this deſcription 40 pounds were paid to Earl Roger.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 12.

THE characters of kings and ſtateſmen, lawyers and divines, eminent in their profeſſions, will live and be admired as long as Hiſtory ſhall exiſt. But none are remembered with more gratitude by poſterity, than thoſe of men whoſe minds have been enlarged by philoſophy and languages; who were patrons of genius, and the earneſt promoters of truth.

To a cultivated mind nothing is ſo dear as the memory of high-minded, humane, and wiſe men, who brought up merit from the cottage to do honour to the age in which they lived, and to ſhine even in future and more refined ages in their productions.

Of ſuch a character was Sir Philip Sidney. Endued with a ſuperior genius, he added by his own powers, and encouraged others to add, ſome work which would either improve the ſtyle or the language of the age. It was this Mæcenas who cheriſhed the Fairy Queen while it was yet but in infancy, and would have lain unknown, had not he aſſiſted and introduced its author to the world.

His father was Sir Henry Sidney, a man of excellent natural abilities, generous heart, and elegant addreſs; and was, by his knowledge in the buſineſs of the State, entruſted with the moſt important affairs.

He married the lady Mary, eldeſt daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Nor is ſhe ſo much diſtinguiſhed by the nobleneſs of her family as for being the mother of this great man; who was born at Penſhurſt, in the county of Kent, on the 29th of November, 1554; and received the name of Philip (as his Biographers have aſſerted) from the king of Spain, who had lately been married to Queen Mary.

He was ſent at an early age to Chriſtchurch, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Thomas Thornton, where he remained till he was 17.

In June, 1572, he ſet out upon his travels, and was in Paris at the time of the Maſſacre, and fled, with other Engliſhmen, to the houſe of the Engliſh ambaſſador. Having left Paris, he purſued his journey through Lorrain, by Straſburgh and Heidleburgh, to Frankfort; was conſtituted agent to the Duke of Saxony, and an Engliſh miniſter. Here he became acquainted with the famous Hubert Languet, whom he met alſo the Spring following at Vienna, and ſtayed with him till the September.

Having explored Hungary and Italy, he returned through Germany, by Frankfort, Heidleburgh, and Antwerp; ſet out for England, and arrived about May, 1575.

In the next year he was ſent by the queen to Rodolph the Emperor, and to other princes of Germany, to condole the death of Maximilian; and on his return, the following year, was introduced to the great Don John de Auſtria, viceroy for the king of Spain in the Low Countries, and to William Prince of Orange; and was by the former highly honoured and eſteemed.

In the year 1579, he ſhewed his averſion to the treaty of marriage between the Queen and the Duke of

* Qu. the meaning of this word.

f Anjou, which he expreſſed in n addreſs to her Majeſty, and was ne occaſion of a quarrel between im and Edward Vere, Earl of Oxord. On account of which, it is aid, he retired from the Court. t was in this retirement he wrote he Arcadia.

In the year 1581, the treaty of narriage was renewed; and Sir Philip Sidney and Fulke Grevil were engaged in the tournament erformed for the entertainment of he French ambaſſador. At the eparture of the Duke of Anjou, e accompanied him to Antwerp; nd, two years after, received the onour of knighthood.

He had engaged in an expedition to America with Sir Francis Drake, but was prevented by the Queen, and made governor of Flushing and general of the horſe.

In 1586, he ſurprized Axil; and t the enterprize of Gravelin, by is bravery and judgement, preerved the lives and honour of the Engliſh army.

In ſo high a pitch of greatneſs had he arrived at this period, that he was engaged in an election for he crown of Poland; but the Queen refuſed to aſſiſt him in his dvancement, as it would remove he moſt ſhining character from her court.

Every mind, that delights in the works of wiſe and good men, muſt regret that this pattern of greatneſs was cut off at an early period, n the height of honour, and in the admiration of his country. He was ſhot in the thigh in an engagement with the Spaniards before Zutphen, on the 22d of September, 1586.

His body was brought to England, and interred with great magnificence in St. Paul's cathedral. The laſt words of this great man, at the parting with his brother, breathe a ſtrain of that admirably pious ſentiment which marked the greatneſs of his love:

"Love my memory, cheriſh my friends; their faith to me may aſſure you they are honeſt; but, above all, govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator; in me beholding the end of this world and all its vanities."

He was a ſtateſman and a ſoldier; and, to the moſt elegant manners and refined underſtanding, we may add a brave and generous heart.

But I muſt not loſe ſight of the intention of this letter, which was to beg the favour of ſome of your correſpondents to give an account, (and, if poſſible, an engraving) of Penſhurſt, the antient ſeat of this noble character and his family, in your Magazine; for we love to contemplate the houſes or places where Virtue and Learning have reſided. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Aſhton-under-line, Nov. 7.*

IT occurred to me the other day, as I was ſcanning Virgil, that the meaning of the poet, in the 65th line of the third Eclogue, is often miſapprehended by ſcholars, by commentators, and by tranſlators. The paſſage which I wiſh to illuſtrate is, *et ſe cupit ante videri*, the laſt member of this diſtich:

"Malo me Galatea petit laſciva puella:
Et fugit ad ſalices, et ſe cupit ante videri."

"My Phillis me with pelted apples plies;
Then tripping to the wood the wanton hies,
And wiſhes to be ſeen before ſhe flies."

DRYDEN.

The famous commentator, Ruæus, in his explanation of this paſſage, miſtakes, I think, the ſenſe of his author. Nor has the tranſlator Dryden, nor Davidſon, been more fortunate. Theſe are the authorities which I have conſulted. My ſcanty library does not ſupply me with another edition or traſlation of Virgil. But I ſhall be happy to find an editor, or tranſlator, or ſcholar, who coincides with me in this very juſt, or, perhaps, very fanciful, critique which is now hazarded. Every one knows, I am ſure, that this act of Galatea (*laſciva puella*, an amorous girl) was a ſtimulus, an invitation, to Damætas to purſue her, to arreſt her in a

place where love might be gratified. She throws an apple at Damætas, who was intent upon buſineſs, or vacant; and immediately before the the fall of it flies towards the willow-trees. The ſtroke of the apple excites him, he looks about, and finds her glancing, *and wiſhing in her heart to be ſeen before ſhe enters the covert (et ſe cupit ante videri)*.

This I apprehend to be the real meaning of the paſſage. We cannot imagine that the Poet of Nature, who is allowed to be very accurate in his Eclogues, would, after painting the caſt of the apple, and the flight of the girl, revert at the cloſe of his deſcription, and tell us, in a kind of poſtſcript, that the girl had, before ſhe commenced her flight, an ardent deſire to be deſcried by Damætas.

I can honeſtly affirm that, at the time I hit upon this meaning, I neither intended to improve myſelf nor to inform others, in any part of polite literature. The ſtudy of a Claſſic in the original is now accounted by ſome a moſt prepoſterous employ. The firſt reformers in letters and politicks have aſſerted, that the ſpirit of the antients is faithfully preſerved in tranſlation. To peſter ourſelves, therefore, with acquiring or cultivating languages which will never be uſeful, never ornamental, is, in my humble opinion, a moſt prodigal waſte of our time, and will certainly ſubject us to the heartieſt contempt and keeneſt deriſion of the wiſer part of mankind.

The improvements of this age are many indeed; and we can, from a few ſpecimens which have been lately ſubmitted to us, aſſure the publick, that, very early in the next century, the nobility and others of this kingdom will be invited to purchaſe *a new-invented ſet of charts and atlaſſes*, calculated to ſuperſede the great labour and expence of all travel. Theſe, we are told, will furniſh them in one day, in their own parlours, with a far greater ſtock of knowledge than can be acquired by travellers or circumnavigators in the tour of Europe, or in the compaſs of the globe.

Spectatum admiſſi riſum teneatis, amici?

Yours, &c. B. D.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 4.

IN the 3d Æneid we have only a portion of the 340th line from Virgil, *viz.*

"Quem tibi jam Trojâ"—

I would add, *aſſimilem jam matre notabam*; or, rather, *ore parem jam matre notabam*.

Your claſſical readers may poſſibly give opinions on this propoſal. It ſeems to me to give the natural lead to *amiſſæ parentis* in the line following; and the concluſion, from the compliment contained in the likeneſs of ſon to father, muſt have been highly gratifying to Roman ears, eagerly engaged in the adventures of their great progenitors. W. P.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 5.

DR. Smollett, in his Travels through France and Italy, ſpeaking of Nice, ſays, that ſometimes the fiſhermen there find, under water, pieces of land-cement, of a triangular form, that weigh from 12 to 15 pounds. The cement is hard as marble; and yet in the heart of theſe maſſes is found a *kind of muſcle*, called a *date*, from its reſemblance to that fruit, alive and juicy. Upon breaking one of theſe maſſes with a hammer, about 12 muſcles are generally found; for the production and ſubſiſtence of which, it is extremely difficult to account. Permit me to aſk ſome of your ingenious correſpondents, whether the Doctor was right in deeming the fiſh a muſcle? If ſo, of what ſpecies of muſcle it is conſidered by Naturaliſts? J. G. C.

OCKHAM IN SURREY.

THE village of Ockham ſtands between Horſley and Ripley, about 7 miles from the town of Guildford; and this place is remarkable for the birth of William Ockam,

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Hic iacet dns Walterus Frilende quondā rector istius ecclie & factor huj⁹ Capelle cujus aīe ꝓpicietur deus

S. E. View of OCKHAM Church, Surrey;
drawn 1783; review'd 1798.

Ockham, a famous ſchoolman. The church (*Pl. II. fig.* 1), which is dedicated to All Saints, conſiſts of two ailes, and has a tower with five bells at the Weſt end. It is a rectory in the deanry of Stoke; the patron, the Right Hon. Lord King, who has a handſome ſeat near the church. This view was drawn in 1753; from which there is no material alteration except of the tree ſaid to be planted in Queen Elizabeth's reign, blown down a few years ſince. The preſent incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Godſchall*, was inducted in 1797.

On the North ſide of the church is a handſome monument of the Lord Chancellor King and his lady (*fig.* 2). On the urn is written,

DEPOSITUM
PETRI DOMINI KING,
BARONIS DE OCKHAM.

And at the bottom this inſcription:

"He was born in the city of Exeter of worthy and ſubſtantial parents,
but with a genius greatly ſuperior to his birth.
By his induſtry, prudence, learning, and virtue,
he raiſed himſelf to the higheſt character and reputation,
and to the higheſt poſts and dignities.
He applied himſelf to his ſtudies in the Middle Temple;
and, to an exact and compleat knowledge in all parts and hiſtory of the law,
added the moſt extenſive learning, theological and civil.
He was choſen a member of the Houſe of Commons in the year 1699;
recorder of the city of London in the year 1708;
made chief-juſtice of the Common Pleas in 1714, on the acceſſion of King George I.;
created Lord King, Baron of Ockham,
and raiſed to the poſt and dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain, 1725;
under the laborious fatigues of which weighty place
ſinking into a paralytic diſeaſe, he reſigned it November 19, 1733;
and died July 23d, 1734, aged 65.
A friend to true religion and liberty.
He married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton, in Glamorganſhire, Eſquire, with whom he lived to the day of his death in perfect love and happineſs; and left iſſue by her four ſons, John, now Lord King, Peter, William, and Thomas; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne."

Mr. Walpole, in his Noble Authors, vol. II. p. 136, gives the following account of his lordſhip:

"Lord Chancellor King was related to Mr. Locke, who, on ſeeing his treatiſe in defence of the rights of the Church, perſuaded him to apply himſelf to the law; to the higheſt dignity of which he roſe. We have, of his writing: 'Enquiry into the Conſtitution, Diſcipline, Unity, and Worſhip, of the Primitive Church,' 1691. 'Hiſtory of the Apoſtles' Creed, with critical Obſervations on its ſeveral Articles.' 'The Speech of Sir Peter King, Knight, Recorder of the City of London, at St. Margaret's Hill, to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, upon his Royal Entry, Sept. 20, 1714."

Near the monument of Sir Peter King and his lady is the braſs plate of Walter Frilende, prieſt (*fig.* 3); and in the chancel are ſome remains of ſtalls.

In the church-yard of Ockham, near the porch, is a ſquare graveſtone, to the memory of a carpenter of the name of Spong, with this inſcription by the Chancellor:

"Who many a ſturdy oak had laid along,
Fell'd by Death's ſurer hatchet, here lies
SPONG.
Poſts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,
And liv'd by railing, tho' he was no wit.
Old ſaws he had, altho' no Antiquarian;
And ſtyles corrected, yet was no grammarian.
Long liv'd he Ockham's premier architect;
And laſting as his fame a tomb t' erect
In vain we ſeek an artiſt ſuch as he,
Whoſe pales and gates were for eternity.
So here he reſts from all life's toils and follies. [labourer Hollis† !"
O ſpare awhile, kind Heav'n, his fellow-

The manor of Ockham was in the poſſeſſion of Ralph de Stafford, 1371. In 1527, the eſtate, with the advowſon of the church, was granted, by King Henry VIII. with the knights fees thereunto be-

* Younger ſon of a uſeful and very reſpectable magiſtrate at Albury, in the neighbourhood. † Hollis was a bricklayer to the family.

longing, to John Bourchier, Lord Berners. Afterwards the eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of the antient family of the Weſtons. See the Regiſter belonging to the pariſh-church of Weſt Clandon.

"Henry, ſon of Sir Henry Weſton, and Dorothy, baptized Oct. 13, 1561.

"Richard, ſon of ditto and ditto, baptized Sept. 17, 1564.

"Richard Weſton, eſq. and Jane Deſlar, gentlewoman, married May 27, 1583."

The ſiſter of Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Weſt Horſley, who died two or three years ſince, and was a Weſton, ſuppoſed to be about 111 years of age, was born at Ockham, at the time the family lived there.

This eſtate was bought by Sir Peter King (the chancellor); in which he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, John, who died without iſſue. Peter, the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded him, who died a batchelor. William ſucceeded him, and died alſo without iſſue. The youngeſt ſon, Thomas, enjoyed the title and eſtate: and left iſſue, Peter, Thomas, Anne, and Wilhelmina. Peter, the late lord, whoſe death and character you have in vol. LXIII. p. 1061, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Peter, who now enjoys the title and eſtate. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 28.

AN Artiſt and Antiquary, vol. LXIX. p. 113, b. juſtly ridicules the little attention that is paid to antient *coſtume* on the Engliſh ſtage. Yet, poſſibly, though it is their province "to catch the manners *living* as they riſe," our managers behind the ſcenes, hackneyed in trick and ſtage-effect, might anſwer with ſome appearance of truth, that a too faithful copy of the obſolete manners of the *dead*, on every occaſion, would frequently tend to create diſguſt or ridicule, inſtead of applauſe, amongſt the "*profanum vulgus*, the great vulgar and the ſmall." In the gaping crowd of pit, box, and gallery, how comparatively few (they may juſtly retort) are artiſts of *virtú*, or learned Antiquaries! Indeed, the moſt conſtant attendants at the theatre, conſequently the managers' beſt *friends*, can hardly be ſuppoſed to know, or care, whether Hamlet's "inky cloak" could really be faſhioned like Mr. Garrick's full-dreſs coat of black velvet; or, as his Father, when he "combatted the ambitious Norway," muſt have been harneſſed in *ſcale* or in *chain* mail, whether the ghoſt of the Royal Dane, in arms, could be ſuppoſed to ſtalk away from the platform in vambrace and gorget of *plate*-armour: but, ſurely, the apparition itſelf ſufficiently aſtounded Denmark; no need to exhibit the late living warrior frowning under ſuch a formidable ſuit of buckram as no warrior then living had ſeen before. The armed ghoſt of a king, I ween, if he is to be recognized, ſhould be "ſemblably furniſhed like the king himſelf." We repair to the theatre for rational information as well as vacant pleaſure; and it ought not to be the managers' fault if we return confirmed in ignorance. The ſpectators in general, but more eſpecially thoſe who are themſelves unable to judge of the propriety of all parts of the ſpectacle, are ſuppoſed to rely on the taſte and judgement of another, who, by receiving their money, ſeems tacitly to undertake the office of pleaſing inſtructor; therefore, if he wilfully miſrepreſents and confounds the antient cuſtoms, manners, and dreſs, of our forefathers, I apprehend he neglects his duty, and breaks his engagement; for, he certainly leads into error, and deceives them. I am ſufficiently aware of the impoſſibility of attending to *all minutiæ*, and that very great allowance muſt neceſſarily be made. Perhaps, indeed, it would be no eaſy matter to draw the line exactly; but every well-informed perſon will readily allow that, by conſulting the beſt works of our own and foreign Antiquaries, &c. which the manager of a London theatre

theatre ought to have at his fingers' ends, numberless palpable violations of the *costume* might be avoided; and of course, in this instance at least, the credit of our stage would be rescued from much disgrace.

Your correspondent's belief, that "in antient times *beards* were worn *universally*," will be staggered, probably, when he recollects that the Normans in general, at and after the Conquest, actually shaved their beards.

Gunpowder was known in *feudal* times, for some pieces of artillery are said to have been used by Edward the third, at the battle of Crecy; though I do not mean to assert that it was then used for blowing up castles; even the Spanish miners at Alicant might have been puzzled how to blow up this castle of the lake; but if the proprietor, or manager, happens to have any acquaintance, or *friends*, amongst the French or *Irish miners*, perhaps he may sometimes condescend to *con o'er* their useful lessons, and be able to handle their *tools*; or, for aught we know, may keep in his pay, for the purpose of burrowing under his lake, some of those sub-aqueous engineers that are about to undermine the Thames itself, from Kent to the Essex shore. The Antiquary informs us, that "the idea of feudal times *naturally* conveyed his imagination to a *very* remote period of *our* history, either *previous to, or about*, the time of the Conquest:" but, Mr. Urban, even though feudal law might not be *totally* unknown amongst the Anglo-Saxons, *before* the Conquest, yet I apprehend feudal institutions and times strictly feudal are generally understood to have commenced immediately *at* the Conquest, when the milder, but more unsettled, Saxon laws were overwhelmed by the feudal system of the Normans, in all its rigour.

A system justly to be abhorred by Britons of the eighteenth century; but which, by the bye, though enforced by the sword, was also welcomed by the religion, the learning, the prejudice, and the manners, of feudal times; and, though it is *evident* that every thing subject to the power of man is consequently subject to abuse, yet I verily believe their own form of government, as swayed by some of the Plantagenets, was better adapted to the situation, habits, and opinions of our rough forefathers, during several centuries after the Conquest, than the most specious new-fangled system which the wisest of modern *illuminated* philo*sophists* could devise. And, farther, I am inclined to believe that this our favoured isle was blessed with its present happy constitution quite as soon as the restless inhabitants were prepared to enjoy, and I fear full as soon as they have been found to deserve it.

Again, your correspondent will allow that the Barons' wars in the reigns of King John and Henry III. and the dreadful feuds of the two Roses (though not "about," but long after the Conquest) were deeply tinged with feudal blood; yet, I am doubtful if the fascinating wildness of romantic chivalry can be traced much lower down the page of English history. To me, therefore, there seems to be some shew of reason for limiting *our* "feudal times" to those middle ages between the decisive battles of Hastings and Bosworth; between the year 1066, when foreign feudal chiefs subdued and shared the land, and the year 1485, when the sword had almost extirpated the race of Anglo-Norman barons, and when baronial feuds were nearly extinguished by the downfall of the last Plantagenet, the bloody but valiant Richard; whose desperate valour, at Bosworth, has often reminded me of Sallust's animated description of the death of Catiline. "Catilina vero, longè a suis, inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululùm etiam spirans, ferociamque animi quam habuerat vivus

vivus in vultu retinens." The cautious wiſdom of his rival formed a prelude to more peaceful times; warily avoiding even the mimicry of war, Henry the Seventh ſhrunk from the expenſive buſtle of cavalcades, and damped effectually the ardour of the tilt-yard; the days of romance were already paſt, and the haughty creſt of feudal chivalry was fallen—it is to be hoped to riſe no more—for vain would be any attempt to recognize the heroic ſpirit of Crecy and Poictiers amidſt the gorgious pageants of our eighth Henry, or in the affected gallantry of Elizabeth. FITZ-JOHN.

Mr. URBAN, *Eaſt-Retford, Feb.* 7.

IF you ſhall think the following epitaph, &c. worthy of inſertion, they are much at your ſervice; confident that, if any benefit can ariſe from the erection of monuments, you, as well as many others, will join with me in regretting the ſhameful ruin and decay which ſome, even of the firſt ſculpture, have been allowed to fall into. Such is the caſe with that from which the following epitaph was taken. It ſtands on the North ſide of the chancel, in the vicarage church of Walkeringham, in the county of Nottingham; and, from what remains ſtanding, as well as from the broken fragments now fallen to the ground, there remain marks of uncommon execution, and well worthy of being preſerved. It would ſeem neceſſary that ſuch perſons, who can ſo well afford to raiſe monuments of ſo conſiderable value, ſhould leave a legacy, whereby to defray all expences incurred by their being ſupported when in a ſtate of ruin; as in this, as well as many other villages, no veſtiges of the family at preſent remain; and few perſons wiſh to be at any expence in matters that ſo little concern them.

"M. S.
FRANCISCI WILLIAMSONI,
e generoſa Williamſonorum proſopiâ oriund.
Roberti Williamſoni, hujuſce comit.
filii, natu quarti.
My life to looſe, my ſoule to ſave,
My goods to ſpend, I tooke, I gave:
In what remains, all you that paſs
And make my monument your glaſs;
Miſtake not, youth, nor ladyes faire,
A glaſs, but not to curle youre hayre;
No flatterer, but true and juſt,
It meaſures out your time in duſt.
All men do erre, and judg amiſs,
Till they have view'd themſelves in this,
Which to thee, reader, ſhews thus much,
Some few houres paſt, and thou art ſuch;
Then thoughts and cares for long life ſave,
And be undreſſing for the grave."

On a ſeparate piece of blue marble was found "Ed. Marſhall, ſculptor, 1639."

Monument, in the general acceptation of the word, is meant to ſignify any thing by which the memory of the deceaſed may be perpetuated; and hence, partly on account of the ſacred ſituation in which dead bodies are interred, it is always cuſtomary (in our days at leaſt) to mark out ſuch ſituation as the moſt proper for erecting monuments, by which we may keep in remembrance the paſt life and actions of our deareſt friends. Two conſiderable advantages ſeem peculiarly to ariſe, from the cuſtom of erecting theſe tokens of remembrance. Firſt, by exhibiting to us a faithful picture of the virtues and religious principles as practiſed by the deceaſed during his ſtay here, on earth; and, ſecondly, by conſtantly reminding us of a future ſtate, and thereby ſtimulating us to acts of piety, virtue, and religion. Though painted, or engraved on ſtone, on them may be delineated the virtuous actions, the diſtinguiſhed character, the noble ſentiments, the refinements of Chriſtianity, which ſhone ſo conſpicuous in the conduct of the deceaſed, during his paſt travels through this life. This, upon mature deliberation, muſt produce conſiderable effects upon the minds of mankind in general, and of his relatives in particular, tending to produce an emulation, if not to excel, at leaſt to equal the virtuous actions of their brother here departed. Whether he died, in the field of battle,

in

in defence of his religion and king; whether by a ſlow or lingering illneſs, he was miſſed in the bloom of life; whether aſſaſſinated by the hands of a murderer, or ſuddenly taken off by the ravages of a plague; whether accidentally deſtroyed by the hands of misfortune, or unhappily cut away by daſtardly ſuicide; it is to us of no matter, when conſidered as a leſſon of morality; we are equally inſtructed by the example before us, if diſhonourably dead, to avoid the paths in which he trod, but, if in honour, carefully to follow the track which he purſued, in hopes with him to meet with a ſufficient recompence, for our beſt endeavours. Silent and mature deliberation, frequent and ſincere contemplation amongſt the dead, muſt have an influence of great weight, even with the moſt hard-hearted; but how much more with thoſe, whoſe feelings are of a more delicate texture! with them it muſt often operate with too forcible an effect; and inſtances have but too often been apparent, where the mind, unable to bear ſo ſtrong an impulſe, has ſunk into a religious melancholy, and terminated in fatal madneſs. The effects of ſolitude, on the mind of man, too often, alas! cauſe the ſubject of its influence to ſink into profound deſpair; nothing then, when rendered callous from habit, can have ſufficient force to eradicate the evil; all appears gloomy and obſcure. To the pleaſures of this world, the moſt innocent, he is totally diſregardful, conſtantly reflecting upon his favourite ſtudy, till reaſon, unfortunately, he cannot claim as *his own*. It is to thoſe, therefore, of ſome callous hearts, whoſe actions ſeem rivetted to their inclinations, whoſe minds, while young and pliable, have, through neglect of parents, been too much biaſſed by fruitleſs indulgences, that this kind of ſtudy muſt prove moſt beneficial. Education which has been neglected, inſtruction which they have refuſed, religion which they have never known, render them much leſs liable to be affected by thoſe unfortunate maladies, which ſo often fall to the lot of the more thinking part of mankind. But the firſt and perhaps the greateſt advantage, ariſing from the erection of monuments, is, that it keeps us always mindful of a future judgement, teaching us, in the moſt unequivocal manner, the great and important truth in the leſſon of life, *memento mori*. What man can enter the vaults of death, without caſting a reflection on the undoubted certainty of a future life? He ſees daily one friend drop off after another; and even though his mind, in a few hours afterwards, occupied in contemplating ſomething of a more agreeable nature, and though through this ſudden and pleaſing change he may have forgot for a moment the loſs of his departed friend; yet the ſlighteſt reflection muſt again call to mind, with double force, the loſs he has ſuſtained in ſo untimely a death. If the cares and afflictions of this life were conſtantly to be preying upon our minds, life would not then be worth poſſeſſing; hence we clearly ſee the wiſe providence of our Creator, who has fixed man in different ſituations of life, by which to maintain himſelf and family through his own exertions, his mind conſequently being diverted from thoſe diſtreſſing reflections, which otherwiſe could not have been obviated. How often do we ſee the temporary ſuſpenſion of grief, which a man feels for the loſs of a dear relation, even after the lapſe of many years, ſuddenly rouſed into great affliction on his firſt viſit to the monument, which he himſelf had erected to his memory. By a little thought, he can paint to himſelf the image of his friend, converſing in his old facetious manner; telling over the tales, which ſo often had afforded entertainment to his numerous friends, and ſeeming even now to enjoy the pleaſure of his converſation; but, while thus muſing

fing in a manner grateful to himſelf, he ſtartles on a ſudden, to think that he ſhould thus be deceived, not recollecting, that his friend, for many years paſt, has been no more, and that all his converſation has been ſpent in air. Such a ſtrong impreſſion, again renewed by this ſecond viſit to the monument of his departed friend, is often of no ſhort duration; he begins to think and reflect on the viſionary pleaſures of this world; that man, however ſtout, and enjoying all the comforts of life, muſt again return to duſt from which he ſprang; that life "is but a ſhadow, a mere player, that frets and ſtruts his hour upon the ſtage, and then is heard no more." He now begins to experience, what before perhaps amounted to mere conjecture, and, however much againſt his will, muſt acknowledge, that, ſevere as the conflict often is, and muſt be, Death will come off triumphant.

If it be granted then, that ſuch great and ineſtimable benefits may ariſe from the erection of monuments, ſacred to the memory of our friends and relatives, how neceſſary it would ſeem, that the utmoſt care ought to be taken towards their preſervation and ſupport; nothing perhaps, excepting the corpſe itſelf, being more able to delineate to us the picture of Death. T. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

IN your laſt, p. 18, is a letter, containing a ſevere reprobation of the inſtitution of a Cow-pox hoſpital under the patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and the conduct of medical practitioners, among whom are ſome of the moſt eminent of this country, who, it ſeems, have nevertheleſs not ſufficient ſenſe to know their own intereſt, by committing their credit in the proſecution of a falſe and dangerous theory.

All this reprobation is, it ſeems, grounded upon the preſumption (it is preſumption only), that it is not yet aſcertained that Cow-pox is not a permanent preventative of the variolous contagion *; and that, therefore, thoſe who truſt to it are liable to become in future doleful victims of experiment. To this we ſhall make no other reply than a plain query, to which we beg a categorical anſwer, Whence is it that perſons, who have had the Cow-pox 20, and even 30 years ago, are now inſuſceptible of ſmall-pox? We will produce ſuch perſons; will A. S. communicate the variolous diſeaſe to them?

But A. S. has produced ſome formidable paſſages from the Review in the Britiſh Critic of Dr. Woodville's Reports, and Dr. Beddoes's Medical Communications. I preſume that A. S. will admit inaccuracy in experiment to be ſufficient to overthrow the theory erected upon ſuch experiment; if he will *not* admit it, we will compel him to do ſo by authorities from the firſt philoſophers known. Dr. Woodville's experiments were conducted in the *Small-pox* Hoſpital, and ſome of his patients were inoculated previouſly to the operation of the Vaccine diſeaſe. The conſequence we infer, therefore, is, that the reſults of Dr. Woodville's trials of Cow-pox are equivocal, as they bear all the characteriſtic marks of the Variolous and Vaccine diſeaſes blended. As to Dr. Beddoes's caſe, it has been proved, in the London Medical Review, and Mr. Henry Jenner's Addreſs to the Publick on the ſubject of the Vaccine inoculation, that the caſe in queſtion is that of ſpurious diſeaſe; but, if it were not ſo, caſes of inoculated ſmall-pox twice taken could be adduced; I ſay, caſes of ſmall-pox twice taken; for it is contrary to reaſon and analogy, that Nature ſhould have ſo uniformly given to every conſtitution ſuch an inſuſceptibility of again receiving the Variolous diſeaſe, that *an inſtance*

* The Monthly Reviewers have admitted the point.

ſhould

should never be known to the contrary. There are now and then aberrations from her usual laws in all the works of Nature, at least in the living part of them. F. D.

*** The remainder of this article is too personal, from an anonymous correspondent; and is foreign to the subject.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 3.

YOUR correspondent D. H. vol. LXIX. p. 1126, took his information concerning the gentleman's seat *he* is *supposed*, by Indè Jack Prancer, to *have seen*, from the banks of the Boyne. Unfortunately he saw it with the eyes of the Hon. Mr. Dawson and Mr. P. Sandby, who, or somebody for them, describe it as the seat of *Mr.* Codrington.

I am sorry to see such a definition of *Jury-mast* as at p. 1134. Had it been *vice* mast, one might with better ground, have deduced it from the Latin. But a mast invested with *rights* and *privileges* is surely a new idea.

It is well known how much Capt. Grose (p. 1171) sacrificed to *fun*; but it is hard to impute to him the blunders of a posthumous publication, which his friend Master Samuel tagged together in the hope of turning the penny.

Did not the son of Mr. Samuel Parker, enquired after LXX. p. 7, serve his time with our old friend Dan. Prince at Oxford? where, I should suppose, he might be heard of from his contemporary, Mr. Cooke; or is he partner with Mr. Hanwell, in the Turl? Q.

Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century.—Essay I.

IN the prosecution of this subject (the introduction to which was inserted in p. 3), we observe, that the Eighteenth Century commenced with Britain's beholding the wise, judicious, and magnanimous William III. on her throne. Its opening was propitious to, if not prophetic of, the wonderful occurrences, as well as the repeated successes, which it is now our business to recount. Through the skilful and equitable government of this monarch, blest with the smiles of Divine Providence, the nation had fully recovered itself from the awful visitations of God, under which it had laboured for nearly the whole of the preceding hundred years.

Perhaps no equal period of time was ever so distressing to Britain, or so destructive to the prosperity of her inhabitants, as the Seventeenth Century. Therein historians have to enumerate some of the greatest evils which can befal a nation. Unfortunate beyond precedent in her princes. The first, peaceable, but pusillanimous; preferring an inglorious repose, to the rights and honours of his people. The next, though pious and brave, misguided by his counsellors, involved his country in all the horrors of a civil war, and tragically ended his reign and life under the hands of a public executioner. And during the *interregnum*, though this nation had then adopted the now fashionable name of a *Republick*, the Usurper ruled with the most despotic hand, destroying every establishment in Church and State; and, under the cloak of Religion, was guilty of almost every enormity, especially in his private conduct, which could stain the character of a governor; and, therefore, he most certainly was, as Lord Clarendon characterizes him, though a great, yet a very wicked man. When the rightful sovereign was established on the throne, though in gratitude he requited the services of those who had espoused the royal cause; yet his resigning himself to so great a degree of voluptuousness, not to say, lewdness, his example, and that of his Court, much more corrupted the morals of the people than all the anarchy and rapine had done during the usurpation. The next sovereign, alienated from the affections of his subjects through the machinations of the implacable ene-

mies

mies of the Proteſtant religion, abdicated his throne, and finiſhed his days in exile. Theſe evils were, perhaps, exceeded by direct viſitations from the judgements of the Almighty. Of the Plague, during that Century, died within the Bills of mortality upwards of 150,000, beſides the great numbers it carried off in other parts of the kingdom; and, to complete the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants of the metropolis, in the year ſucceeding this dreadful calamity they ſaw their city enveloped in flames, and more than 13,000 houſes, with all their public buildings, reduced to aſhes.

Though the nation recovered its character under the Protector and Charles II. and retrieved itſelf in a great meaſure from the diſtreſſes it had ſuſtained, yet the Roman-catholic religion was making ſure, though imperceptible, progreſs among the higher ranks of ſociety during the reign of the latter; and which became to be ſo openly avowed under the indirect authority of his ſucceſſor, that it proved the downfal of himſelf and of the cauſe which he in reality heartily eſpouſed.

Thus ſituated was the kingdom when William was called to the throne. And though it may be extending this digreſſion, (perhaps already too long,) yet I truſt my readers will pardon me, as a brief recapitulation of this reign will be elucidatory of many of the tranſactions which occurred in the ſucceeding Century.

The eſtates of the kingdom being aſſembled under the name of the *Convention*, declared the throne vacant by the king's abdication; and an offer of the crown being made to the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, it was accepted, and they were proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain, &c. by the names of William and Mary, on Feb. 13, 1688-9. Though they were called by the voice of the people to the government of theſe kingdoms, yet the Conſtitution was founded on the moſt liberal principles; allegiance on the ſide of the people, and protection on that of the prince, forming the grand baſis thereof.

William being thus happily placed on the throne, gave his aſſent to a bill for ſecuring the rights and liberties of the people, on the cleareſt and moſt advantageous foundation; and having (prior to this) aboliſhed the hearth-money, and paſſed an act of toleration in behalf of the Diſſenters, rendered himſelf exceedingly popular to the majority of his ſubjects. Though the Revolution was thus peaceably eſtabliſhed in Great Britain, except in the ſingle inſtance of the Duke of Gordon retaining Edinburgh caſtle, and the effort made by Lord Dundee in the Highlands, yet Ireland, being chiefly poſſeſſed by Catholicks, ſtill remained faithful in its allegiance to James. And it was not till after three active campaigns, in the ſecond of which the king commanded in perſon, and even the famous battle of the Boyne, that it was reduced to obedience. Though this battle determined the fate of James, who immediately retired to Dublin, and from thence to France, yet it was purchaſed at a great expence by William, in the loſs of the venerable and brave Duke of *Schomberg*, ſecond, perhaps, to none of the generals of his age, and ſuperior to moſt in the private duties of a man and a Chriſtian; and in the intrepid and perſevering *Walker*, a clergyman, who ſo gallantly directed the unparalleled defence of Londonderry againſt the whole army of the late monarch. In the next campaign, the laſt effort of King James and the French, being fruſtrated by the activity of Gen. Ginckel and others, particularly at the battle of Aghrim, their army defeated, and all their ſtrong holds reduced, Ireland quietly ſubmitted to the government of King William.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Fig. 1.

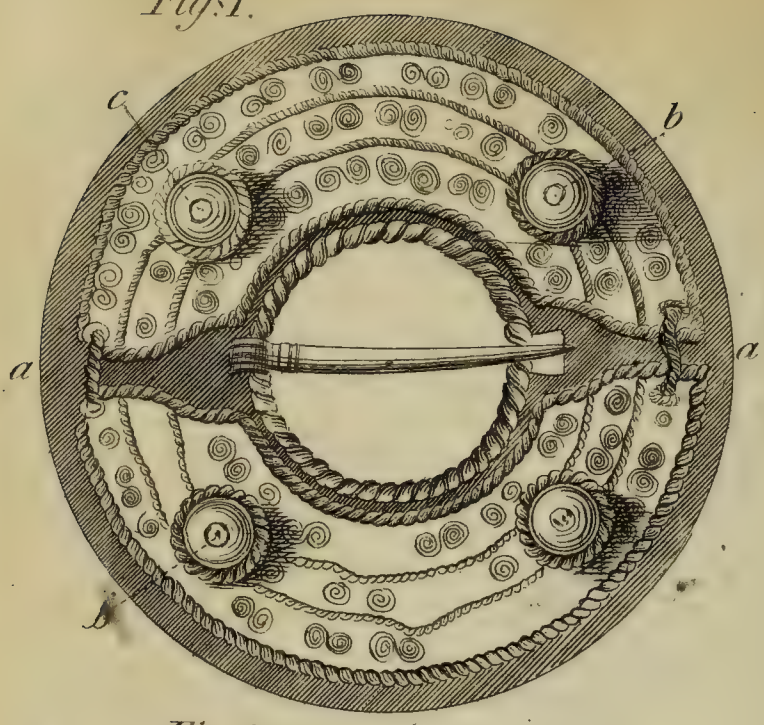


Fig. 2.

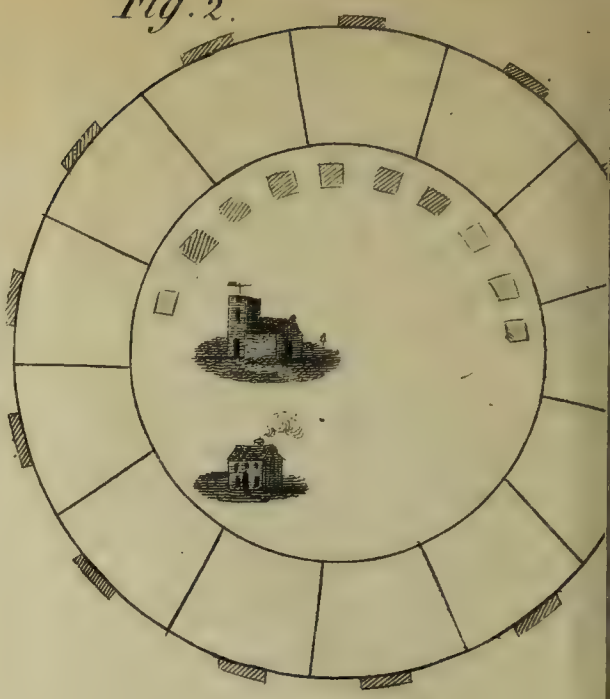
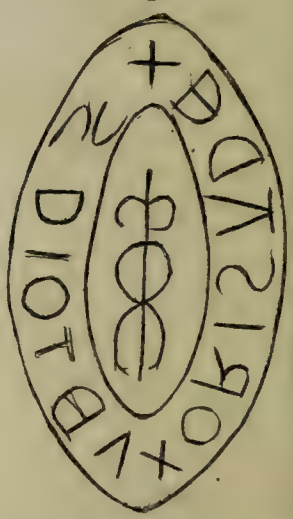
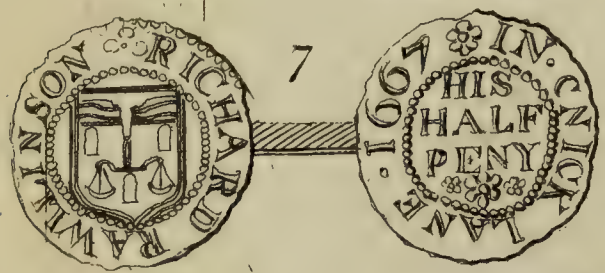


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.





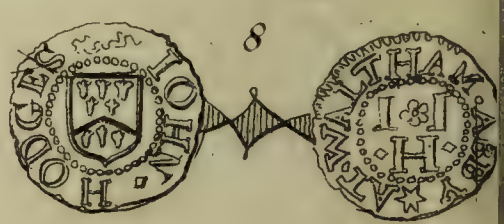


Fig. 6. *Colliten House, Dorsetshire.*

Mr. URBAN, *Slawſton, Jan.* 1.

I MAKE no apology for troubling you with the following lines, as the ſubject of them is a piece of curious and rich Antiquity; a ſubject which you, by your uſeful and wide-ſpreading Miſcellany, are always ready to communicate to the publick in general, and your Antiquarian correſpondents in particular. (*See Plate III. fig.* 1).

The ſubject is a large and rich *broche*, or *buckle*, which was found about five or ſix years ago, with ſome human bones, in digging for gravel, ſomewhere between Hufbands Boſworth (co. Leiceſter) and Welford (co. Northampton); but in which lordſhip, I know not. However, I incloſe a correct drawing of the ſame, coloured as it now appears. But, as the colours cannot be ſhewn in your plate, I will ſubjoin a faithful deſcription of the whole for the ſatisfaction of your Antiquarian friends; hoping that ſome of them will favour me, in a future Number, with their conjectures upon it; as to the time ſuch ornaments were worn; in what manner; by what degree of perſons; or whatever elſe on the ſubject may occur to their minds, and does not at this time occur to me.

It appears to have been found in (or very near) the route of the haſty retreat of part of King Charles the Firſt's army to Leiceſter, after its defeat in Naſeby field, June 14, 1645. Whether it belonged to ſome of the officers or ſuite of that ill-fated monarch or not, I dare not determine; but I am inclined to think it to be of a much earlier date. This, perhaps, may be aſcertained by ſome of your learned correſpondents in a future Magazine, after I have given a deſcription of the ornament in queſtion. I, therefore, proceed.

The under part of the *broche* conſiſts of one entire circular thin plate of ſilver, its diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with a circular hole in its centre $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. On this plate lie two nearly ſemicircular moveable thin plates of pure gold, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, faſtened together, and to the ſilver plate by a ſingle gold wire paſſing through them at *aa*. Each of theſe gold plates is environed with a double-twiſted wire of the ſame. Each ſemicircular plate is circularly divided into three diviſions or compartments by a ſingle gold wire laid upon the ſame. Each compartment is overlaid with notched wire (which I have endeavoured to repreſent by dotting) of the ſame metal, and in the ſame forms, as ſhewn in the drawing. At nearly equal diſtances upon theſe plates are four gold ſockets, two on each plate, placed in a kind of wreath of double-twiſted wire of the ſame metal, in each of which is ſtudded a pearl about the ſize of a white pea; and in the crown of each pearl is ſet a ruby about the ſize of a common pin's head; one of which (that juſt below the point of the tongue of the buckle) is gone, the other three remain bright and ſparkling; but the pearls have quite loſt their luſtre, and are ſomewhat corroded by lying in the earth, and now appear of a dead white, inclining to a light brown. The rubies, which I have marked *bb*, have a flat ſurface; but that marked *c* is roſe-cut; as probably was that in the oppoſite angle, which is now wanting. The buckle and tongue are of ſilver, the rim of which appears to be of twiſted wire, but is not ſo, being only caſt in that form (which, I believe, is called *cable* ſilver), the under ſurface being flat, and falls within the gold plates upon the inner projecting part of the under ſilver plate. The upper part of this plate is much tarniſhed, eſpecially the outer and inner projecting extremities, which appear as dark in colour as is ſhewn in the drawing. The buckle and under ſide of this plate are of a brighter colour, but rather dull. The gold belonging to this curious *broche* weighs 4 penny-weights,

weights, and the silver 5 penny-weights 12 grains.

Yours, &c. J. Tailby.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 2.

In the great inclosures which have taken place of late years in the county of Lincoln, little or no attention has been paid to the means of religious improvement. Houses have been scattered up and down, without considering whether the inhabitants could ever have an opportunity of attending the public service of their God. The fact is, that hundreds of people, who live on the farms of the inclosed fens, never see the inside of a church, nor have any communication with the Clergy. I will not take up your time by endeavouring to point out to you how much the interests of Religion and Morality suffer on this account, because it must be obvious to you and every body. The only thing now to be done is, to endeavour to remedy this evil for the future; and as it is generally supposed that other great inclosures are about to take place in that extensive county, I have sent you a sketch of a village (*fig.* 2), many of which I could with to see completed on Wildmore and other fens. It would certainly add much to the comfort and happiness of the villagers thus ἐν κύκλῳ εἶναι; the minister surrounded by his parishioners, and the parishioners within a reasonable distance of the church. They would be inclined, I should hope, to have proper intercourse with each other, and, by mutual good offices, to promote benevolence and sympathy. The cottagers also, by being brought nearer to the centre, instead of being, as they generally are, carried to the outskirts of the parish, would live more under the eye of the minister, and enable him so assist them with more readiness, either humanely or officially. If the plan should seem feasible, you will oblige me by inserting it in your valuable Miscellany.

A, church and church-yard.

B, minister's house, with garden and a few acres of ground.

C, cottages, with gardens and a small portion of ground annexed.

D, Portions of land, containing each about 50 acres, and belonging to their respective occupiers, inhabiting each his farm-house.

E, farm-houses, situated in such a manner that each is in the centre of his ground, and none at so great a distance but that may have ready communication with their minister and with each other.

Beyond the letter E, the grounds of each farmer are to run to the boundary of the parish. E. R.

Mr. Urban, *Perth, Jan.* 4.

The annexed sketch (*fig.* 3) is a representation of the inscription on a stone lately found in the porch of a gentleman's seat near Comrie, upper part of Strathearn, Perthshire. To decypher its character, or to discover to what æra it belongs, has hitherto baffled all who have seen it*.

The house where this stone was found is in the immediate neighbourhood of the plain of Dalganross, a Roman station. Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, and Gen. Roy's late publication, may be consulted. The former contends that the battle between Agricola and Galgacus was fought here; the latter maintains an opposite opinion. The parish church is also in the vicinity.

Of what nation this stone is a monument some of your learned correspondents may be able to determine. The house in which it was found was built in 1661; and as, from its size, the stone formed a lintel, it has been used as such ever since, without any regard to

* It is probably only part of a tombstone from some church. The first word may be *dne*, for *domine*; but the rest must depend on knowing what antient families were buried here and in the neighbourhood in the 14th or 15th centuries. The account of the parish in the Statistical Account of Scotland, XI. 178, furnishes no light. Edit.

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its antiquity, or the ſingularity of its appearance.

If any of your correſpondents would take the trouble to decypher this ſtone, and explain to what æra and what people it is to be attributed, a great favour will be conferred on QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordſh. Jan.* 20.

I SEND you a drawing *(fig.* 4*)* of a curious tile, which I picked up ſome time ago in walking through the ruins of the antient church or monaſtery of Whiteladies, in this neighbourhood. This brick, with many other pieces curiouſly figured, was juſt before dug up in making a grave, the place being ſtill uſed as a burial-ground by ſome Roman-catholicks in its vicinity. The incloſed ſketch may ſerve to help a miſcellaneous plate in your Magazine; and, having no cabinet of Antiquities myſelf, the brick is at the ſervice of Mr. Shaw, or any of his Antiquarian friends, if they ſhould deem it worth their acceptance. T. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſterfield, Jan.* 4.

I SEND you a drawing of a ſeal *(fig.* 5*)* which I found, in a field at the South end of this town, in the beginning of March, 1799, lying on the bank of a ſmall brook, the ſides of which a late flood had broken down. It is of lead, and of a white colour, in conſequence of being corroded either by the air, water, or vegetable acids. The letters are filled up with earth; and I read them as follows: ✠ S. DIOTЄ VXORIS ADЄ. *Sigillum Diotæ uxoris Adæ.* The ſeal of Diota*, the wife of Ada. Diot, or, as now ſpelt, Dyot, or Dyott, as in your General Index to Names, p. 72, was probably the maiden name of the lady; and Ada, or Ade, now ſpelt Adee and Adey, as in your General Index, ib. p. 2, the name of her huſband. This mode of mentioning women by their maiden name is ſtill retained in Scotland. I have carefully examined all the accounts of antient ſeals in your Magazine, but do not recollect any belonging to females. On the other ſide of the ſeal, which is rather concave, there is, exactly behind the croſs, a ſmall projecting piece of lead, for the ſhape of which ſee your vol. LVI. p. 375, pl. II. fig. 2, C, which reſembles mine, excepting that it has a hole in it.

JONATHAN ROGERS STOKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

SOME time ago I accidentally met with the incloſed drawing of Colliton houſe, Dorcheſter. As I reſide at a diſtance from the place, I know very little of it; and, not having Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſet by me, I cannot tell whether he ſays any thing about it. Some of your correſpondents in that part of the world may be able to give a little information reſpecting it, perhaps, as it appears a very antient edifice. In an old map† of Dorcheſter and Maiden caſtle which I have, dated 1721, "dedié a Mademoiſelle Eliz. Young‡," there are marks for four gentlemen's houſes, *viz.* Col. Strangways's, Mr. Pitt's, Mr. Trenchard's, and Major Williams's. Now Colliton, I conjecture, at that time belonged to one of theſe§. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

THE incloſed tokens of Chick-lane and Waltham abbey *(fig.* 7, 8*)*, being not already deſcribed, are at your ſervice. Mr. Tutet deſcribes the latter as having on the reverſe a *ſtick of candles.*

* *Diota* is the *Chriſtian* name of the wife of *Adam*, whoſe ſurname is omitted. EDIT.

† We ſhall be obliged to our correſpondent for a ſight of this map. EDIT.

‡ Qu. Who was this lady?

§ "In Colliton-ſtreet ſtands the ſeat of the *Churchills*, who formerly reſided at Muſton, in the pariſh of Strode Muſton, where is ſtill the place of their ſepulture." Hutchins, vol. I. p. 397. EDIT.

But

But is it not rather the *Grocers arms?* D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordſh. Jan.* 18.

AS a proper ſupplement to my letter, LXIX. p. 763, I ſend you the following hiſtorical ſketch of the Organs which have been in the pariſh-church of Walſall.

I cannot diſcover when the firſt was erected; but have been informed, by an antient intelligent inhabitant, now deceaſed, that the organ which ſtood in the church before the troubles *temp. Car. I.* was in a North gallery (the preſent ſeat or pew of Mr. Samuel Wilſon, &c.); and that the ſaid organ was pulled down by the Oliverians, and the wood-work, together with the Prayer-books belonging to the church, burnt in the market-place.

Among other paſſages of benefactors' names, &c. in front of the ſaid gallery, painted in 1654, is the following:

"Mr. Robert Parker gave 5l. *per annum*, to pay one to play on the organ in Walſall church. The Merchant Taylors have 100l. for the payment of this 5l. *per annum*."

Since the organs were demoliſhed, this 5l. by a decree in Chancery, is "to be paid in bread to the poor of Walſall borough and foreign (to wit) 1l. 13s. 4d. a year to the borough, and 3l. 6s. 8d. to the foreign."

This decree has been reverſed many years; for, I have been informed by Mr. Alcock (one of our organiſts), that "he, as ſuch, received 4l. a year from the Merchant Taylors, and that 20s. more was ſtopped for the land tax."

After the happy Reſtoration, another organ was erected in a new gallery built at the Eaſtern extremity of the nave, and the builder of it was the celebrated father Smith. This had a very handſome caſe, though not large, being adorned with a profuſion of carving and gilding. Over the center was a large ſhield of the king's arms; and over the wings were the lion and unicorn ſejant and regardant. Each ſupported a ſmall ſhield; on the one was painted the bear and ragged ſtaff, and on the other, Or, a chevron Gules, charged with a Stafford knot. This organ was repaired in 1726; but, about 1772, it being through age ſomewhat worſe for wear, a new organ was ordered. The old one was ſold to Mr. George Hill, an inhabitant, for the ſmall ſum of 12l. 10s. and he built a large room in his garden for its reception (ſince converted into a dwelling houſe); and finally ſold it to the churchwardens of Stow-market, in Suffolk, for 50l. who had it repaired and enlarged; and it now ſtands in that church.

Our preſent organ was built by Mr. Samuel Green, of London, and ſet up, in 1773, at the expence of near 400l. It is a pleaſant-toned inſtrument, but ſeems to want power; and the ſituation of it may be one cauſe; for the church walls are within about 7 feet of it on each ſide; and, as pews are valuable in this church, two perſons each erected one adjoining to it fronted with mahogany halfway up the organ-caſe. Theſe take away the effect of the height of the organ, and perhaps diminiſh the ſound. In the Whitſun week, 1773, ſome anthems, &c. were performed by the Walſall ſingers in that church, admittance that day was paid for, and the organ was opened by Dr. Alcock, of Lichfield, who then declared that it was a good inſtrument. And on the next Sunday, in the afternoon, it was firſt played on in full congregation by Mr. Balam, our then organiſt (who was blind, and had been a pupil of the celebrated Stanley). The firſt Pſalm was part of the 30th, New Verſion, Uxbridge tune; and Mr. Darwall, our vicar (who was himſelf a muſical man), preached a ſermon from Pſalm cl.: "Praiſe him with ſtringed inſtruments and *organs*." In this diſcourſe, the preacher, among other things, recommended Pſalm tunes in quicker time than common; as, he

he ſaid "that ſix verſes might be ſung in the ſame ſpace of time that four generally are." After ſermon, the intire 150th Pſalm, New Verſion, was ſung, to a new tune of the vicar's compoſing; and the whole concluded with an appropriate prayer and the bleſſing.

The organiſt's ſalary is raiſed by ſubſcription, (except the 4l. before mentioned), and has been upwards of 40l. *per annum*; and the names of thoſe within memory are, Mr. Meeſon, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Balam, Mr. J. Alcock, B. M. Mr. Jeremiah Clarke, of Birmingham, B. M. and Mr. William Rudge, of Wolverhamton, our preſent organiſt, who is an excellent performer.

Before I conclude this ſubject, permit me to take a little notice of the Rev. Thomas Byrdall, M. A. in whoſe time "*the organs were demoliſhed.*" It appears that he was preſented to the living, before the troubles, by Sir Richard Wilbraham, the lord of the manor; and that he retained it, through *all the changes* of the times, to his death, which was in April 1662; (he was then aged about 55). In order to keep his living, I ſuppoſe, he accepted of the Covenant with one hand, and threw away his book of Common Prayer with the other.

Whether, after the King's Reſtoration, he uſed the Liturgy in Walſall church, it is now hard to ſay, as it appears there was no *compulſion* till Auguſt 24, 1662; but in Mr. Samuel Palmer's "*Nonconformiſts Memorial*" he is reckoned as one of the Non Cons.

I am in poſſeſſion of two volumes of his works, edited 1665, by William Gearing, and dedicated to Sir Thomas Wilbraham and his lady. The one is called "The Profit of Godlineſs," &c. containing 18 ſermons; and the other is called "A Glimpſe of God," &c.; a funeral diſcourſe is prefixed, delivered by Anthony Burgeſs, miniſter of Sutton Coldfield. Abating for Mr. Byrdall's compliances with the time in which he lived, it appears that he was a learned, orthodox, and good miniſter; and, although he was buried at Walſall, I find no monument or memorial of him (except on the tables I before mentioned) in this church.

Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 11.

THE following thoughts on the ſubject of the Union are the ſubſtance of a note attached to the intended ſecond part of a work, lately publiſhed, intituled, "Infant Inſtitutes." As this ſecond part will probably not appear (if it ever does at all, for the author waits to aſcertain the ſucceſs of his firſt part) till after the grand conteſt reſpecting the Union has taken place, I hope you will think with me, that what I now tranſmit may form an uſeful article in your valuable Repoſitory.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

"The circumſtance of my having read nothing on the ſubject of the Union, except a few of the Debates, may enable me, it is preſumed, to offer ſome obſervations upon it with a clear and unbiaſſed judgement.—"There was," it is ſaid, "a final adjuſtment in 1782." This ſhould be regarded with the utmoſt jealouſy, as having taken place when faction was predominant; nor has it been effectual to produce either happineſs, or tranquillity.—"The parliament is not competent to alter the Conſtitution." If this ſtrange poſition be not ſelf-refuted, at leaſt the Scotch Union, the Revolution, &c. are glorious refutations of it. This, however, was not objected when the Conſtitutions of both countries were greatly changed by the above favourite adjuſtment.—"It would leſſen Iriſh independence and dignity." Surely, the becoming members of a ſovereign inſtead of a ſubordinate ſtate muſt be ſomething the very reverſe of degradation.—"Ireland has flouriſhed under a

partially

partially independent parliament." Then it may be expected to flouriſh ſtill more under a *totally* independent one.—"It will be enſlaved by having a minority of voices." Every portion of the empire, leſs than a moiety, will neceſſarily ſend fewer than a moiety of members. But does it therefore follow, that Scotland, Wales, Yorkſhire, Cornwall, &c. muſt all individually be enſlaved? If ſo, then *the whole* would be enſlaved *by the whole*; Q. E. A.—"A reſident Parliament would be moſt effectual for the diſcovery of plots, and for internal legiſlation." But why may not the local magiſtracy to be appointed, together with the grand imperial parliament, be able to manage theſe matters at leaſt as well?—"The number of abſentees would be increaſed." Though in return for the greateſt bleſſings ſome little inconveniences might reaſonably be expected, yet, probably, *this* may not be of the number. Ireland is by nature a charming country; and if once its feuds and its ſavage manners were done away, noblemen and gentlemen, one would think, would be more ready and deſirous to live upon their paternal eſtates, for a part of the year at leaſt, than they are at preſent.—"The Iriſh parliament is overawed, and intimidated by an Engliſh army." Say rather, that the Engliſh army prevents its being overawed; and, on ſuch a ſubject, protects its freedom of debate.—"The miniſter uſes, or poſſibly may uſe, bribery or corruption." Theſe are baſe inſinuations when either unfounded, or made uſe of for inflammatory purpoſes. From the free nature of our Conſtitution, corruption may be in ſome degree unavoidable; but ſuch a charge is doubly baſe when it comes from a part whoſe intrigues and inceſſant violence of oppoſition are the principal cauſes of ſuch corruption.—"The Iriſh are vehemently inflamed already." But to what party was this owing? and what muſt we think of thoſe, who, inſtead of allaying the heat, endeavour to inflame them ſtill more? In a Britiſh parliament, generouſly labouring for the happineſs of a ſiſter country, not a word ought to have been uſed but what was ſoothing and conciliatory. If any ſolid objection could have been urged againſt the meaſure, it ſhould have come from Ireland itſelf after its fury was over. But what do our patriots ſay? They own that Ireland extorted its *imperium in imperio* by taking advantage of the weakneſs of England; then they moſt curiouſly infer that, therefore, we are now offering them the greateſt bleſſings *out of a ſpirit of revenge!* Who but a patriot would have aſſerted, that "we have already given them five-ſixths of our commerce," without inſiſting on the gratitude and confidence that is due to us for ſuch generoſity? Who but a patriot would have obſerved, that the Miniſter's ſpeech was generally diſperſed in Ireland, without congratulating that country on its poſſeſſing ſuch convincing proofs, from the higheſt authority, of the immenſe advantages it would derive from an Union? Who but a patriot, after acknowledging that "the Iriſh members are more under the influence of the Miniſter in *their own* parliament than they would be in *ours*," could have thought of deducing from it a *quibbling* argument, that, *therefore*, "the Miniſter is anſwerable for all the miſrule that has happened in Ireland?" Or who but a patriot could have *ſneered* upon ſuch an occaſion, by inſinuating, "that the hundred Iriſh knights would be ſo ſtruck with the greatneſs of their new ſituation, that they would be afraid to open their mouths?"—O, deluded Hibernians! will ye ſuffer yourſelves to be *ſneered* and *quibbled* out of your happineſs? Aſſert for yourſelves a *real* emancipation, the emancipation of your minds and judgements; aſpire to the *true* dignity of becoming members of the

British empire; and no longer spurn from you "the glorious golden opportunity" of confirming your political security, extending your commerce, allaying your feuds, ameliorating all ranks of your people, and introducing that social peace and harmony, and those domestic felicities, which, without the measure now so wisely and benevolently proposed, it is scarcely possible you ever should attain."

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house, Jan. 9.*

IN answer to Mr. John Greenwood's remarks in his letter, vol. LXIX. p. 473, I beg leave to state, that the exemption of Ireland from venomous reptiles is no vulgar error, but a truth which all its inhabitants can testify. But this peculiar privilege of bountiful Nature is owing to some hidden cause, which has never yet been ascertained, although investigated by many respectable writers. Sir James Ware* says, that "this island does not nourish any venomous creature, nor will they breed in it though they were imported into it from any other country; a privilege," says he, "hardly granted by Providence to any other part of the habitable globe." He here no doubt, by the words *hardly granted*, alludes to the islands of Crete and Ubusus, which had the same exemption†.

Hadrianus Junius makes Ireland speak thus of her natural qualities:

"On me kind Mother Nature has bestow'd
The wond'rous gift which bounteous Heav'n allow'd
To Crete's fair isle, nurse of the thund'ring god,
That no vile snake, sprung from Meduſa's gore,
Should vent an hiss upon my fruitful shore.
If hither brought, their feeble jaws they close,
And dearer life do with their poison lose."

I must confess that the poet has proceeded too far in asserting, that these creatures die upon being brought to the Irish shore; for, I have seen vipers brought alive from England for the use of sick patients, which remained alive for several days. Some years ago, a gentleman in the county of Wexford, to satisfy his curiosity, put a number of them upon his estate in that county; but, as they never propagated their species, they were extinct in a short time. It is said that Westminster-hall is built of oak from Ireland; for that the people, in the days of William Rufus, imagined that Irish wood was possessed of a virtue against poisonous creatures‡. Venerable Bede says, that all timber that comes from Ireland hath a virtue against poison, &c. I do not quote this to prove that Irish wood has in fact this virtue, but to shew that the opinion was very antient. Some years ago, the king of Portugal had oak from Ireland to build the new magnificent church at Lisbon, which was ruined by the earthquake. Ireland has spiders and newts, yet they are not poisonous. Frogs are but newcomers into that island: the method taken to plant them there is very humorously described in the 236th Number of the Tatler§. It is a well-known fact, that they were imported with King William's army, and made their appearance soon after the battle of the Boyne‖. The natives call them Dutch nightingales, and have a great aversion to them, probably from their likeness to toads, creatures unknown to that country. Solinus, who flourished some centuries before St. Patrick, mentions this exemption. Also Isodore**, bishop of Seville in the 7th century, who copies Solinus. Bede, in the 8th age, men-

* Antiq. Hibern. † Solinus, cap. XVII.; Pliny, lib. VIII. cap. LVIII.
‡ Eccles. Hist. lib. I. cap. I. § Tatler, No. CCXXXVI. pp. 168, 169, 170, 171.
‖ Cardan De Subtilitate, lib. X. Julius Scaliger, Excer. 20, has been led into an error by Cardan, who asserts that Britain, instead of Ireland, is destitute of serpents; though he solidly confutes the causes assigned by Cardan.
** Origin. lib. XIV. cap. VI.

tions

tions this quality. Donat, an Iriſhman, biſhop of Feſulæ, near Florence, in the archdukedom of Tuſcany, hath theſe lines:

"No ſavage bear with lawleſs fury roves,
No rav'nous lion thro' her peaceful groves;
No poiſon there infects, no ſcaly ſnake
Creeps thro' the graſs, nor frog annoys the lake."

Joceline* of Furnes, who wrote the life of St. Patrick in the time of Henry II. ſays, that St. Patrick drove the venomous reptiles out of Ireland. This work he wrote at the requeſt of John de Courcy, Earl of Ulſter; but Geraldus Cambrenſis, in his Topography, juſtly treats this ſtory as a fable; and even Colgan gives it up. Keating ſays, that, as to St. Patrick's expelling venomous reptiles from Ireland, the expreſſion ought to be underſtood in a figurative ſenſe, of his expelling the devil, an old ſerpent, by his preaching the Goſpel of Chriſt.

Thus far I have thought it neceſſary to vindicate the reputation of a country which enjoys ſo noble an exemption. ANTH. SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *Lambeth, Feb.* 4, 99.

THE Fairy-rings, deſcribed in vol. LXII. p. 524, with a plate, have extended their ſemidiameters, during the laſt five years, at the rate of about 1 foot 2 inches annually. They have demonſtrated, that the ſoil, which muſhrooms have fully occupied, is rendered unfit for the production of a ſecond crop within a reaſonable time. The Rings in queſtion met each other in the Autumn of 1792. They continue to grow, but are incapable of interſection, owing to the change which the funguſes have produced in the mould, and conſequently the Rings meet every year at a freſh point, more and more removed from the line of their common diameter.

Their ſhape, at this time, is ſomewhat like the ſketch here drawn ; and they will, for a conſiderable time to come, preſerve that reſemblance, though the indent will be leſs and leſs every year.

Five years ago they repreſented two diſtinct ſemicircles, thus ; and, probably, about ten or twelve years more early, they originated in two cluſters, whereof one was at the centre of each of the Rings.

It is well known that decaying wood produces funguſes of various kinds, many of which I have ſeen. When a tree in a graſs-cloſe, or in the edge of it, is cut down, the ſtump left in the ground generally periſhes, and then certainly produces them in a cluſter upon the ſappy edge of the decaying wood; theſe extend themſelves into the form of a ring, which annually increaſes in ſize.

It ſeems to be highly probably that Fairy-rings may be multiplied at pleaſure, by the eaſy operation of placing about a pint of proper ſpawn in the ſoil of graſs land, and in ſuch ſituations as the party may be deſirous of propagating them. Every ſuch place will produce, the following ſummer, a cluſter of a deep green and full of fungus; the ſecond year, it will become a ſmall ring, which will increaſe annually; and, at the end of ſeven years, it will probably exceed 20 feet in diameter.

Funguſes encreaſe the fertility of land, producing a vigorous vegetation in the ſpring, which riſes early to maturity. When the reſt of a cloſe is ready for the ſcythe, the graſs growing on the inner border of theſe rings has become too bulky; it has been lodged during ſeveral weeks, and in conſequence of greatneſs of quantity, and being ſo long lodged, has acquired a bad ſmell. But, if a whole cloſe were dreſſed with them, the herbage ſhould be mown before it lodged; in which caſe it might be made into a palatable hay. A ſecond, and perhaps a third, crop might thus

* Joceline, Vit. St. Patr. cap. CLXX. Eccleſ. Angl. lib. I. cap. I.

thus be obtained; the whole of ſuch a quality as to be particularly ſuitable to neat cattle. Cows are fond of the after-graſs of theſe rings: I have obſerved my own to feed them in preference to the adjoining graſs. JOHN MIDDLETON.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XX.

The ANTIENT PALACE *of the* KINGS OF ENGLAND *at* WESTMINSTER, *continued.*

The Cloiſters of St. Stephen's Chapel.

OUR approach to them are from the South-eaſt angle of New Palace-yard, through a much ſmaller court-yard, which yard is made out from part of the Eaſt ſide of the great Hall, part of the South ſide of the Exchequer offices, part of the range of buildings fronting the Thames, and part of the North exterior of the cloiſters. On the great hall ſide (which appears much in its original ſtate) are ſtables, coach-houſes, &c. On the Exchequer ſide, the antient windows are either filled up or modernized. On the range of buildings ſide are two antient doorways and two or three windows; but they have been ſtopped up. Here have been inſerted ſeveral modern doors and windows; and, on the cloiſter ſide, the whole line is hid by a modern front for common apartments; and, at that part running towards the hall, is a large ſquare tower, which abuts directly againſt it. The various windows and parapet of this tower have been modernized.

Here let me remark, that the cloiſters and buildings connected with them are parcelled out into the various convenient chambers and offices neceſſary to accommodate a perſon of diſtinction. The late Duke of Newcaſtle occupied them, when I particularly ſurveyed ſome part of theſe remains, in 1791; and at preſent they are inhabited by the truly excellent Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

Having now acceſs to the Eaſt exterior of the cloiſters next the Thames, we find but a ſmall portion of the antient front, which is adjoining the North-eaſt angle of St. Stephen's chapel; for the whole range of buildings, quite to thoſe which give the Eaſt ſide of New Palace-yard, are either deſtroyed, or have had their walls new faced with brick work, ſo as to give them the appearance of modern buildings. The South exterior of the cloiſter is a plain wall nearly touching the buttreſſes of the chapel. The Weſtern exterior is indeed part of the Eaſtern wall of the great hall.

St. Stephen's Chapel, the Weſt front, the principal part of which is hid by modern buildings. One of them, however, ſhews ſome windows of Henry VIII's time, riſing nearly to the top of the chapel, and ſerving in ſome degree as a ſcreen to what is left of this moſt exquiſite work. Within this ſcreen and the front is a modern ſtaircaſe to the interior of the chapel. The chapel, we find, conſiſts of two ſtories, the baſement ſtory ſerving as an undercroft, or common chapel; and the ſecond ſtory giving the grand chapel. The front of the baſement part is deſtroyed, and two modern ſemicircular arches and their piers fill up its place, ſerving as a communication to the undercroft, &c. and as a ſupport to the front of the ſecond ſtory, which preſents a porch, conſtituting that valuable remain juſt mentioned. When we ſay that Edward III. was the founder of this chapel, our wonder will ſtill ſerve to impreſs our judgements with the ſtronger conviction, that his architectural day was all that chaſte deſign, true proportions, and elegant enrichments, could produce to the admiring eye of inveſtigating man! Be this effuſion but the prelude to the enchanting diſplays of art which await us when we ſhall enter thoſe

thoſe walls, raiſed with an idea worthy of a king, that they ſhould contain all the excellence of the moſt celebrated profeſſional men in the kingdom, and bring to one point every perfection that human genius had planted within its ſea-girt mound.

Again, my friends, trace the lines of this captivating deſign; and let me confeſs, that it has ever been my taſk of delight to come, at certain periods, to take a look at its matchleſs beauties, as charming now as when at firſt they caught my youthful mind. Conſtancy is held a virtue of the higheſt price; it may be ſo to ſome; yet there are others, who, although in full poſſeſſion of ſuch a ſeeming good, fall a prey to every miſery that envenomed enemies can inflict. Deſpight of ſuch terrific intruſions on ſuſceptible hearts, ſtill let us admire, and ſtill praiſe, this intrinſic performance before us. The termination of the upper part of this front has been entirely changed into coal-holes, cloſets, bed-rooms, &c. and the octangular buttreſſes at the angles ſhew a ſtrange finiſh after a modern idea.

The South ſide. The baſement ſtory contains one of the original windows perfect majeſtically grand! All the others are obliterated or hid by ſurrounding habitations. The ſecond ſtory meets our ſight with increaſed dignity; but we are miſerably tortured at the ſame time at witneſſing the fine buttreſſes, the lofty windows, and the finiſh of the walls, cruelly mangled with the work of modern times. The buttreſſes have been pared down to a poor remnant of their former greatneſs; the windows unfeelingly filled-in with brick work, wherein are placed oval and ſemicircular-headed windows, and the walls pitifully finiſhed with a common parapet.

We love to point out the exertions of unwearied labour and arduous imitation: as ſuch, let us notice one of the buttreſſes which has in part been rebuilt (the whole buſineſs of the laſt ſummer). In theſe buttreſſes are the veſtiges of niches; in the *reſtored*, or new-worked one, there is really a moſt admirable proof of the pains-taking of the workmen, and the œconomy of thoſe who may have had its ſuperintendance: we find the ſweeps of the head of the nich have been copied it is true, but the mouldings and lines dropping down to the baſe intirely ſet aſide, and a ſquare line juſt below the ſpringing of the head cut acroſs the front; as much as to ſay, here is enough of this barbarous ſtyle of architecture, let us have no more of it!

I ſhould not have been thus particular on what indeed in itſelf is but a trifle, did we not hear it rumoured, that, in the general deſign for a new Houſe of Parliament (among the ſeveral plans now under conſideration), if theſe old buildings ſhould be preſerved, their mutilated parts are to be *reſtored*.

The Eaſt front. Every change that modern fancy could deviſe has been wrought on this front. On the baſement ſtory, three modern pointed windows have been introduced in lieu of the original ones; in the principal ſtory, we can make out the general form of the great window which has been ſtopped up, and at its baſe line a kind of hutch or cabbin gallery has been ſtuck out with pidgeon-hole windows, &c. and above, in the filling-up brick-work, are four ſemicircular-headed windows. The buttreſſes on each ſide are in their original dreſs, but finiſh at their tops with modern domes of octangular forms. To the right of theſe buttreſſes is ſome twenty or thirty feet of the old wall of the building in continuation; but, by the inſertion of ſome modern windows, the antiquity of this ſmall portion is done away.

While we contemplate this front,

front*, grandeur again stands before us, although mock insulting disfigurements have almost reduced it at present to the tread of insult and contempt.

The North side has undergone the same innovations as we found on the South side, excepting that, on the basement story, are more remains of the lines of the windows and the compartments round them. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Feb.* 16.

I AM obliged by your information on the subject of SEDLEY, after whose story I had, through many years, and of many literary people, asked in vain. It is very true that Dr. Johnson's forgetfulness concerning this instance, given by himself, of the betraying tendency of beauty, was very uncharacteristic of his remarkably tenacious memory; but it should be recollected, that I made the enquiry when he was *last* at Lichfield, a few months before his death. All his acquaintance here *then* perceived that his memory sometimes failed him; though he was frequently collected in *that* faculty, as he was powerful in those of wit and imagination. Upon your intelligence, that the *Sedley*, mentioned in his "Vanity of Human Wishes," was mistress to James II. and by him created Marchioness of Dorchester, I looked into Rapin; but could find no other mention of her in his history than in the following sentence:

"The King, to make the queen gentle to him in his vagrant amours, was easy to her in every thing else. The Lady Dorchester was come back from Ireland, and the king went often to her; but it was visible she was not likely to gain that credit in public affairs to which she had aspired."

This passage bears not any traces of that lady's severe repentance; and the publicity of recorded contrition, or, at least, of indignant regret, is necessary to justify the strong expression in the line from Dr. Johnson's poem:

"And SEDLEY *curs'd* the form that pleas'd a king."

Such records probably exist in some of our Historians†; and I will thank you, sir, to tell me where they may be found. ANNA SEWARD.

Mr.

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* See a faint representation of this front, in its original state, now to be met with, sculptured in one of the bosses of the groins of the cloisters to this chapel in vol. II. of Antient Sculpture and Painting.

† Our fair Correspondent will not be displeased with the following extract from the biographical part of a work noticed in vol. LXIX. p. 689. "Sir Charles Sedley was very active in bringing on the Revolution. This was thought more extraordinary, as he had received favours from James; but that prince had taken a fancy to Sir Charles's daughter (though it seems she was not very handsome), and, in consequence of his intrigues with her, he created Miss Sedley countess of Dorchester Jan. 2, 1685-6. This honour, far from pleasing, greatly shocked Sir Charles. However libertine himself had been, he could not bear the thoughts of his daughter's dishonour; and, with regard to this her exaltation, he only considered it as rendering her more conspicuously infamous. He therefore conceived a hatred for the king; and from this, as well as other motives, readily joined to dispossess him of the throne. A witty saying of Sedley's, on this occasion, is recorded, 'I am even with King James, in point of civility; for, as he made my daughter a countess, so I have helped to make his daughter a queen;" meaning the Princess Mary, married to the Prince of Orange. The Countess of Dorchester was afterwards married to Sir David Collier, knt. created baron Portmore by King William in 1699, and Earl of Portmore by Queen Anne in 1703. She died at Bath, Oct. 26. 1717. Mr. Granger mentions three portraits of her, one as "Madam Catharine Sedley," from a painting by Lely; another, "Madam Sedley," from Wissing; and a third, as "Countess of Dorchester," published in 1688, from a painting by Kneller. The late Lord Orford had also a portrait of her by Dahl. She was a woman of a sprightly and agreeable wit, which could charm without the aid of beauty, and longer maintain its power. She had been the king's mistress before he ascended the throne; and he afterwards continued frequently to visit her, which gave great uneasiness to the queen, who employed her friends, and especially the priests, to persuade him to break off this amorous correspondence. They remonstrated to him the guilt of such a commerce, and the reproach it would bring on the Catholic Religion. She, on the contrary, employed the whole force of her ridicule against the priests and their counsels; but without success. They at length prevailed with him to forsake her; and he is said to have sent her word, either to retire into France, or to have her pension of 4000l. a year withdrawn. It was then, probably, that she repented of having been the

royal

Mr. URBAN. *Feb.* 17.

I HAVE just read the Preface prefixed to that translation of "Sonini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt," which is published for Mr. Debrett. Dr. H. Hunter is handled very severely in it; whether justly or not is beside my present purpose. What particularly struck me was the following sarcastic, I think illiberal reflection: "To the title of Doctor of Divinity a literary man naturally attaches some idea of education and talents." I have no objection to the truth of this observation in general; but, I think, it will admit of many exceptions. Those gentlemen who have gone through their studies, and taken their degrees *regularly*, always have hitherto, and always will, I trust, stand high in the estimation of the literary world. But surely, sir, they ought not to be *degraded*, and put upon a level with *those* who pay only a few guineas to be dubbed doctors by a university which they never saw, and *so* "bear their blushing honours thick about them."

W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

IN your vol. LIX. p. 437, Mr. Holt, in his Characters there reviewed, says, "The very last day of the XVIth century gave birth and form to the present East India Company; a charter being granted, Dec. 31, 1600." Whether Dryden and Prior, in their Secular Poems for 1700, considered *that* as the *last* year of an expiring century, or as the *first* of a new one, I cannot tell, not having their compositions at hand: a poem on such an occasion, written under either of those impressions, would naturally be both prospective and retrospective. The Jewish Sabbath was indisputably the *last* day of the week; and their Sabbatical year and Jubilee were in like manner regarded as the *termination*, not as the *beginning*, of a certain period. The Pagan nations borrowed, with more or less corruption, most of their customs, especially their religious customs, from the Jews; and I believe it will be found, that their secular games and secular odes, both of them religious or sacred in their design, always respected the *conclusion*, not the *commencement* of a term of years. They thanked their gods, and congratulated each other, not that they had *begun*, but that they had *finished*, the race. New year's gifts, common in antient and in later days, bore a different aspect. Good wishes, "multos & felices," were the natural sentiments on these occasions; and the proper object of a *wish* is a *distant* or *expected* benefit; as a blessing *received* is the proper ground of *congratulation* and *joy*.

"Martis Romani festæ venêre Calendæ;
Exoriens nostris hic fuit annus avis.
Et vaga nunc certâ discurrunt undique pompâ
Perque vias urbis munera, perque domos.
Sed primum meritam *largâ donate salute*."

TIBULL. lib. III. i.

On what principle, right or wrong, the act of parliament in our Common Prayer Book (as observed in vol. LX. p. 64.) calls the period "from the year 1800 till 1899 inclusive" "the next century," I will not presume to determine; but I apprehend the Bissextile system, or the intercalating a supernumerary day in certain years (from which the year 1800 is excepted) was, in some way, the reason of that clause. That the framers of the Calendar did not concur in their notion, and denomination of years with some persons of the present day is to me very evident from the second General Table; where they say, "The letter B. prefixed to certain *hundredth* years in Table II. (where it is prefixed to 1600, 2000, &c.) denotes those years, which are still to be accounted Bissextile," &c. They who regarded 1600 as a "hundredth" year (plainly meaning the space of 12 months, in which the additional day was to be inserted) *would* have "conceived 1800 to mean the 1800th year," and *not* "that atom of time that marks the completion of the 1800th year from Christ."

That Dionysius Exiguus reckoned in the manner exemplified in p. 65, I must not doubt, because I have not his work to countenance my doubt; but if, as there stated, he did use the *cypher-*

royal mistress. The countess, who (as appears from Dalrymple's Memoirs) was a spy to Government, and in danger of being impeached for treason in the reign of William, understood dress, and was expensive in it to a degree of extravagance. She had two natural children by King James II; a son, who died an infant; and a daughter, named Catharine Darnley, first married, March 19, 1699, to James earl of Anglesey; from whom being divorced by act of parliament, she was afterwards married to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham." History of Leicestershire vol. II. p. 403.

year

year in his mode of numeration, I believe him to be the only one of all chronologers and hiſtorians, that ever did reckon in that manner: from which this inevitable abſurdity ariſes, that every *decad* ends with *nine*; and, in applying the ſyſtem to preſent uſe, this conſequence alſo enſues, that, though we ſay, in all our dates, "*anno* Domini," "*in* the year of our Lord," yet we never do in fact ſet down the year *in which* we write, but always that immediately *before it*. This, I am perſuaded, is what no one intends, when he dates any tranſaction by the year; and it is contrary to the univerſal practice in reſpect to all other portions of time. As ſoon as the clock has ſtruck 12 on Saturday night, we call it Sunday till midnight returns. From the ſame moment alſo we call the week by its name (as, "Paſſion week," "the firſt week of Term," "the firſt week of February," &c.) during ſeven *enſuing* days; and the month, if it is February, during four ſucceſſive weeks: and as in theſe inſtances, ſo in years and centuries, we always mean to expreſs the current year, or current century; the portion of time, which *has commenced*, and is now actually *paſſing* over us.

The *ſtriking* of the clock is, if you pleaſe, in the ingenious Laureat's phraſe, an "atom of time;" and this perhaps has contributed not a little to puzzle the queſtion *. But denominate the portions of the day as they are reckoned by an hour-glaſs, or interpret by hours what you ſay in alluſion to the ſtriking of the clock, and the illuſion vaniſhes. "It is paſt twelve o'clock." And what is the hour next after twelve? "One." Then the 60 minutes between twelve and one are the *firſt hour* of the day; and, when you ſay "paſt twelve," you mean that the *firſt hour* is now in its *courſe*. The other inſtances, all of them, in my apprehenſion, clearly militate againſt what they are alleged to prove: as will appear by putting the queſtions in two different ways. "How many miles are we from London? how long is this? how far from the Equator? how old are you? how old is the Chriſtian æra?" We are 70 miles from London; this is 20 inches long; we are 52 degrees from the Equator; I am "30," and the Chriſtian æra is 1799 years old. Put the queſtions now in another form, and you will have, not the round numbers which are complete and paſt, but the current ſpaces which *touch* (as all dates are intended to do) the exact *point* of time or place, *in which I am*. "What mile are we now travelling? what inch is this (laying my finger on any part *between* the 20th and 21ſt *line*)? what degree is this from the Equator? what year are you now in? We are travelling the 71ſt mile; this is the 21ſt inch; we are in the 53d degree, and I write this in the 31ſt year of my life, and in the 1800th of the Chriſtian æra. I do not enquire whether this æra is wrong, or how much it is wrong: the mode of reckoning the years is the only thing in queſtion; and that is the ſame as it would be, if, calling the preſent year "1," and counting backwards, the 1800th year would be the true year of Chriſt's nativity, and January 1, in that year, his real birth-day. It is ſo we reckon every thing; for inſtance, the books of Virgil (for, "Arma virumque" is in lib. I. and "Errorеſque tuos" is in lib. I.) and the years of our monarchs; and, when our preſent beloved Sovereign ſhall enter (what God grant he may long outlive!) the 50th year of his reign, the firſt day of that year, and every day of that year, will be a Jubilee; which I hope the worthy Laureat will celebrate with his uſual powers of harmony and elegance. He is perfectly right in calling his Poem "Carmen Seculare for the year 1800;" but, if he conceives, as he ſeems to do, that the 1800th ended on the laſt day of *laſt December*, the name and the date are alike erroneous and inconſiſtent; for, the time intended by him is the year 1801; and the poem is not "Car-

* There is a like fallacy in the example of "the mile-ſtones on the road, and a carpenter's rule; which ariſes from confounding the *boundary* of a mile or an inch with the *mile* or *inch* itſelf. We cannot ſay, "it is one o'clock," till the clock actually ſtrikes one. We cannot ſay, "this is the firſt mileſtone," or "the firſt line on the rule," till we arrive at or touch the one or the other; all theſe being *indiviſible points*. But an hour, an inch, a mile, a day, a year, are *extended ſpaces*: ſo we conceive of them, and ſo we ſpeak of them; and aſſign to each of them its appropriate name or number from its commencement to its termination. And in Engliſh we uſe the cardinals and ordinals promiſcuouſly, eſpecially for the higher numbers; and any one would underſtand me to mean the ſame thing, if I ſaid, "you will find this in Pſalm 77," or "in the 77th Pſalm." See vol. LXVIII. p. 681.

men

men *Seculare*," which, Ainſworth tells me, means what is done in the *hundredth* year, but a New-year's gift for the new century. R. C.

Mr. Urban, *Glouceſter, Feb.* 10.

I WAS not a little ſurprized to learn from your laſt, p. 64, that Mr. Pye has condeſcended to give public ſupport to the nonſenſical controverſy about the commencement of the century. That the Laureat of the day ſhould, like other Poets, be diſpoſed to write a *Carmen Seculare*, and indulge himſelf, and treat his friends with fiction, fancy, and whim, is perfectly warrantable; but his attempting to call to his aid the authorities of Mathematicians and Theologians, however it may redound to his credit as a ſcholar, cannot add one grain of weight to the ſubject. Common ſenſe ſtill keeps its ground amongſt us amidſt all the revolutions of the times; and that ſtill maintains, in ſpight of all vagaries, that, as ſoon as the finger of the clock has paſſed the point of twelve, it is in the firſt hour of the circle; that, the inſtant the child is born into the world, it is in the firſt year of its age; that, the moment the traveller ſets out on his journey, he is in the firſt mile of it; though that hour, that year, or that mile, is not complete *one*, till the finger, child, or traveller, arrives at the end of it. On the ſame ground, it is abſurd to ſay that the 18th century is complete, till the end of the preſent year; or that the 19th century will commence, till the 31ſt of next December is paſt.

Yours, &c. A. D.

*** To this kind Correſpondent's Compliments we can only offer Thanks.

Mr. Urban, *Wells, Norfolk, Feb.* 11.

YOUR laſt Obituary, p. 93, contains a circumſtantial and pathetic narrative of the melancholy cataſtrophe of Lord Andover, and an appropriate tribute of reſpect to his memory. It is, indeed, but echoing the general voice to ſay, that his ſtrong ſenſe, cultivated mind, and (their never-failing accompaniment) engaging affability of manners, had gained the eſteem and affection of all around him. To him, with a ſlight emendation, may be juſtly applied the lines of Waller, written upon the death of the only ſon of a former poſſeſſor of the title:

"Had there been ſpace and years enough allow'd
His noble ſpirit fully to have ſhow'd,
We had not found, in all the num'rous roll
Of his fam'd anceſtors, a greater ſoul:
His early virtues to that antient ſtock
Gave as much honour as from thence he took."

But we look in vain to the elegancies of proſe, on the happieſt flights of poetry, for an adequate idea of the worth of this amiable and unfortunate nobleman; his eulogy muſt be ſought in the ſtreaming tears of a lovely relict, and in the poignant regrets of a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

"Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

Yours, &c. Vicinus.

Mr. Urban, *Wells, Norfolk, Feb.* 13.

SPALLANZANI, in his tracts on the Nature of Animals and Vegetables, treats the idea of animals ſuch for inſtance as toads and frogs, being found alive in the middle of large ſtones or other hard ſubſtances, as "Hiſtories more the object of admiration than of belief." That ſuch phænomena are entitled to credit, I am perfectly convinced; having myſelf ſeen a very large flint-ſtone that, ſome years ago, was broken by ſome labourers in a gravel-pit in this county, in the centre of which was a living toad. I have had ocular demonſtration of the cavity in which it had lain (probably for many years), and which bore its exact ſhape and form; and, from the teſtimony of perſons of the ſtricteſt veracity, I have not the leaſt doubt of the fact having been as here deſcribed. The ſtone was lately in being, and kept as a curioſity.

Cob-ſtones, which, I preſume, are meant by *cob* (vol. LXIX. p. 1113) are deſcribed by Mr. Groſe, in his Provincial Dictionary, to be "ſtones that may be thrown;" alſo "large ſtones;" which latter definition probably ſolves the query. John Hill.

Mr. Urban, *Chelſea, Feb.* 14.

I SHOULD eſteem myſelf much obliged to any of your reſpectable correſpondents, who would condeſcend to give me biographical information relative to Dr. Bathurſt*, and Meſſrs. Harding and Bridges, all three formerly of Trinity college, Oxford.

* Of this gentleman ſee a life by the late Mr. T. Warton. Edit.

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I ſucceed by an unexpected, and to your readers unintereſting, event, to part of Mr. Bridges's ineſtimable collection of uncommon books in various languages. In the blank-page, in front of an *unique duodecimo*, in admirable preſervation, are inſcribed the following brief hints; which, perhaps, may in part aſſiſt the reſearch.

"Gulielmus Harding, e coll. Trin. Oxon. 1694. Cui donum dedit hunc libellum R. Bathurſt, ejusdem collegij præſes, adjectis notulis quibuſdam MSS.

"Rad. Bridges, Jun. 11, 1703, e coll. Trin. Oxon. memoriæ ſacrum, donum in feliciſſimi viri Gulielmi Harding, ejuſdem collegij ſocij, qui mortem ſibi conſcivit.

"— Quam vellent æthere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
Fata obſtant. Virg. Æn. VI. 436."

Yours, &c. M. V. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

HABES confitentem reum. I acknowledge the juſtneſs of your correſpondent Euſebia's remarks, vol. LXIX. p. 1175. As the tranſlator of the Latin verſes, I can truly ſay the verſion was made merely for my own amuſement. It was alſo ſent, haſtily and inconſiderately to you, when I happened to be ſending you ſome other papers. I verily believe the original communicator of the Latin verſes, (whom, however, I do not know) and probably the author of them, (who *he* is I am perfectly ignorant,) had intentions as innocent: and, I am confident that you yourſelf were not aware the inſertion of them could have given pain to any one. I am well aſſured you are diſpoſed to ſay, with ſome little variation from Mr. Pope;

Curs'd be the verſe, howe'er with wit combin'd,
That gives offence to one religious mind.

I believe all parties concerned thought it a matter of *innocent levity*. But what we might *think*, does not obviate the juſtice of Euſebia's obſervations; and, as *ferulâ manum ſubducere* is not my wiſh, I beg thus publicly to thank her for them. She has taught me to reflect that,

"—— Hec nugæ ſeria ducunt
In mala;"

and, that no *levity* is *innocent* which has Scripture for its groundwork. I promiſe *not* to forget her *leſſon*. The beſt-intentioned perſons often act imprudently, and ſometimes directly contrary to the real bent of their own minds, from mere want of a little conſideration. Kind is the monitor, who recalls them to it. A particular friend of mine, not long ſince, told me, that, juſt as he left *Weſtminſter* ſchool, he had acquired a ſilly habit of interlarding his common converſation with frequent oaths and curſes, without conſidering in any reſpect the import of them; but only uſing them as well-ſounding expletives. A *brother Weſtminſter*, ſcarce a year his ſenior, one day remonſtrated with him, with the moſt affectionate gentleneſs, on his having acquired a habit at once ſo *impious* and *vulgar*, ſo incompatible with the *principles of a Chriſtian*, or the *manners of a gentleman*. He felt the full *force* of the rebuke, and from that time put ſuch a bridle on his lips, that perhaps an *idle word* has never ſince eſcaped him. This circumſtance poſſibly contributed not a little to *ſimplify* and *chaſten* his common language, ſo as to render it peculiarly acceptable to all perſons of real taſte, who have the pleaſure of converſing with him.

Yours, &c. E. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

THE following diſcovery of a maritime arſenal belonging to the Lacedæmonians, (the ſubſtance of a memorial of Citizen Jumelin, read in the ſecond claſs of the National Inſtitute) is worthy the notice of your readers.

"Citizen Jumelin, one of the moſt learned of the perſons who accompanied Choiſeul Gouffier in his voyage, in returning from Conſtantinople, in 1788, narrowly eſcaped being wrecked on the rocks of Cape Matapan. The accident, however, was the occaſion of an intereſting diſcovery, relative to antient geography. Unfortunately, he had not an opportunity of examining the place he diſcovered as minutely as he wiſhed, but others will probably viſit the ſpot under more favourable circumſtances. In the mean time, Citizen Jumelin's account of this diſcovery is ſufficiently curious and intereſting.

"On the 8th of June, 1788, the veſſel on which Jumelin was on-board was ſuddenly becalmed in paſſing under Cape Matapan. Night came on, and the veſſel was at the mercy of a current, which ſet in toward the rocks. At break of day, ſhe was ſo near the rocks that thoſe on-board could almoſt touch them with their hands; when the wind, which ſprang up with the morning, together with aid from the boat of a Venetian veſſel that lay at anchor near

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the place, delivered them from this imminent danger. The report of a cannon, that had been fired to advertize the Venetian veſſel of their ſituation, had alſo given notice of it to the inhabitants of the coaſt, and about a hundred men armed with fire-locks were deſcending from the mountains with the expectation of ſeizing upon ſome wreck. As ſoon as they perceived their ferocious hopes fruſtrated, they ſet up a cry of rage, diſcharged their pieces at the veſſel; but fortunately no perſon on board was wounded.

"Citizen Jumelin remarks, on this occaſion, that if the idea of men eagerly watching for wrecks, and even doing all in their power to accelerate the loſs of veſſels for the ſake of plunder, is diſguſting to a civilized country, although many of its inhabitants are capable of the crime, nevertheleſs men in their progreſs to civilization have not always been guaranteed from ſo ſhocking a practice even by the influence of religion. The miniſters of the altar have encouraged this enormity, to ſhare in the profit; and Chriſtian temples have reſounded with prayers addreſſed to Heaven to cauſe ſhipwrecks; a circumſtance which, however extraordinary, is proved by a form of prayer for the purpoſe, which is found in the antient rituals of the maritime provinces of France.

"The gale which ſnatched the French veſſel from her extreme peril, continuing to be favourable for a while, ſhe proceeded towards the Iſlands of Sapienza, when the wind ſuddenly changing to the North-weſt, and blowing with violence, compelled her to return beyond the Cape for ſhelter, under very high lands on the Weſtern ſide of the Gulph of Colokitia. The delay, ariſing from calms and contrary winds, having already occaſioned the conſumption of much of the ſhip's ſtores, apprehenſions were entertained of their falling ſhort, eſpecially in the article of water. The captain therefore reſolved to proceed to the lower end of the Gulph, where, according to the information of a Greek pilot on-board, plenty of proviſions and freſh water might be procured. The veſſel reached the place pointed out by the pilot in the middle of the night; and as ſoon as day began to appear, Jumelin haſtened upon deck to ſee if any thing preſented itſelf worthy of obſervation. He perceived, to the South, a port ſheltered by a ſmall iſland; to the Weſt, a chain of mountains, of which the Cape formed the ſummit; and to the North, in front of the veſſel, at a little diſtance, a ſandy ſhore, which promiſed a ſafe and good mooring. On this ſtrand, not far from the ſea, was a building of a conſiderable ſize, but of an uncouth form; and beyond it a hill, covered from the top to the bottom with ſmall and mean houſes. In a plain, a little concealed by the hill, he was ſurpriſed to perceive a vaſt extent of ruins, which ſeemed to announce, that formerly the place had been the ſeat of a large and powerful city.

"This diſcovery,' ſays Jumelin, 'appeared to me to be more curious and intereſting, as no traveller, that I know, has ſpoken of theſe ruins; and as the Lacedæmonians had not the reputation of being ſumptuous in their edifices, and even not a veſtige of Sparta remains.

"The building neareſt to the ſea ſerved for an habitation for the principal perſon in the diſtrict, the other inhabitants of which occupy the hill. Theſe people were tractable and humane, having no reſemblance to the inhabitants of the Cape, although they have frequent intercourſe with them. They furniſhed us with ſheep and other proviſions. Their chief came to pay us a viſit; but the captain, who was a man of brutal manners, would not ſuffer him to come on-board, and even refuſed him a rope he begged to have to faſten his boat to the ſhore.

"I aſked theſe people the name of the city whoſe ruins I beheld, but I received no ſatisfactory anſwer. They called it *Paleopolis*, which ſignifies 'antient town,' and is a general name given by the Greeks to the ſeveral ruins of their country. I was eager to land, to examine the ruins. I flattered myſelf with finding inſcriptions, remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings; and had even prepared to make ſketches of whatever might appear intereſting; but the reſentment of the chief of the diſtrict, excited by the conduct of our captain ſhewed itſelf in prohibiting my landing.

"Jumelin thus prevented, to his infinite regret, from cloſely inſpecting objects which at a diſtance ſo greatly excited his curioſity, fixed his eyes attentively on the plain. He could perceive heaps of broken materials, but he could not diſtinguiſh their forms. On the ſhore, were many remains of buildings ſtill ſtanding; and, among the reſt, the remans of a portico, compoſed of columns, which ſupported a pediment. The waves of the ſea almoſt reached theſe columns; but Jumelin ſuppoſed they had not ſtood ſo near the ſea when they were firſt raiſed. This conjecture was ſoon changed into certainty; for he perceived that the ſea had made inroads in that quarter, and actually covered walls partially overthrown; and ruins of buildings, whoſe broken points, in ſome places, projected above the waves, clearly indicating that a city had been buried, by ſome accident, beneath the ſea.

"Jumelin neglected nothing that could be done in his ſituation toward elucidating this diſcovery. Having obſerved every thing with attention that could be ſeen from the veſſel, he had recourſe to his books.

books. Pausanias informed him, that the Place he saw was the remains of the Port of *Githium*. The description given by Pausanias of that port; its situation; the small river which flows near it; the Island of Cranais (the scene of the triumph of Paris over Helen); were so many proofs to Jumelin that he had discovered the ruins of a city that was the Maritime Arsenal of the Lacedæmonians. To judge of it by what he perceived, he was convinced that it was not without reason that Livy had said so much of it, in describing the siege of the place by the brother of the proconsul, Quintius Flaminius.

"The French vessel being furnished with water and provisions, weighed anchor on the 15th of June, and encountered another storm while she endeavoured to double the cape, which was nearly fatal to her, and compelled her to take refuge at the island of Cytherea. Jumelin says, that this island, although for the most part barren and uncultivated, has, notwithstanding, some delightful valleys, where there are groves of myrtles, with alleys leading to solitary recesses. It is to be suspected, from these places, that the inhabitants have not altogether renounced the antient worship of the goddess of the island, who seems indeed never to have had magnificent temples of stone in this place, as no remains of antient buildings are to be found in the whole island. A Greek, who was Jumelin's guide, pointed out to him, in the walls of a church, some fragments of old columns, which he asserted to have been taken from a temple of Venus; but, besides the fact being doubtful, these fragments had nothing grand in their appearance.

"Jumelin endeavours to reconcile the different opinions of travellers respecting the *Magniottes*; who are maintained by some to be a mild and hospitable people, and by others a hord of robbers. He thinks both opinions are correct, accordingly as they are applied to the inhabitants of the cape, or those that reside in the interior part of the country. Cape Matapan, the antient Tenarus, is a sterile coast, crowded with frightful rocks, and peopled with men in all respects worthy of the soil; but further in the country the *Magniottes* form a nation, of uncultivated manners, and poor, but frank, mild, and hospitable; and this difference is easily explained, by the different manner of living of one and the other; the latter live on the produce of their lands and flocks; the former have also some flocks, but live principally on plunder."

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

September 26, continued.

MR. *Tierney* did not rise to object to the principle; he in fact saw no objection, if it was under certain restrictions, to incorporate the whole of the militia with the regulars. He entertained the highest respect for the militia establishment; but he must be allowed to add, that his opinion respecting it had lately undergone a considerable change. Since so many regiments had volunteered their services for Ireland, though he approved of the spirit which dictated those offers, he could not but consider the nature of the service as being completely altered. It was no longer an establishment for home defence; it should rather be considered in the light of a standing army, ready for any service at the pleasure of the Minister. A great change in our situation had, under Providence, taken place within the last 12 months; so great, as to astonish even the Right Hon. Secretary. For this change we had expressed our gratitude; but, instead of its inspiring the ideas of distant expeditions, we should learn from thence to be contented, and grateful. To the first part of the enterprize against Holland, and the capture of the Dutch fleet, he had already given his tribute of applause. It certainly was well planned, and bravely executed. But when, in order to lead us still farther, it was said, that it was necessary to our security that Holland should be rescued from the enemy, he could not but ask, what was the present condition of that country? She had now no fleet; her trade and her colonies were lost; nothing now remained to Holland but her soil, her canals, and a few strong forts. From these France could derive no resources; nor could she retain Holland with any prospect of advantage, unless Ministers were determined to make the dykes of the latter the graves of Englishmen!—Had we been invited by large bodies of the Dutch, and that a small military force would be likely to turn the scale in their favour, he, for his part, should have no objection to such a plan. But what disposition to this effect had hitherto been manifested by the people

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of Holland? [*A loud cry of hear! hear!*] Gentlemen may allude to the diſpoſition of ſeamen on board the captured fleet. This, Mr. Tierney ſaid, he had already admitted; but he ſpoke of the diſpoſition of the people at large; and he muſt beg that the two points may be kept perfectly diſtinct. Hitherto we had been joined by few of the Dutch; on the contrary, we had found them diſputing the ground inch by inch. The loſs of between 1400 and 1500 Engliſhmen, almoſt in the firſt ſetting out, offered no ground on which this expedition could be juſtified. Why then, after ſeven years of war, and after ſo many atchievements on our native elements, was it deemed neceſſary to embark our armies in a new riſque? The numbers now to be ſent abroad tranſcended by much thoſe engaged in any of our expeditions of modern date. We had already ſent 26,000 men to Holland; theſe were now to be followed by 22,000; making in the whole 48,000 men. If to theſe were to be added the Ruſſian troops taken into our pay, the whole would amount to an effective force little ſhort of 100,000 men. What gain was to be ſought by ſuch an immenſe army, and on what ground could parliament ſanction ſuch an immenſe expenditure? Looking to our maritime exertions, we had ſurely done our parts; or we ſhould at leaſt be ſatisfied with the co-operation lent to the allies by the 45,000 Ruſſians in our pay. The expences of the preſent year would amount to little leſs than ſixty millions; and yet parliament was now called together merely to be made a party in incurring a farther expenditure, and to take all reſponſibility off the ſhoulders of Miniſters. After the capture of the Dutch veſſels, he could ſee nothing of a national object, nothing like a proſpect of encouragement. The avowed object of this war was, to overthrow the exiſting government in France; but, without ſaying whether the preſent form of government in France might be overthrown or not, this end could not ſurely be obtained by the killing of Dutchmen in Holland? [*A laugh.*] The Right Hon. gentlemen might ſmile; but, in his opinion, there was nothing to provoke riſibility in what he had ſaid; and few who had read the laſt Gazette Extraordinary could be induced to relax their muſcles on the preſent topic. The immediate queſtion was, whether Ruſſia and England were able to bring their projects to bear, and to overthrow the exiſting Government in France? He had ever entertained the wiſh that France ſhould be driven within her antient limits; but he could not but remark, that the efforts of the allies, though directed to this end, had not very materially ſerved the intereſt of religion or morality. They had, he was happy to ſay, been greatly ſucceſsful in Italy, and partially in Switzerland. The latter had, however, only exchanged her conquerors; and, in the former, though the dominions of the King of Sardinia had been recovered from the French, it was obſervable that they had not been yet reſtored to that monarch. It muſt, therefore, be to him a matter of indifference, whether his loſt crown was in the hands of a Directory or of an Emperor. The Houſe was now called upon to ſay, whether they would ſanction, by a ſide-wind, the application of an immenſe force, and to lend their countenance to a moſt dangerous *Cruſade!* [*Mr. Pitt called, hear! hear!*] Mr. Tierney repeated the word *Cruſade*—when properly defined, he ſaid, it was ſtrictly applicable. On the preſent occaſion, it might with fairneſs be uſed in deſcribing "a *vaſt army*, embarked on an *extravagant project.*"—He knew, however, that his argument and his remarks would be equally unavailing in the preſent inſtance; but he ſhould not diſcharge his duty to his conſtituents or himſelf, if he did not thus ſolemnly enter his proteſt againſt the meaſure.

The *Secretary at War* ſaid, the preſent bill had this obvious and general argument in its favour, that it was an advantage to have every force diſpoſable, even though you ſhould not diſpoſe of it in any of the expected modes. It was poſſible that a force maintained in this country might yet threaten the enemy; but a militia force, ſubject to the old law, could not produce that effect; for the enemy knew that, according to our Conſtitution, they could not be ſent out of the iſland. An army of ſuch militia upon the coaſt would, therefore, produce no uneaſineſs in the enemy. Our means of defence were often ſpoken of, and we were recommended to rely ſolely upon them; but defenſive war

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was in itſelf a misfortune; and it was true in public, as in private conteſts, that the beſt way to prevent an enemy from attacking, was to attack or appear to attack them. In a defenſive war, the enemy could be hurt only when they choſe to expoſe themſelves. The talk of England locking herſelf up, and contributing only in a certain proportion to the defence of Europe, reminded him of a vulgar phraſe, which, perhaps, gentlemen were not acquainted with; it was, *cabbaging from your own coat.* Every ſtep we took in a war of ſuch general defence as the preſent was for ourſelves; and to withhold any practicabie effort againſt the enemy, was to cheat ourſelves, and to crib from our own means of defence. Even our favourite and habitual command of the ſeas would not reſtore Europe. Our fleets could not touch the enemy, except when they chooſe to come forth from their harbours. Mr. Windham finiſhed his ſpeech by reminding the Houſe, that, in conſenting to the motion before them, they would not enter into an engagement as to the application of the force in queſtion.

Mr. *Tierney* explained, that he had wiſhed to afford Government a diſpoſable force, provided he ſhould not ſuſpect an improper application of it; but the very preamble of the bill prevented him from expecting any other than an objectionable application.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* ſaid, that the preamble of the bill ſtated the application of the force already obtained, in purſuance of the act of laſt ſeſſion, to have been advantageous; but it by no means conditioned for a ſimilar application of the force now required, or of any part of that force; it required only, that a certain body of troops, capable of acting offenſively againſt the enemy, but now reſtrained by the law to a diſtrict where their ſervices might be of leaſt avail, ſhould be placed under the diſcretion of Government.

Mr. *Sheridan* would gladly have avoided delivering his opinion at a moment of ſuch anxiety as the preſent, when very important intelligence was expected, the tendency of which might materially affect the queſtion. He had not wiſhed to touch upon the circumſtances of the expedition to Holland; for he was ſo far from approving the bill, that, even though the militia were not intended to be ſent there, he could not adopt his hon. friend (Mr. Tierney's) opinion, upon the ſubject of converting that force into a regular army. If Miniſters had not received farther inſtances than the ſurrender of the fleet of the good diſpoſition of the Dutch towards us; if they already began to doubt that diſpoſition; if they knew of any difficulties more than they had expected; if they knew of any, to retract their ſcheme; and he hoped, that no falſe pride, no fear of reproach or ſhame, would prevent them from fulfilling it. Mr. Sheridan warned the houſe not to encourage the plan by conſenting to the preſent bill, in ſome future ſtage of which he would deliver his opinion more at length.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he was ready to aſſure the Houſe, that the expedition, on its preſent ſcale, was planned without any reference to the power of Pruſſia, without depending in any degree upon the interference of that court for ſucceſs. A co-operation of the Pruſſian monarch, if he ſhould chuſe to depart from his neutrality, would doubtleſs be highly beneficial, but it was not judged eſſential. The diſpoſition of the people of Holland, on the contrary, was material; but hon. gentlemen, when they were looking for the demonſtrations of it, ſhould recollect the habits, and conſider the preſent condition, of that nation. The great body of the people had yet no opportunity of aſſiſting us. They were compelled to wait in ſilence for the ſucceſs of our operations. It was already known, however, that we had in Holland great numbers of zealous friends; and it might be expected that we ſhould have ſuch, even if nothing was known of the peculiar oppreſſions of that people, and if only the general feeling of human nature were conſidered and relied upon. Could any people who had felt the graſp of French rapacity, who had writhed under their extortions, and detected their perfidy, feel otherwiſe than moſt earneſtly for the ſucceſs of an enterpriſe to deliver them? We muſt know that we had friends, if not in the arms, in the hearts, the feelings, the ſecret wiſhes, of every honeſt man in that country. The fact was, that in that part of Holland, in which the people had an opportunity of acting, they had received us not merely with acquieſcence, or conſent,

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but with an active aſſiſtance, which did them the higheſt honour, and would kindle an impatient deſire in the Houſe to effect their deliverance. If, however, contrary to his hopes and belief, contrary to the probabilities of our ſituation, and the wiſhes of our friends, we were to relinquiſh our attempt, Government would be far from feeling any occaſion for ſhame. The brilliant atchievements of entering the Texel and reſcuing the navy, which had ſo long been an inſtrument in the hands of France; the reſtoring its antient ſtandard, and bringing it again into the ſervice of that conſtitutional authority, which had ſo long, and with ſo much benefit to both countries, been in faithful alliance with us; an enterprize ſo honourable in its deſign, ſo perfect in its ſucceſs, ſo beneficial to its accompliſhment, would alone be ſufficient to ſecure the approbation of the country, and juſtify the preamble of the bill, when it ſtated, that the application of the force granted laſt ſeſſion had already been advantageous. Neither in Holland, or in France, could we have any right or chance of ſucceſs againſt the will of the people; but we were not to be led by a temporary delay into a relinquiſhment of an enterprize which promiſed the fulleſt ſucceſs, if the valour of our troops, anxious to fight with their countrymen for their country, was aided by the perſeverence of Government. A part of the general force, which, under the preſent circumſtances of the country, no longer contributed to its defence, panted for an opportunity to exert itſelf; a force which could be brought into ſervice in a much ſhorter time than any other, and which diſplayed a valour, a ſteadineſs, and a diſcipline, worthy of veteran troops. An hon. gentleman, who always aſſured the Houſe of his unwillingneſs to produce a deſpondency, had unfortunately introduced ſuch topics, and ſuch a mode of diſcuſſion, as he might have adopted if the promotjon of deſpondency had been the motive of his ſpeech. Not intending to lower the public ſpirit, his ſpeech already aſſumed, that the diſpoſition of the Hollanders was againſt us. Mr. Pitt obſerved, that few things touched him ſo much, at a moment when ſteadineſs and exertion had ſecured ſucceſs, to hear topics ſcattered abroad, the tendency of which was to break down the public ſpirit, ſever the public unanimity, and unnerve the national arm.

The motion was then carried, and the bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr. *Dundas* brought up ſeveral financial papers.

The militia volunteer bill was brought in, read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time next day.

September 30.

Col. *Gaſcoigne* brought up a petition from the merchants of Liverpool and Lancaſter, praying relief, either by loan or Exchequer bills, or otherwiſe, under their preſent difficulties, occaſioned by a ſudden ſtagnation in the purchaſes of Weſt-India produce.

After ſome converſation, the petition, which ſtated that the petitioners had been interrupted in the ſale of Weſt-India produce, and requeſted a loan of Exchequer bills to a limited amount, was then read, and referred to a Committee.

Mr. Alderman *Laſhington* preſented a petition from certain planters and merchants of Jamaica and other iſlands, requeſting farther time for the payment of ſome Exchequer bills which became due next month, and which they were unable to pay. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The militia bill was committed, and the militia reduction bill ordered to be reported.

The Houſe then reſolved into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Bragge* in the chair.

Mr. *Wallace* moved, that 120,000 ſeamen, including 22,690 marines, be maintained for two months, from the 1ſt of January 1800.—Ordered.

This vote was followed, in the uſual way, by a vote of 444,000l. for the wages of the ſeamen; 456,000l. for their victualling during the ſame period; 720,000l. for the wear and tear of ſhipping; and 60,000l. for ordnance ſtores. Theſe reſolutions were ſeverally read a ſecond time, and ordered to be reported next day.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then propoſed a new iſſue of Exchequer bills to the amount of three millions, to make good the like ſum granted in the laſt ſeſſion, and ſecured upon the firſt aids granted in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament.—Ordered.

(To be continued.)

9. *Travels in* Upper *and* Lower Egypt, *undertaken by Order of the old Government of* France. *By* C. S. Sonnini, *Member of several scientific and literary Societies, and formerly an Officer and Engineer in the* French *Navy. Illustrated with Portraits, Views, Plans, Antiquities, Plants, Animals, &c. drawn on the Spot under the Author's Inspection. To which is subjoined a Map of the Country. Translated from the* French. [*Published by* Debrett].

WE have deferred our review of these travels till a translation which was to do them justice (and which had been, to say the least of it, unhandsomely anticipated) appeared.

If we are not mistaken, this voyage was planned by the late king of France himself, and the outlines and directions written in his own hand*. Certain it is, it was performed between the years 1777 and 1780; but whether the author intended to give it in its original form, or found it necessary to get some revolutionist to new-model it for him, the seizure of Malta, where an assemblage of so many different nations formed an "association which, by its slow but certain effects, would probably have realized that favourite *dream* of philanthropy, an *universal* peace" (p. 54)—the seizure of Malta by the French Republick, "which in the space of a few years has passed through whole centuries of glory, has just rendered the existence of the Knights useless. It has disdained the advantages which they afforded to France, and the hopes of concord which they held out to the people of Europe. Such speculations were *too confined for the immensity* of her *power*. Mistress of the Mediterranean by the conquest of the islands of Gozzo and Malta, she has extended her departments as far as the seas of the Levant, and thus made the trade of it *her own*; while by her close alliances, which can no longer have any interests but hers, she has accomplished the *great work* of *social order*, the FRATERNITY of *mankind*." (p. 55.) So much for Sonnini as a politician.

Speaking of *Corfu*, the antient Cythera, he says, "It was proper that the most amiable people of the universe should possess a country dedicated to the most amiable of the goddesses." (p. 57). This is of a piece with the author's propensity to amorous subjects, even the intrigues of doves and crocodiles. As a traveller, he has hardly the merit of novelty. He readily yields the palm to "the learned Pococke, the man whose researches into Antiquity have been the most profound." (p. 77.) It does not seem fair in a Republican Frenchman to dwell with so much severity on the ungovernable resentments or avaricious frauds of Alexandrians. But it is perfectly consistent with their philosophy to remark, that the Jews are "a nation which has contrived to preserve its character and customs in all the countries through which it is dispersed;" and that "they every where display the same insensibility and the same ingratitude with which they have, in these *latter* times, repaid the generosity and magnanimous conduct of France." (p. 70.) But are we sure the motives to all this generosity and magnanimity, besides self-interest, had not for their basis a determined resolution to defeat the councils of Divine Providence respecting this once-favoured but stiff-necked people, who, continued experience of ages, even in our own attempt to the contrary, shews will never be incorporated with any nation till their final restoration. Our traveller does not give a very inviting description of Alexandria or its inhabitants. It is a heap of ruins, and a temple of vengeance. Speaking of the obelisks called Cleopatra's *Needles*, a high-flown compliment is paid to the last queen of the Ptolemean race. Pompey's pillar is more particularly described than we have yet seen, though no traces of the Greek inscription could be discerned. Abulfeda has been supposed to mean by it the column of *Severus*, which he mentions as a wonder of Egypt together with the Pharos; but the column is referred to Antinoe. (p. 83.) Mr. S. supposes Julius Cæsar erected it after the battle of Pharsalia as a monument of his victory over Pompey, and placed his own colossal statue on it; of which fragments were found by a French interpreter, who, because he could not find the rest, threw them into the sea, where they were pointed out to S. Mr. S. encourages his countrymen to transfer Pompey's pillar to the Place de la Revolution at Paris. The canals of Alexandria, and the subterraneous aqueducts which supplied it with water, but are now neglected, are proofs

* Sonnini himself formed a design before of penetrating into the interior of Africa, in which he now regrets that foreigners have anticipated France. (p. 98.)

proofs of its former fertility and pleasantness. He contradicts the account of the cameleon living on air.

Chap. II. is taken up with ascertaining the properties of the *Jerbo*, and settling the disputes of Naturalists about that singular animal, which is here stated to be the first link of the connexion between quadrupeds and birds, as the last is the bat. He determines them *not* to be the animals mentioned, Prov. xxx. 25, as *rabbits*, which, he thinks, are the *schafan*, or *daman Israel*, or lamb of Israel; yet, as both they and the jerbo burrow in the rocks, the distinction seems needless; and he answers Michaelis's question about ruminating in the negative, by the inspection of *one* jerbo's stomach. The statue of the woman seated, with a child by her side, large as life, in the French consul's house at Alexandria (p. 119), was probably that of Isis and Osiris. Mr. S. got admission into a mosque to see a tomb covered with hieroglyphics, and which formerly had a *capital* [cover], and is now used for ablution. He represents the navigation of the canals as increasing in danger. *Rosetta* as a very pleasant quiet place, but *Cairo* always turbulent and disturbed. The ruins of *Heracleum* are on the coast beyond *Macdie*. He treats of the culture and dressing of rice, which, no more than L'Archer, he does not admit to be the *olyra* of Herodotus*; and he speaks very slightly of Maillet's imperfect information, imposed upon, and not digested in his life. He describes the Turkish pipes and indulgence of smoking; the more abominable indulgences of both sexes, which in another place he almost by the climate vindicates. Like a true Frenchman, he intrigued with the Egyptian ladies, and was only prevented from succeeding by a musket ball whizzing close to his ears. (p. 167.) "I shall be asked," says he, "perhaps, how I could know what passes in the *harems*, since all approach to them is so strictly forbidden. *The means that I employed are very simple, but I must be permitted to pass them over in silence. It is enough to assure the reader, that he may rely on the truth and accuracy of the particulars I have stated.*" The blackening the eyes, and yellowing the palms of the hands and nails, are characteristic of Eastern beauty; and the *hennè*, or Egyptian privet, is the shrub which administers thereto, and which would serve for dying if it could be cultivated in Europe. The *rusma*, or depilatory mixture used by the men, is a mixture of arsenic, or orpiment, and quick lime; but the women use a more violent plaster, boiled honey and gum. Solid *embonpoint* is another characteristic of female beauty here; and, as the most perfect cleanliness is joined to it, "no where are the women more uniformly beautiful, no where do they possess more the talent of assisting Nature, no where are they better skilled or more practised in the art of arresting or repairing the ravages of time; an art which has its principles, and a great variety of practical receipts." (p. 181.) With these our traveller returned well furnished; and there is no country where they are so much needed as his own. Few towns in the world contain so many dogs as those of Egypt, or, at least, there are none that appear to contain more, because they are constantly assembled in the streets, their only habitation, feeding on what they can get, studiously neglected by the Mahometans, beat and butchered without mercy, lean and mangy, yet never mad. Mr. S's account of them and of cats may serve as a specimen of his style. "The dogs of Egypt are a race of large greyhounds, which would be very handsome if they were taken care of, or even if they were less cruelly treated. In losing the elegance of their make, they should, methinks, no longer possess even the impression of those qualities which every where else render them so worthy of notice. Nevertheless, their instinct, though perhaps decayed, is not destroyed. They are seen going and coming in the most frequented streets, and avoiding to touch the clothes of the passengers with an attention truly curious, and far more interesting than that of the imbecile Mussulman, who, at their approach, turns aside his robe. They even watch over the safety of their executioners during the night. They are the terror of thieves upon the wharfs, boats, and timber; and in the interior of the town goods are intrusted to their vigilance. An admirable instinct, a natural inclination to make themselves useful to man, induces them to assume a superintendance which nobody confides to them, nobody points out to them; and it would be impossible to approach the charge that is surrounded by these voluntary guardians.

* Mr. Beloe does not notice this.

uardians. But what is no leſs ſingular , that theſe dogs never quit the quar- er in which they were born. They orm diſtinct tribes, which have limits hey never exceed. Should one dog o into another quarter, he would ſoon e attacked by the whole ſtrange tribe, nd would find it no eaſy matter to ſcape from their clutches. The Be- louins; who in all reſpects are far leſs uperſtitious than the Turks, keep large greyhounds, which alſo watch round heir tents; but they take the greateſt are of them; and they love them to uch a degree, that to kill a Bedouin's dog would be to expoſe one's own life. With the moſt decided as well as the moſt unjuſt averſion for a ſpecies of animals, which, without hopes of imi- tating them, man has conſtituted the ſymbol of unalterable attachment and fidelity, the Turks have a great fancy for cats. Mahomet was very partial to them. It is related that, being called up on ſome important and urgent buſi- neſs, he preferred cutting off the ſleeve of his robe to waking the cat that lay upon it faſt aſleep. Nothing more was neceſſary to bring theſe animals into high requeſt, if in other reſpects their extreme cleanlineſs, the luſtre and po- liſh of their ſkin, their mild and quiet diſpoſition, their gentle and cautious ca- reſſes, did not render them amiable creatures in the eyes of the Muſſulmen. A cat may even enter a moſque; it is careſſed there as the favourite animal of the Prophet; while the dog that ſhould dare to appear in the temples would pollute them with his preſence, and would be puniſhed with inſtant death. But, compelled to avoid man, to whom he would wiſh to devote his domeſtic qualities, and the perfection of his inſtinct, no dog is tempted to go into places where the Muſſulmen are gathered together; they would there find neither friend to accompany, or maſter to follow. In antient Egypt cats were held in great veneration, but dogs in ſtill more. In any houſe where a cat died a natural death (for no perſon killing a cat, even involuntarily, could eſcape a capital puniſhment), the inha- bitants ſhaved their eyelids only, but upon the death of a dog they ſhaved their head and their whole body. Cats that happened to die were buried at Bubaſtis, a conſiderable city in Lower Egypt, now called Baſta. Theſe ho- nours and prerogatives were not merely a matter of fancy; they had a great po- litical end, the intereſt and ſubſiſtence of a whole people. It was neceſſary to put under the immediate protection of the law a ſpecies of animals, whoſe defence againſt the prodigious multi- tude of rats and mice with which Egypt is infeſted was abſolutely indiſpenſable. Deification appeared to the prieſts the moſt certain means to induce the peo- ple to reſpect thoſe objects which it was their duty to preſerve. What ſig- nifies it in fact to a religious idolater whether he adores a man or a cat, a woman or an onion; are not they all alike remote from Divinity? Superſti- tion being then neceſſary to men, was it not better to turn it to a uſeful pur- poſe? Happy the people whoſe ſuper- ſtition is directed to the advancement of agriculture and the public good! In a country where phyſical enjoyment is every thing, and moral ſentiment al- moſt nothing, the alluring figure of the cat appeared preferable to the docility, the exquiſite inſtinct, and the diſcern- ing fidelity of the dog. A ſingle trait of this kind often marks the character of a nation better than a thouſand ob- ſervations on their manners and cuſ- toms, which ſoon become mere rou- tine, are in time conſidered as indif- ferent, and at length are ſo habitual, that men perſevere in them rather than take the trouble of making any change. From this cannot an opinion be eaſily formed of a people that deteſt the dog and love the cat, becauſe the latter carefully hides her excrement, and does not devour filth, upon which the na- ture of the dog ſometimes incites him to feed? There are cats in all the houſes of Egypt. In thoſe of the rich they are indulged in the apartments, and partake of the effeminacy and indolence of their maſters, who amuſe themſelves in ſtroking them, and laviſhing on them careſſes which thoſe cold and haughty men will not deign to beſtow on beings endued with ſuperior ſenſe. In a word, unleſs they were deified, as in the time of the antients, it would be impoſſible for them to be better treated. Here, it is true, the cats are very gentle and fa- miliar; they have none of that ſuſpi- cious and ferocious diſpoſition which in ſome parts of France diſtinguiſh a race of animals more wild than domeſtic. But theſe differences are as much the work of men as the effect of the influ- ence of climate. In the department where I reſide, as well as in the neigh- bouring ones, the cats, eſpecially in

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the country next to the farm-houſes, are the moſt unfortunate of all animals; maſters and ſervants alike hunt, beat, and throw ſtones at them, ſet dogs at them, and keep them without food. If hunger, which their meagre appearance atteſts, induce one of them to watch, and take the ſmalleſt morſel, the pretended robber, becauſe nature would not ſuffer her to die for want, forfeits her life for the dexterity ſhe employs in ſupport of it. How can cats in the houſe of ſuch hoſts, whoſe cruelty approaches to barbarity, fail to have a ravenous look, the mark of ferocity? And, if we compare the miſerable cats of my country to thoſe kept at Paris, where better treated, and free from perpetual fear, they ſhew an amiable familiarity, we ſhall find this an additional proof how far the diſpoſition of man influences that of the animals about him." (p. 184—187.)

It is not the ichneumon that deſtroys the eggs of the crocodile, but a ſpecies of tortoiſe, whoſe eggs are deſtroyed by the ichneumon.

Chap. XVIII. XIX. XXI. XXII. contain a deſcription of birds, plants, and inſects, about Roſetta, and the *natroc*, which is diſtinct from nitre. The egret not the ibis.

Ch. XX. deſcribes ABOUKIR. "It was in this very roadſtead, but at too great a diſtance from the coaſt, that the fleet of the French Republick, commanded by the brave but unfortunate Bruyes, fought ſo fatal a battle againſt the Engliſh fleet under the command of Admiral Nelſon; an action which it would have been *both eaſy and prudent to avoid, but the diſaſtrous iſſue of which has nevertheleſs added new luſtre and glory to the French name.*" (p. 212.) This is ſuppoſed to be the ſite of *Canopus*. The remains of an antient city occupy a vaſt extent of country. Among columns and other ruins, our traveller ſaw and engraved a coloſſal ſtatue of a woman *fluted* all its length. This being a new character in ſtatues, Mr. S. ſeems anxious to eſtabliſh the fidelity of all his drawings, his "draughtſman being accuſtomed to the moſt perfect correctneſs, and all of them being taken immediately under his own inſpection." (p. 229.) In the market-place, they ſcratched up for him with their hands a ſmall *pyramid* of the fineſt black marble, in perfect preſervation, and all along each ſide of its baſe was encircled with hieroglyphics in a ſtate of equal preſervation. After purchaſing it at an exorbitant price, he was obliged to leave it at Roſetta. But he has regiſtered in this book (p. 284) his claim to it for the National Muſeum, in which it deſerves to occupy a diſtinguiſhed place. Could this be the point of an obeliſk, ſuch as that from Syene, brought over by M. Lethieuillier, engraved in two plates in Gordon's Eſſay on the antient Mummy?

The ſalubrity of the water of the Nile is vindicated againſt Pauw, who does not ſeem to have taſted it any otherwiſe than thro' the reports of travellers. (p. 251—254.) Our traveller alſo defends Egypt from the charge of being the cradle of the plague. "We may, therefore, baniſh all uneaſineſs reſpecting the fate of our *intereſting* countrymen, by whoſe exploits and labours Egypt is at preſent honoured, as ſhe was formerly by its civilization and its monuments." (p. 255.) We were afraid the new merit of civilizing Egypt was to have been given to Buonaparte and his friends, who began their career there by plunder and treachery; and, after overrunning Syria, diſgraced themſelves by a ſhameful retreat and deſertion, of which their heroic commander ſet the example. "A malady truly endemical is the opthalmia, or inflammation of the eyes. Egypt is the country of the one-eyed and the blind; eyes perfectly ſound, or which are not ſwelled or watery, are rarely to be ſeen. Misfortune has likewiſe its bodies corporate; and the corporation of the blind at Cairo has ſometimes revolted, and carried matters ſo far as to make the government tremble." (p. 260.) In this revolutionary diſpoſition they will be joined by thoſe wretched men, whoſe minds were firſt blinded by Buonaparte, and then their eyes put out by following him into this hot and arid region, where "the exceſſive heat, the air impregnated with nitrous particles, the arid and burning duſt which the winds ſcatter in the atmoſphere, are the prime cauſes of the diſorders of this organ, and the frequent watering of the ſtreets of Cairo, which are not paved, but exceſſively heated." (p. 261.) Bad food and venereal exceſſes are concomitant cauſes of blindneſs. The exceſſive uſe of onions, though leſs acrid than thoſe of Europe, is ſaid (p. 283) to contribute to increaſe the diſpoſition of the inhabitants to diſorders of the eyes. No remedy was known for the frightful *elephantiaſis*,

elephantiasis, where both legs *acquire* a frightful and prodigious size. Some, no doubt, will be discovered by the researches and talents of the French physicians. (p. 260.) It will be well if they have leisure and opportunity to attend to their studies and experiments. Chap. XXIII. treats of female circumcision. Our traveller is such a bigoted admirer of NATURE, that none of her operations or mysteries can be concealed from him. He traces her with rapture in every plant and animal, in every field and desart, and, absorbed in the contemplation of her, forgets, and studiously neglects, her great Author. This is his ATHEISM; and his hatred of Superstition and Fanaticism would be his Theism, if he ever introduced the thought of a Deity, and did not pay his homage to the Sun. (p. 277.) His detection of the *Saadi*, or modern Psylli, or serpent-eaters, is, however, laudable. "All the animals that were hostile to mice and rats were held sacred by the antient Egyptians; they were under the protection of laws both civil and religious: nor do even the modern nations, who inhabit the same country, barbarous as they are, destroy them, but preserve for them some degree of their antient veneration. The French will readily see the importance of adopting the same forbearance, and abstaining from a sport which would be so generally detrimental, and on which the prosperity of the colony in a great measure depends." (p. 287.) They must be very considerate indeed if they adopt these reflections, or have opportunity to carry them into execution. Before our traveller quits Rosetta, he has arranged his meteorological observations. His account of the camels, and the mode of travelling through the desart, is interesting; nor less so the rascality of the Coptic monks, who live among thieves till they acquire their habits. In the sepulchral chapel of a Mahometan saint Mr. S. copied a Greek inscription, which seems to have puzzled the Greek professor in the college of France, who could not see that ΦΛ stood for *Flavius*, and that ΑΙΣΥΠΙΑΝΗΣ could not agree with ΔΙΟΣ; and honestly tells us that he had not time to explain it. (p. 310.)

Speaking of the continual dread of being plundered by the Bedouins, which he himself expected, but had all his property, except the greater part of his money, returned, our traveller thus apostrophizes, in another specimen of French bombast and absurdity: "How ought this miserable people to bless the generous and powerful hand that comes to deliver them from the galling and iniquitous yoke which they have so long been doomed to bear! With what transports ought they not to welcome their French deliverers, in the certainty of at length enjoying the abundance afforded by their soil, in which Fertility, astonished at finding herself where Liberty was unknown, had nevertheless established her dominion! But slaves, equally stupid and savage, they have espoused the cause of their tyrants, and, by a strange and detestable effort of superstition and servility, have united the partial efforts of ignoble cruelty and of barbarous perfidy to the impotent arms of the most odious of rulers. Slavery then is the lowest degree of the abasement of man, since it so effectually destroys and effaces the moral and intellectual faculties as to make the victims not even regret their own situation." (p. 329.) What is this but to say that the Bedouins of Europe have an equal right with those of Africa to plunder a fertile country, and disturb people who would otherwise enjoy the blessings of their native country;—that those who have property should be stript of it by fair or foul means, shot if they will not discover and give it up, be cheated out of their superstition by hypocrisy and atheism, and delivered from their present servility to be plunged into a worse?

When our naturalist speaks of wild hogs "carrying their heads low, and their gait is a kind of trot" (p. 349), we doubt if this be any new trait in the porcine character.

Of English travellers Mr. S. bears hardest on Dr. Shaw, whose observations were certainly more confined than Dr. Pococke's; but, except in the instance before-mentioned, little attention is paid to his observations by our traveller. As to the strictures on Brydone at Palermo, every one knows how to value the credit of that traveller, who seems to have made as superficial a book as he could, for a particular purpose, to shew his illiberal scoff at religion and every good principle. He is not, therefore, to be given, as at p. 27, as a proof of the ill will of English towards French travellers. It was reserved for Mr. S. to complain of the ill

ill treatment travellers receive from their own Government in France. We can atteſt, on the authority of innumerable inſtances in ſucceſſion, how contrary is the conduct of the Engliſh Government towards all who enter into its views of diſcovery and improvement; and we are oftener duped by the addreſs of foreigners than rigid or ſparing in our encouragement of them. Witneſs, as one inſtance of many, the patronage afforded in this country to the Swedes, while this traveller ſpeaks ſlightingly of Linné compared with Buffon, whoſe every idea is a theory to his countrymen.

Biſhop Pococke queſtions the effect of fear as an Egyptian diſorder. Our traveller gives a ſtrange inſtance of it in a young man, who, being threatened with the loſs of his head, though the ſentence was no ſooner paſſed than revoked, had a white beard and loſt his voice (p. 377).

"In the evening all the crows of the environs ſucceſſively reſorted in great numbers to a ſmall ſandy iſland in the middle of the river. There they remained for about a quarter of an hour, in a cloſe-connected body, and then diſperſed, flying away, one after another, in all directions. It might be almoſt imagined that they met together in this manner to concert ſome plan of operation." (p. 382.) One would think the crows of France and Italy never ſettled together, and afterwards ſeparated. We can aſſure Mr. S. this is no uncommon thing in England.

The wiſh of Sixtus V. and Ali Bey, that every man might be able to carry his purſe in his hand, and leave his door open every night, without running any riſk (p. 390), was realized under our Alfred, by that excellent inſtitution of making the hundred anſwerable for the loſs.

"Ears of wheat, cut before they are ripe, then dried and ſlackly baked in an oven, and afterwards bruiſed and boiled with meat, are a common diſh in Lower Egypt, where it is called *ferik*." Is this the parched corn of the Old Teſtament? (See vol. I. p. 527, LI. 25.)

"With what ſuperior ſplendour will Egypt ſhine by becoming a colony of France! Adjoining Africa on one ſide, and wealthy Aſia on the other, the ſeas of the North and Weſt ſeem to terminate on its ſhores; while the Indian ocean, after having waſhed the happy confines of Arabia, from which it is ſeparated only by a ſhort paſſage, loſes itſelf in the Egyptian ſands. It will be the centre and emporium of the commerce of the univerſe. The antient cradle of the Arts and Sciences will become the theatre of their power; and the abode of their infamy will be the ſcene of their aſtoniſhing growth and perfection. To this exuberance of trade and genius, the moſt precious treaſures of vegetation, the inimitable boons of Nature, will add permanent luſtre. Uniting the various productions diſperſed through the antient colonies, Egypt will become the epitome of them all; while its proximity to Europe will give it incalculable advantages. Humanity will not, as the other colonies, have to ſhed tears over the luxuries of a prolific ſoil. Here Nature almoſt diſpenſes with labour, and man, with the ſlighteſt efforts, is enabled to enjoy her bounties. At the moment when our poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies were a prey to diſcord and deſolation; when the enemies of France redoubled their exertions to ſnatch them from her dominion; when neglected agriculture, inſtead of offering its produce, increaſed the troubles of the mother country; it was a great and noble conception to approximate them, and in a manner concentrate all their riches, by removing their trade to a land within the reach of a ſhort voyage, and affording inappreciable reſources." The appropriation of this intereſting country to France is, we are here told, by no means a new idea. "It had certainly been an object of the old Government. A French officer, paſſing through Cairo to India, was employed to collect information reſpecting the means beſt adapted to facilitate the conqueſt of Egypt. He applied to the conſul, who had ſeen no other part of the country than the road from Alexandria to Cairo, and, like the French merchants, had never exceeded the limits of the quarter to which they were confined. Plans, however, were drawn up, and tranſmitted to Verſailles, where, according to cuſtom, they were eternally buried in the public offices, the ordinary fate of ſimilar productions." All this is very well ſaid by Ambition, graſping after power and wealth. But who ſhall ſay that the game of Ambition is not up, and that Providence, having ſeen out the extent of human folly, vanity, and wickedneſs, is not recalling man to his ſenſes, awakening reflection,

reflection, and, after convincing him of the inefficacy and insufficiency of all his aims, leaving him time to cool, and to rest, before the stage of human actions sinks under him? In this chapter we have an account of the date-tree, and the usefulness of its productions. The next treats of subjects of natural history, and some trifling antiquities, which were thought worthy of engraving.

Chap. XXXIII. brings us to *Cairo*, a summary of the revolutions of Egypt, from the time of Augustus to the conquest of Selim, from the Memoirs of the *ci-devant* Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; the Mamalûks; Ali Bey, and the misrepresentations of him by *Savary*, in whose Letters on Egypt may be seen part of his history, which, "though it could not be written with more elegance, might have been related with more truth. If the extravagant praises which that traveller bestows on the character and genius of his hero were omitted, and more particularly if the romantic and fabulous adventures of the young and beautiful Maria were suppressed, the principal events of this Mamalûk's political life would form an interesting history." (p. 432.) Such appears to be the degree of credit due to the embellishments of this letter-writer. Sonini describes Murad Bey, the principal political figure in his time in Egypt, and who had the *courage to fight the French* (p. 434), as "an intrepid warrior, capable of enduring the severest hardships, courageous in adversity, bold in enterprize, cool in action, but terrible in an onset; who, with instruction, might have become a great general. His proud deportment and munificent disposition give him the dignified appearance of a sovereign; but injustice, ignorance, and cruelty, have rendered him a ferocious tyrant." (p. 434.) The stirrups of the Mamalûks are a sort of long metal boxes, receiving the whole foot, and their pointed corners perform the office of spurs. The rider always mounts on the off-side of the horse. (p. 439.) "To terminate a series of quotations respecting the Mamalûk cavalry, so transcendant as to eclipse them all, I shall quote what Buonaparte wrote to the Executive Directory, in his dispatch dated Cairo, 6th Messidor, year VI. (24th June, 1798). 'The Mamalûks,' says *this great man*, 'had a magnificent body of cavalry, covered with gold and silver, armed with the best carbines and pistols of London manufacture, as well as with the best sabres of the East, and mounted upon, perhaps, the best horses of the Continent.'" (p. 442.) "Although the authority which the Porte had the appearance of exercising in Egypt was chimerical, it was nevertheless displeasing to the actual despots of that country. The smallest semblance of dependency was irksome to them, and their sole object was to retain for themselves the throne of the sultan. This was the favourite project of the weak but ambitious Ali Bey; and Murad Bey, notwithstanding the fruitless expedition undertaken in the Summer of 1786 by the famous Captain Pacha Hassan, had begun to carry it into execution, by divesting the Government of Constantinople of every sort of influence. Such, however, was the puerile and degrading power which the Ottoman Porte pretended to retain in Egypt, and which now seems to excite its regret to such a degree as to determine it to abandon its antient allies, and to throw itself into the arms of its natural enemies. When too late, it will be sensible of its error. The downfal of its empire, a huge and overgrown Colossus of despotism and anarchy, is not far distant. Its approaching ruin will rouse the Turks from their lethargic stupidity, and they will not perceive the perfidy employed by the enemies of France to precipitate them into the abyss into which they are fallen till they have reached the bottom." (p. 430.) Thus does our traveller, or those who have had the revolutionising of his papers, boast of the piratical efforts of the French Republick to possess herself of territory under the mask of liberty and civilization; and, while she holds out incalculable advantages to the subjects of her usurped dominion, she is herself the only gainer. How her projects have ended, Sonnini, or his publishers, must blush and tremble to see.

The description of Cairo and the environs occupies letters XXXIII. to XXXVII. The traveller, sick of his confinement there, in "uncomfortable circumstances" (p. 471), had no inclination to pay more than a hasty visit to the pyramids and mummy pits of Savara in its neighbourhood. He had in his possession two drawings of some parts of the great mummy pit, accompanied with a manuscript account, which

which were entrusted to him by the late Duc de Chaulnes, who had engaged him to pursue the particular researches he suggested. Not having had it in his power to execute this commission, he left the MS. at Cairo, as it might there facilitate the enquiries of some other persons, who had sufficient leisure and opportunity to follow his views. He only took copies of the two drawings, which have not yet been published, and which make plates XIX. XX. of this work. The letters refer to remarks contained in the papers with which he was entrusted, and of which he did not think himself justified in taking a copy; consequently, an explanation of them will not be expected in this work. (p. 472.) This is the paper published in the "Journal de Physique," May, 1777, and thence in our vol. LI. p. 113; by which it appears that the Duke had been recommended to apply to Mr. Tott, who was an excellent draughtsman, and carried out with him an engineer equally skilled in that art; and that Mr. Davison, the Duke's secretary, had served Mr. Montague in the same capacity.

"To penetrate into Abyssinia, to visit immense and interesting countries in the interior of that part of the globe which is the least known; to do honour to my nation by an important expedition, which an Englishman, aided by all the assistance and by all the means that a Government can command, had recently attempted with success; in short, to compensate, by a bold and glorious enterprize, for the *narrow conceptions* and the *niggardly ideas* with which the *old Government* of France accompanied missions of this nature, as well as to increase the still more niggardly means that it appropriated to their execution, was a project ever uppermost in my mind; and I left nothing unattempted that could ensure its success. Having at my disposal only a moderate sum, and such as would have been barely sufficient to make a journey through some parts of Europe, I followed the plan I had adopted in the other expeditions with which I had been entrusted, and which I was unwilling to relinquish; that is, I made an addition, from my own purse, to the allowance which I received from the *hands* of *Parsimony*, which was then the ordinary attendant upon useful enterprizes, *while the excess of liberality and profusion covered with a fatal splendour the caprices of Luxury, or the attempts of a delusive Glory, and, not unfrequently, those of a most shameful Immorality.*" (p. 492.) Is not the latter part of this observation equally applicable to the *new* Government? and what have been the results of discoveries set on foot by them, if, indeed, they have set on foot any, unless those which they have pushed by fraud and force as far as fraud and force were permitted to go? But even in this public-spirited design our traveller failed, by the usual villainy of the people of the country he was about to penetrate into, of which he had before his eyes cruel examples in the treacherous murder of a French physician and his suite; on which account Consul Maillet broke off all communication with Nubia. He left Bulac March 21, 1778, and, in the character or dress of a Turkish physician, proceeded up the Nile in a boat which he had engaged, but went no farther than Thebes before the treachery of his interpreter obliged him to return. What (p. 405) he calls two children strangely muffled-up and resting on a dolphin, pl. XI. 6, are really resting on a *wine-vessel* in that plate; and we recollect to have seen a single figure in the same dress.

"At Old Cairo are to be seen Joseph's granaries, if the name of granaries can be given to a large space of ground surrounded by walls 20 feet high, and divided into sorts of courts, without any roof or covering, in which is deposited the corn brought from Upper Egypt *as the fiscal*, and *where it becomes the food of a multitude of birds, and the receptacle of their dung*. The walls of this inclosure are badly constructed; their appearance by no means announces an antient building; and nothing but the love of the marvellous could have attributed their erection to the patriarch Joseph." (p. 502.)

"At *Bousch* we met with one of those gales of wind from the South, which are so famous, and at the same time so dangerous, in these countries. Woe to those who may happen to be then crossing those immense sandy solitudes with which Egypt is bordered! Intrepidity is of no avail; and the most valorous armies might be there overwhelmed by clouds of sand driven impetuously along by the wind, perish by suffocation, and die in despair. The atmosphere seemed as if on fire, and yet was darkened by whirlwinds of dust. Reaumur's thermometer

mometer ſtood at 77 degrees. Both men and animals inhaled nothing but ſcorching vapours, mixed with fine and burning ſand. The plants were parched up; in ſhort, all animated *Nature* was withered." (p 511.) Speaking of Carthamus, one of the moſt productive articles of culture in Egypt, where it occupies whole plains, he ſays, it "would be an important branch of commerce for the *new colony*." (p. 511.) Mr. S. travelled towards Abyſſinia in the character of a phyſician; and, being ſent for to the ſecond in command at *Miniet*, who had broken his leg three days before, found it had been ſet by a Copt, who had treated the caſe in a manner truly curious. The patient was laid upon the ground, without either mattreſs, mat, or carpet, but merely on a bed of ſand. His leg and thigh were extended and fixed between ſtakes driven into the earth, which alſo ſupplied a ſmall brick wall, raiſed on each ſide in ſuch a manner that the fractured limb was confined in a piece of maſon-work, where it was to remain till the completion of the cure. In order to promote the formation of the callus of the fracture, the doctor had made a ſort of cement, oil, and the white of eggs, which he every day applied to the leg."

At *Siout* our traveller deſcribes a number of ſepulchral grottoes with large human figures and hieroglyphics in relief. (p. 525.) P. Lucas ſuppoſed them the habitations of the firſt men after the deluge; an idea which only correſponds with the form of the habitations in early ages in many parts of the world; while, on the other hand, ſuch receptacles of the dead are equally common all over the world.

In the character of the Nubians we diſcover nothing more favourable than in other Ethiopians or Negroes. The Coptic hoſpitality is curiouſly deſcribed. "One of the rich Copts of Siout inſiſted on giving me a dinner. The inſide of his houſe was clean and convenient; every thing in it announced eaſy circumſtances; but women were to be ſeen there no more than in the houſe of a Muſſulman. The repaſt was ſerved up with profuſion; the company drank copiouſly of excellent date brandy, which was handed about every moment in ſmall glaſſes of Venice cryſtal. In other reſpects the Copts take their meat in the ſame manner as the Turks and Arabs. They are ſeated, with their legs acroſs, round a table with one foot in the ſhape of a large circular tea-board, on which are placed the diſhes, without either table-cloth, plates, knives, or forks. They put the right-hand into the diſhes, from which they ſucceſſively help themſelves with their fingers, each according to his particular taſte. The left hand being deſtined for ablution is unclean, and muſt not touch their food. Sometimes they collect in one diſh what they have taken from each, in order to form a meſs worked up into a big ball, which they convey to their widely-extended mouth. The poultry and the boiled meats are divided and pulled to pieces with the hands and nails. The roaſt meats are ſerved up in ſmall bits, cut before they are put on the ſpit; and no where is better roaſt meat eaten than in the countries of Turkey. No converſation is carried on at table; as they ſit down at it only to eat, they loſe no time, but ſwallow with the greateſt precipitation. They are not men aſſociated for the ſake of ſociety, but animals collected round their food by want and voracity. The greaſe runs down from each ſide of their mouth. The ſtomach emits frequent eructations, which they prolong, and render as noiſy as they can. He whoſe hunger is ſooneſt appeaſed riſes firſt; and it is not conſidered as unmannerly to remain alone at table if a perſon's appetite is not completely ſatisfied. (p. 548.)

Mr. S. could not hear, in Egypt or other parts of the Levant, of the leproſy attached to inanimate things, houſes, or garments. "Theſe diſeaſes of inanimate things, which ſerved only to form the Jews to habits of cleanlineſs, have diſappeared in the Eaſt with the dirty people for whom they were intended." (p. 563).

He ſaw the ſame ruins, inſcription, and paintings, at *Echmimm* (p. 572), as Pococke deſcribes at *Akmim*, p. 77.

"*Authority in improper hands conſtantly leads to the ſame abuſes, and is carried to the ſame exceſs: in all countries expoſed to its abſurdity and its violence, it purſues the ſame meaſures. The deſolating ſyſtem of requiſitions, and particularly of arbitrary arreſts, was exerciſed in Egypt with a degree of cunning and of blind fury which would have diſgraced our moſt hot-headed revolutioniſts, and our moſt ſkilful plunderers.*" (p. 582.)

Many

Many of the coloſſal figures carved about the temples at *Dendera*, and juſt deſcribed by Pococke (p. 87), are delineated and engraved. (p. 592.) What our traveller ſays of the *fleur-de-lis* being found in a *ſingle inſtance* on a ſceptre among theſe figures, and therefore not the arms of France, but borrowed by the Egyptians from the Syrians and Babylonians, their neighbours, who bore that ſymbol, is mere revolutionary declamation; that kind of ſceptre being put into the hands of David, king of Iſrael, in a Greek MS. of the king's library, only in compliance with the coſtume of the 10th century, the time when the picture was drawn, as Montfaucon obſerves in his deſcription of it.

P. 604, he determines the wolf (λυκος), worſhipped at *Lycopolis*, to be the modern *jackall*.

The hippopotamus and the bear are both extinct in Egypt. (p. 609.)

"During the night were felt ſome ſhocks of an earthquake at *Negriade* and at *Tahta*; and at the latter place there was, at the ſame time, ſeen a meteor, which, from the deſcription I received of it, had ſome reſemblance to a rainbow. It was not ſo large, but it was obſerved to be of the ſame ſhape and colours. The atmoſphere was obſcured by thick vapours, and the duſt ſcattered by the wind." (p. 603.) Could this be a lunar rainbow?

Redoleſcence is oddly applied to ſignify recovery from old age, and reſtoration to a ſtate of youth. (p. 612.)

"There is certainly no country in the world where the ſoil is ſo productive as in Egypt. However, when, as ſome antient and modern authors have affirmed, its produce in wheat is carried to 100, 200, and even as far as 300 for one, it is extremely beyond the common average. On the other hand, thoſe who have aſſerted that a meaſure of corn ſown in the earth produced only ten-fold, have ſtopped far ſhort of the truth. On this ſubject I collected and compared the moſt accurate information; and the reſult was, that, one year with another, a crop of corn yields from 25 to 30 for one; and it is important to obſerve, that it is not here meant to count the number of grains contained in an ear produced from a ſingle ſeed, but that I am ſpeaking of the entire harveſt of the maſs of corn that it furniſhes in a given diſtrict; ſo that each meaſure ſown yields a crop of from 25 to 30 meaſures. In extraordinary years, favoured by circumſtances, the land laid down in corn gives a produce of 50 for one. At Negriade I was even aſſured that, ſix or ſeven years previous to my arrival, a cultivator had reaped 150 times the ſeed ſown. But this obſervation, ſuppoſing it to be correct, applying only to a ſolitary and particular fact, cannot be included in the general eſtimate. For ſome of the inhabitants had been complaining of the ſcantineſs of their crops; nevertheleſs, during theſe very years which they conſidered as times of dearth, the land had produced 20 for one. Such a fertility, which had no need of exaggeration to appear aſtoniſhing, is ſtill ſuſceptible of increaſe. Ignorant and lazy, the Egyptian cultivator knows not how to derive the greateſt advantage from the moſt fruitful ſoil; and the proceſs of watering, which vegetation requires in ſo warm a climate, was neglected, or in great meaſure forgotten." (p. 618.) "This incomparable fertility is ſtill more brilliant in the South than in the North of Egypt." (p. 619.) The mode of ſowing the ſeed thinly, and the ſtalks arranged in the rills at a diſtance from each other, are rendered more productive. There are no weeds; but there are flocks of birds, and ſwarms of winged inſects, bugs, and fleas. "There is not a more ſtriking example of a complete change in the character of nations than that which has taken place among the Egyptians; ſlavery, and its inevitable attendant, ſtupidity, have taken the place of power and greatneſs. Superſtitious ignorance has ſucceeded to the love of the ſciences, and to the exerciſe of the arts, while perfect civilization has diſappeared, and is ſupplied by brutality and ſavageneſs of manners." (p. 623.)

The men of Thebais are ſtill more uncivilized than thoſe of Lower Egypt, and are in every reſpect more odious. (p. 624.)

"The Arabs have a peculiar mode of cure for venereal complaints, by digging a hole in the ſand, and burying themſelves up to the neck, without eating, and expoſed to the moſt intenſe heat, during the whole day. In the evening only they take a little nouriſhment. I have been aſſured that they returned to theſe ſcorching ſituations for 20 or 30 days in ſucceſſion." (p. 629.)

"Upon the dry and almoſt barren plains of Upper Egypt commonly grows the true Acacia, from the ſtem and branches

branches of which is procured the gum Arabic" (p. 636.)

"*Semsem*, or ſeſame, has a great reſemblance to the digitalis; is much cultivated in Egypt, and in ſeveral diſtricts in the Levant; and is begun to be propagated in Italy; and thrives very well in French Guiana, a neglected and depreciated colony, but from which France might derive great advantage and wealth." (p. 639.)

On the ruins of Thebes our traveller is very confined. "He could only haſtily admire theſe important remains of antiquity, including a few fragments of the ſtatue of Memnon, the greater part of which he had no opportunity of ſeeing but at a diſtance" (p. 651), and found it expedient to return back thence; and at *Luxor* he has drawn ſuch a colonnade as no other traveller has.

"The goats of the Saïd are very lively and active, and alſo very noiſy, being inceſſantly repeating their bleatings, the ſound of which may be aptly compared to the cries of a child" (p. 658.) Did this ſuggeſt the ſtory of Pſammiticus cauſing children to be taught by goats; in conſequence of which education they could only articulate *beccos*, perhaps a bleat?

Sonnini has made the prodigious diſcovery that the Egyptians and Jews abſtained from the fleſh of the hog on account of its being ſo ſubject to the *meaſles*, which, under a burning ſky, might eaſily degenerate into leproſy; and the *groſs ſuperſtition* of the Jews has retained an averſion in cold climates, where the hog is among the number of animals moſt uſeful for the ſuſtenance of man (p. 660).—"The Jews, a nation which *has contrived* to preſerve its character and cuſtoms in all the countries through which it is diſperſed." (p. 70.)

At 135 or 140 leagues from Cairo he diſcontinued his route to the Southward (p. 649.) He proceeded no farther than Thebes; and, after ſome diſagreeable delays and adventures, reached Roſetta.

He deſcribes the flight of the pelican "as unſteady; that is, it flaps its wings eight or ten times in ſucceſſion, then poiſes itſelf in the air, and again flaps its wings, continuing this alternate motion during the courſe of its flight." (p. 693.) Does not the wild gooſe fly in the ſame manner?

Beccafiguos are eaſily plucked after burying them in the ſand for a moment, which melts their fat (p. 702.)

The concluſion of the whole is to panegyrize the happy conſequences to be expected to Egypt from the courage and activity of the French, who would have formed a peaceful ſettlement there, if the oppoſition of their enemies had not prevented it by war, rendered far more bloody and diſaſtrous by the new ſettlers. "The climate is far from being unhealthy. With a little precaution a perſon might there hope to attain a great age, to be exempt from every complaint, *did not* the diſorder of the eyes appear, in a *great meaſure, unavoidable* in that country." (p. 699.)

Travels in *Greece* by the ſame author ſeem promiſed, p. 58.

The tranſlator of this edition of theſe travels (notwithſtanding his juſt and ſpirited animadverſion on that by Dr. Hunter, which, beſides the Preface, occupy 20 pages under the title of *Hilaria Hunteriana*, which certainly proclaim the greateſt incompetency on the Doctor's part, witneſs M. Brydone, *hoſt* for *hoſteſs*, beſides other inſtances of abſolute nonſenſe) is not himſelf entirely free from the introduction of ſeveral French phraſes; and, in p. 683, where he is oppoſing *wheat* to *barley*, he probably renders *blè* by *corn* inſtead of wheat. P. 61, "*embayed* in that great bight which our charts indicate by the name of the *Arabian gulf*." *Agroſtical*, p. 63, muſt be ſought in a botanical Dictionary. *Capital* is a new word for a *cover*; "covered with a *capital*, pierced with holes, in the ſhape of a perfuming pan." (p. 159.) Colours are expreſſed in the French term, as *gridelin* and *rufous*, p. 200, when it ſhould ſeem *greyiſh* and *reddiſh* were Engliſh words competent to convey the ſame idea. *Intemperature*, p. 202; *Roadſtead*, p. 224; the owner *re-aſſured* me, p. 249; *acquire* a prodigious ſize, p. 260. Theſe are a few of many more inſtances in which we notice too cloſe an adherence to the French language; from whence we have to regret the tranſplantation of too many words into a language already rich and ſtrong enough to expreſs the ſame ideas.

Egypt ſeems to be an exhauſted ſubject after the travels of Pococke and Norden. Both went to the cataracts of the Nile, which is farther than any ſucceeding traveller. The times and circumſtances were leſs favourable to Sonnini, who had different views from both.

"The

"The moſt extraordinary journey on a camel acroſs the deſarts that ever I heard of was performed by a Bedouin, who was frequently pointed out to me at Cairo. In five days he travelled thence to Mecca, which is more than 500 leagues, a journey in which the caravan of the pilgrims employs upwards of 30." (p. 315.)

10. *Epitome of the antient Hiſtory of* Perſia, *extracted and tranſlated from the* Jehan Ara, *a* Perſian *MS. By* William Ouſeley, *Eſq.*

THIS indefatigable Orientaliſt, whoſe labours we have ſo frequently had opportunities of mentioning with due praiſe, here deals out, from his treaſury of Oriental MSS, an epitome of Perſian annals, in the original language of a native hiſtorian, being the firſt chapter of the ſecond ſection of the Tarikh Jehan Ara, containing the hiſtory of the Perſian kings before Mohammedaniſm, as the herald to announce a much larger and more intereſting work, the antient annals of *Iran*, under the title of "Illuſtrations of Perſian Hiſtory and Antiquities; or, An Attempt to reconcile the antient Hiſtory and Chronology of Perſia (according to the Date and Traditions preſerved in MSS. of that Country) with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Records." This work will compriſe, 1. an introductory eſſay on the ſtudy of Perſian hiſtory, antiquities, and romance; 2. a deſcriptive catalogue of the MSS. which have furniſhed materials for it; 3. that ſection of the *Lob al Torvarikh* which contains the antient hiſtory of Perſia, from *Cainmuras* to *Yezdijerd*, given in the original Perſian, with an Engliſh tranſlation on the oppoſite pages; 4. the illuſtrations, &c. in which are collected, from all the MSS. before-mentioned, the various traditions and anecdotes of each king's reign, collated with thoſe preſerved in the Old Teſtament, and in the Greek and Latin writers, with chronological, general, and philological obſervations, &c.; 5. an appendix, conſiſting of ſeveral miſcellaneous articles, chronological tables, extracts from rare and antient MSS. remarks on the antiquities of Perſepolis, examination of Zend and Pehlavi MSS. funeral rites, fire worſhip, Manichean and Mazdakian hereſies, archery and horſemanſhip of the Perſians, muſick, painting, ſculpture, veſtiges of Hebrew and Greek in the Perſian language, &c. Such are the outlines of this future work, which, if Mr. O. can judge by the materials already collected, will form two quarto volumes each, containing at leaſt 400 plates, beſides maps and views, plates of inſcriptions, medals, and gems, engraved alphabets of antient characters, and ſpecimens of writing, fac-ſimiles from miniatures in MSS. &c. "I ſhall not here enumerate the Greek and Latin works which I have examined and collated; but I muſt acknowledge my frequent obligations to the authority of the Hebrew Scriptures—obligations indeed more frequent than thoſe who have only ſkimmed the ſurface of Oriental literature, or plucked its flowers without gathering the fruits. I was myſelf ſurprized to find the moſt antient and authentic of the Perſian hiſtorians prove, unconſciouſly, no deſpicable commentators on the Bible. Of theſe hiſtorians, many allude to and deſcribe, as ſtill viſible in their days, various ſtupendous and intereſting monuments of antiquity, unnoticed by Europeans. To aſcertain whether they exiſt at preſent, and to ſatisfy ſome doubts on the ſubject of thoſe already deſcribed by travellers, I have reſolved to *viſit Perſia* (if Providence continues to bleſs me with life and health) whenever ſome neceſſary domeſtic arrangements, and the works on which I am now employed, ſhall have been completed."

In p. 27, n. he promiſes to offer to the publick, in a *Hiſtory of Alexander*, all the Eaſtern traditions, compared with thoſe of the Greek and Latin writers.

11. *A Diſcourſe delivered to the Military Aſſociation for the Town and Diſtrict of* Shafteſbury, *on* Monday, December 3, 1798, *and publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Major and the Officers of the reſpective Corps. By the Rev.* W. L. Bowles.

AN excellent defence of that ſpirit of reſiſtance to the infuriate foe, whoſe "deſperate attempts, and its mournful conſequences, were prevented by the firmneſs and reſolution of the country, diſplayed in armed aſſociations. Even thoſe moſt adverſe to meaſures of hoſtility in the commencement, joined in the general enthuſiaſm, and all England, from the Southern to the Northern Ocean, reſounded with one burſt of *loyalty and patriotiſm*." (pp. 5. 6.)

12. *Hiſtory*

12. *History of the Campaigns of* Christopher Alexander Suvvaroff Rymínski, *Field Marshal General in the Service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the* Russias, *with a preliminary Sketch of his private Life and Character. Translated from the* German *of* Fred. Authing. 2 *Vols.*

THE writer declares himself intimately acquainted with his hero, and has confirmed his accounts of his glorious exploits by official documents. Suvvaroff was born 1730, and enlisted in the Russian army at 12. Notwithstanding his age (69), his long and laborious marches, which form an enormous aggregate of 6000 German or 20,000 English miles; notwithstanding his wounds and military toils; he preserves the gaiety of youth, is free from all corporeal weakness and infirmity, which must be attributed to the hardy habits of his life, his robust constitution, and rigid temperance. He rises about four in the morning, both in winter and summer, town and country, from a bed of hay covered with a white shirt, with a cushion for his pillow, and his great-coat for his coverlid. He sleeps without body-linen; and in summer he passes day and night in a tent in his garden. He washes frequently, wears only his uniform and a close jacket, and seldom, except in a wintery march, wears gloves or a pelisse. After his tea-breakfast, he walks an hour, and then sits down to business, dictating to his secretaries, or writing his own dispatches, with so much correctness of expression that he is never known to efface them. He dines from 9 to 12; and, though his table consists of 20 covers, he is a rare example of temperance. Immediately after dinner, he passes a few hours in sleep; and supper is not a meal with him. His principal occupation and favourite diversion is war and its duties. Notwithstanding his severity, he is idolized by his soldiers, who are all equally the objects of his care. He studies the military science; and, though he dislikes all public entertainments, will mix with and promote the pleasure of them, and even dance and play at cards, not to interrupt the etiquette of public manners. He leaves the care of his paternal estate to others, and has no villas, plate, equipage, nor livery servants. He is a man of most incorrupt probity, immovable in his purposes, and inviolable in his promises. Sincerely religious on principle, he takes every opportunity of attending the offices of public devotion, and even gives lectures on subjects of piety on Sundays and festivals. "The love of his country, and the ambition to contend in arms for its glory, are the powerful and predominant emotions of his indefatigable life; and to them, like the antient Romans, he sacrifices every other sentiment, and consecrates, without reserve, all the faculties of his nature. His military career has been one long, uniform course of success and triumph, produced by his enterprising courage and extraordinary presence of mind, by his personal intrepidity and promptitude of execution, by the rapid and unparalleled movements of his armies, and by their perfect assurance of victory in fighting under his banners. Such is the private life and character of Suvvaroff; his public actions are displayed in a succeeding volume." His first campaign was as lieutenant-colonel in the seven years war against the Prussians, 1759. In forcing Gotnau he received a contusion on his breast from a rebounding musket-ball, but no mischief ensued. In 1762 he was appointed colonel of the regiment of infantry of Astracan, which was in garrison at Petersburg, and left there when the Empress went to be crowned at Moscow. He forwarded the new manœuvres introduced into the Russian service, and gave great satisfaction to his Royal Mistress. He was advanced to the rank of brigadier, and sent to the war just commenced against the confederates of Poland, at the most inclement season of the year; and was advanced to the rank of major-general in 1770. In his operations this year he narrowly escaped being drowned in the Vistula, and received a contusion in his breast from a pontoon as he was dragged out; and, in 1771, received many shots in his cloaths at Landscron, where he failed of taking the citadel. In one of the engagements with the confederates they were headed by the French brigadier general Dumourier, since become so notorious from his conduct in the early campaigns of the present war; but he soon quitted them, and returned to France. For his success in defeating the Grand-marshal of Lithuania, in the battle of Stalevitz, in the end of 1771, he received from the Empress the order of Alexander Newsky; and the late King of Prussia advised the Poles never to hazard

zard a ſecond conteſt with Suvvaroff. In January, 1772, he ſuffered himſelf to loſe ſeveral days in a fruitleſs march to Lithuania, by not attending to advice that the confederates meant to ſurpriſe Cracow. The ſiege of the caſtle of this place added luſtre to Suvvaroff, and terminated the Lithuanian confederacy. His next campaign was in the firſt war againſt the Turks, under Field-marſhal Romanzow, in 1773-4. After an extraordinary embarkation of the troops on the Danube, a lucky eſcape from the Spahis, who had nearly ſurprized him ſleeping, "was the firſt acquaintance that Suvvaroff made with the Turks, to whom the very name of this warrior is ſince become ſo formidable. The advantage which he obtained in this action ſeems to have been a prelude to the numerous victories which he has ſince obtained over the Ottomans." A heavy piece of artillery burſting; and the lance of a Janiſſary, endangered his life and wounded him. The firſt place which he made himſelf maſter of was Turtukay. Immediately after the victory, he diſpatched an account of it to Field-marſhal Romanzow; the ſtyle of the relation is truly laconic and original, and diſplays, in ſome degree, the character of the writer. The following is a feeble tranſlation of it: "Honour and glory to God! glory to you, Romanzow! We are in poſſeſſion of Turtukay, and I am in it. Suvvaroff." The Empreſs rewarded him with the croſs of St. George of the ſecond claſs, and a letter. The Turks loſt their fine flotilla of boats and artillery, and the ſoldiers made a conſiderable booty in effects as well as in gold and ſilver; and, when they afterwards attended divine ſervice for public thankſgiving, they preſented the prieſts with roubles and pieces of gold. Suvvaroff was attacked with a violent fever, which obliged him to go to Buchareſt for the recovery of his health; but, before this was effected, he ſet off again for the army, for a ſecond expedition on the Danube, though ſtill in ſo languid a ſtate that he could not walk without the ſupport of two men, and his voice ſo weak that it was abſolutely neceſſary for an officer to be always at his ſide to repeat his commands. After an obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the Turks, they were completely defeated, and loſt their commander, Sary Mehmed Bacha, the ſecond in command of the famous Ali Bey, of Egypt, whom he afterwards betrayed; a man alike diſtinguiſhed for his courage, ſtrength, and beauty. Suvvarroff, ſlipping down the ſteps of a convent, received ſuch a ſhock that he was conveyed to Buchareſt, and, by the help of a ſkilful phyſician, recovered his health in a fortnight, and joined the army in Auguſt. He gave the Turks a third defeat in a pitched battle near Niſdrow, and took their ſplendid camp; and his fever returning, obliged him to go home to Ruſſia, and, in the mean time, peace was concluded with the Turks. He ſoon received an order to proceed, with all poſſible haſte, againſt the rebel, or, as he uſed to call him, the robber, Pugatſchew, who had met with one defeat, and was retiring into a ſpot in the centre of a lake, whither Suvvaroff purſued him, through barren and burning deſerts. His forces were reduced, and he was cloſely purſued and watched. "They were already upon his track, in the thickeſt part of the wood, when the hermits, many of whom are ſcattered about this country, and ſupport themſelves by fiſhing, gave information that Pugatſchew had arrived there that morning, and that ſome of his own people had bound him hand and foot, and taken him to Uralſk."—"He had at one time collected ſuch a force, and was followed with ſuch enthuſiaſm, that, if his underſtanding had been equal to his courage, and his moderation had kept pace with his power, he might certainly have poſſeſſed himſelf of Moſcow, and made the Imperial Catharine tremble on her throne." He was conveyed, under the eſcort of Suvvaroff, in a large cage on a carriage, and afterwards in a waggon, with his ſon, a boy of 12 years of age, who inherited, and at that early period diſplayed, the turbulent qualities of his father, to Moſcow, where he ſuffered the puniſhment due to his crimes. In 1774 Suvvaroff aſſiſted at the elevation of Schalim Geray to the dignity of Khan of Crimea, who was afterwards driven out by his predeceſſor, and abdicated his dignity. The Empreſs publiſhed a manifeſto, ordering all the Tartars to take the oath of fidelity to her, with which they complied. The whole of this ceremony was performed with the greateſt ſolemnity, amidſt continual diſcharges of artillery and ſongs of joy. "When the whole was concluded, a grand feaſt was given in an immenſe open place in the

the wilds. The guests were seated on the ground, in the Tartar fashion, and distributed in a number of small groupes, all placed according to their rank. The dinner consisted, principally, of boiled and roast meat; 100 oxen and 800 sheep were killed on the occasion; and, as the laws of the Tartars did not permit them to drink wine, but only sago-brandy, 500 eimers (32,000 pints) of that liquor were provided, and the company allowed to drink at pleasure: besides which, English porter was served to the chiefs, who dined at Suvvaroff's table. This party drank healths in a large cup, which was handed round the table, accompanied by continual cries of joy, and of Urrah and Allah. The other companies did the same, and mirth and happiness prevailed through the scene. Russians and Tartars were mingled together; and, after dinner, races were performed on all sides between the Tartars and Cossacks. Some of the Tartars died in consequence of drinking to excess, which they considered as an honour at their great feasts. In the evening a second feast was served, which continued great part of the night. A similar entertainment was given the following day, June 29, that of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Grand Duke's patrons, when a breakfast was given; after which, the Tartars took leave, embracing their Russian brethren." The abdicated Khan, having been acknowledged by the Porte, stirred up rebellion against Russia, and narrowly escaped being arrested by Suvvaroff, who defeated the revolted Nogays. Mursa Bey, chief of the Tchambaluks, was wounded in a skirmish, but recovered. "Mechmed Bey, chief of the Godissans, often joked with him at table, on his being still inclined to marry; and Suvvaroff, one day, asking him whether he was serious, Mursa Bey replied, with much simplicity, 'Mechmed Bey is right;' and immediately requested the General to make him a present of a beautiful Tartar girl of 16, whom he wished to marry. Suvvaroff bought a young Tartar slave of a Cossack, for 100 rubles, and sent her to Mursa Bey, who accordingly married her. He lived some years after this transaction, and died at the age of 108 years, having almost reached the age of Attila, King of the Huns. He retained the use of his faculties till the last, except that his eyes could scarcely bear the light. He was a man of a strong complexion, almost constantly on horseback, and, notwithstanding his great age, an excellent companion. He was very much attached to cleanliness, but despised all luxury. He was faithful in his friendships, and the friend of the poor; and his greatest pleasure was to be their benefactor. He was a great eater, and at meals drank pure sago-brandy. His servants took him from table and carried him to bed like a prince. Suvvaroff regarded him with great esteem and attachment." The *ci-devant* Khan, Schaim Gheray, who had fled towards the left bank of the Cuban, returned, in the Spring of 1784, into the Crimea, to Woronitsch, which was the place of his destination. He passed some years in Russia, and afterwards returned. The Turks received him at Choczim in a manner suited to the dignity of a khan. He then went to Constantinople, but was not permitted to enter the city, and was sent into banishment at Rhodes, where he was put to death in the most perfidious manner. According to the laws of Turkey, he could not be condemned to death, the khans, and all the descendants of Gengiskan, being exempt from all capital punishments; but it was alledged, as a pretext, that he was no longer khan, since he had voluntarily abandoned that dignity." Suvvaroff was now named general in chief, and attended Gen. Potemkin and the Empress on her visit to the Crimea, when the King of Poland met her at Kanuf, on the Dnieper, as, according to the constitutional laws of his country, he could not pass the Dnieper. The Emperor Joseph accompanied her to Cherson, and frequently conversed with Suvvaroff on politicks and military affairs. Bulgakow, the Russian embassador to the Porte, came to pay his court to his Imperial Mistress, which, though a mere compliance with etiquette, gave umbrage to the Porte, which soon commenced hostilities with a formal declaration of war. Kinburn was furiously bombarded, and the Russians, with Suvvaroff, repulsed in a sortie from it. The General was wounded in the left arm, which discharged a great quantity of blood, and there was no surgeon at hand to dress it. He went to the sea-side with an officer of the Cossacks and some men, who washed his wound with sea-water, and bound it up with his cravat; after which he remounted his horse, and returned

turned to the field of battle. Divine ſervice was afterwards celebrated, and public thanks returned to God, for this ſignal victory; the troops were drawn up in different detachments from the point of the peninſula to a conſiderable diſtance from the town. They accompanied the Te Deum with three diſcharges of muſketry and heavy artillery; the greater part of the wounded ſoldiers inſiſted on being admitted into the ranks on this occaſion; and Suvvaroff enjoyed this glorious ſpectacle from the ramparts of the town. As the front of the line preſented itſelf towards Oczakow, great numbers of Turks were ſeen running to the ſhore on hearing the thunder of the cannonade which celebrated their defeat. Suvvaroff received the command of the fleet on the Black Sea; the Turkiſh fleet ſuſtained an immenſe loſs from that of the Prince of Naſſau, and at length returned to Conſtantinople. Siege was now laid to Oczakow, and Suvvaroff received a ball in the nape of his neck, and his horſe died as a ſoldier was taking-off his ſaddle; and, by the blowing-up of the magazine at Kinburn, he received ſeveral wounds. Oczakow was taken by aſſault, after four months regular attack. Sultan Selim aſcended the Turkiſh throne, and augmented his army; but he ſuffered a great defeat, in the battle of Forham, from Suvvaroff and the Prince of Cobourg, and in a ſecond battle at Rymnik, for which Suvvaroff was created a cornet of Ruſſia and the Empire, and received letters from the Emperor Joſeph and the Empreſs of Ruſſia. Bender and Belgrade ſurrendered on this laſt defeat. Suvvaroff engaged in a friendly intercourſe with the Seraſkier of Brahilow, and ſettled articles for preventing the effuſion of blood between the two armies; but inſurmountable obſtacles prevented the execution of this plan; and, had Haſſan Bacha lived, it is preſumed peace would have taken place. His ſucceſſor as grand vizier, Juſſuf Bacha, croſſed the Danube; but the junction of Cobourg and Suvvaroff reduced him to a dilemma from which nothing but the armiſtice agreed upon at Reichenburg could extricate him; and, after it expired, Cobourg was recalled by his new maſter, the Emperor Leopold, to his new command in Hungary. Suvvaroff was therefore left alone to lay ſiege to Iſmail, which, for that time, he was, by the advanced ſtate of the ſeaſon and bad weather, obliged to raiſe. He ſoon after received orders to recommence it. He told his ſoldiers that the Ruſſian army had twice laid ſiege to Iſmail, and twice retired from it; the third time, nothing remained for them but to conquer or to die with glory. They ſeconded his reſolution, and the place was defended with equal ſpirit by an old, experienced ſeraſkier. It was taken in a general aſſault by land and water, and the garriſon ſurrendered, when a conteſt for the rich poniard of the Turkiſh commander brought on a general maſſacre of the priſoners, and him among the reſt. "In this one dreadful day the Ottomans loſt, by the ſuperiority of the Ruſſian arms, although their numbers were far inferior, 33,000 men killed or dangerouſly wounded, and about 10,000 officers and ſoldiers taken priſoners; 6000 women and children, 2000 Chriſtians of Moldavia and Armenia, and about 500 Jews, muſt be added to the number. On the part of the Ruſſians, the loſs, according to the official report, conſiſted of 1850 killed and 2500 wounded. To prevent this unexampled heap of dead bodies from occaſioning epidemical diſorders and the plague, the 10,000 priſoners were employed in carrying off the bodies of their countrymen, and of their horſes, and, as pits could not be dug quick enough in the frozen earth, they were all thrown into the Danube, and the whole buſineſs was completed in ſix days. The Ruſſians buried their own dead without the city, and the officers in the cemetery. Of ſo large a garriſon as that of Iſmail, only one man eſcaped; being ſlightly wounded and falling into the Danube, he got to the other ſide on a plank, and carried to the Grand Vizier the firſt news of the loſs of the town. The riches captured there were of great magnitude and importance, and the ſoldiers made a conſiderable booty, beſides ammunition and military ſtores, corn and proviſions, and 10,000 horſes and rich trappings, 345 ſtandards, almoſt all ſtained with blood, of which two were Sainjack great banners of the ſovereigns of Bender and Iſmail, of which there are but five in the Ottoman empire, the ſuperb and unique great banner of the khan of the Tartars, and ſeven rich burſchuks, or horſes' tails. The total value of the riches found in Iſmail was eſtimated at 10 millions of piaſtres. Suvvaroff took not even a horſe. Satisfied

tisfied with the glory he had gained there, he departed from Ismail as he came thither, nor did he even open a letter brought him from the Emperor Leopold just before the assault, announcing his compliments to him on coronation. Though the king of Sweden had the preceding year signed a treaty of peace with Russia, the war with the Turks having been terminated, the ministers of foreign powers endeavoured to stimulate Sweden to a rupture with Russia; but they did not succeed. S. was appointed to the command of the troops in Finland, and put the province in a state of defence. Peace was concluded with the Turks, in Dec. 1791, by Count Besboredo, at Jassy, near which Prince Potemkin died a few months before. The Porte ceded to Russia the important town of Oczackow, and all its district to the Dnieper; a loss severely felt by the Grand Seignor, who flattered himself with the hope of retaking the Crimea. S. received the command of the troops on the frontier of Turkey, and set out for Cherson, where he enjoyed repose from 1792 to 1794, no political event calling him forth to signalize himself by military exploits.

After the Polish confederation of May 3, 1791, a second took place at Grodno under the protection of the Empress of Russia and the King of Prussia. In April, 1793, at the close of this congress, the Polish troops dispersed over the Ukraine entered into the service of Russia under various Russian commanders. At first they behaved themselves peaceably; but when the insurrection of Poland broke out at Cracow, and Warsaw became the theatre of so many bloody scenes, their fatal influence speedily manifested itself, and a mutiny broke out among them in the beginning of April, 1794. Suvvaroff was sent against them in May, and executed his commission by disarming them. After various engagements with the Polish insurgents, he gave them a complete defeat in Sept. 1794; when of 10,000 men, 300 at most escaped, with 500 prisoners. The battle of Matschcwry, in which Kosciousko was taken, and the surrender of Warsaw, afterwards followed. The Poles had lost 13,000 men in the attack of the suburbs of Praga, above 2000 drowned in the Vistula, and 14,680 were taken prisoners, of whom 8000 were immediately set at liberty, and the remainder next day. The king and the magistrates of Warsaw proposed a capitulation, which was accepted on better terms than they could have expected, a complete amnesty, and the restoration of the king. "Gen. Islinief conducted the deputies to S. who was seated before his tent; but perceiving them much embarrassed on approaching him, he sprang from his seat, threw his sabre at his feet, and, crying out in the Polish language, *pakoi* (peace), ran up to them, embraced them, brought them into his tent, and seated them on the ground by his side. They burst into tears, expressing by by this mute eloquence, which was far more expressive than words, all the sentiments of joy, gratitude, and admiration, with which they were affected. S. entertained them with kindness, ordered them some refreshment, and requested the determination of the magistrates in 24 hours." Their answer appearing evasive, S. proposed some stricter supplementary articles. In the night of Oct. 26, there was a great tumult at Warsaw, and an attempt to carry off the king, which the magistrates opposed in a body; and the king himself created delays about his entry into the city. At length came a letter under seal from the king, with an unlimited power to the bearer of it to treat of peace. The general was much concerned to observe so many delays and contradictions, and answered in few words, "We are not at war with Poland. Her Imperial Majesty did not send me hither as a minister, but as general in chief, to annihilate the army of the insurgents. I shall not enter into any subjects foreign to my duty." And when he was advised to detain Count Porocki, who was one of the princial leaders of the revolution, as a hostage for the Russian prisoners, he rejected the idea, saying, "Why should we detain an host? All the prisoners will be set at liberty without it; besides, it would be a crime to betray the confidence of an enemy, who is come to negotiate on the faith of an armistice." The Russians made their entry, followed by S. surrounded with his adjutants and officers. He wore the uniform of an officer of cavalry, without the least decoration, and was followed by the regiment of Cherson, with a numerous band of military musick. He was received

ceived on the other ſide of the bridge by the magiſtrates of the city in a body in their ceremonial habits, which are black. The preſident preſented to him on a velvet cuſhion the keys of the city, which are red, with the uſual accompaniments of ſalt and bread, and delivered a brief harangue. The general took the keys, put them to his lips, and then holding them up to heaven, he ſaid, "Almighty God, I render thee thanks that I have not been compelled to purchaſe the keys of this place as dear as"—(turning his face towards Praga). His voice failed him, and his cheeks were inſtantly bathed in tears. He then cordially embraced the magiſtrates, and was immediately ſurrounded by a crowd of people: ſome threw themſelves at his feet, others extended their arms towards him, and he gave his hands to his humble admirers. He embraced ſuch as were neareſt to him, and anſwered with a ſilent ſenſibility to thoſe ardent diſplays of eſteem and reſpect, which are more affecting than the loudeſt eulogiums, and which in one moment afford a recompence for years of fatigue and danger. He gave the cuſhion and keys to Gen. Iſlinief, who preceded him on horſeback, and the proceſſion continued. When he came to the cathedral, he ordered all his ſuite to halt, and repeated a prayer. A new and very affecting trial was made of his ſenſibility, when the magiſtrates preſented to him 1376 Ruſſian priſoners, whom he had reſtored to liberty, and whom it had been propoſed in the revolutionary committee, before the taking of Prague, by a wretch named Kolontay, the Robeſpierre of Poland, to maſſacre, together with the Poles ſuſpected to be attached to the Court of Ruſſia. S. next, in his grand uniform, decorated with all his orders, had audience of the king, who embraced and conducted him into his cloſet, where they remained together upwards of an hour. It was agreed that the Poliſh troops, whom he always mentioned under the denomination of revolters, ſhould lay down their arms, and deliver up their artillery to the Ruſſians; and on the king's aſking for the liberty of his page, S. reſtored 317 ſuperior officers. The Poles, who quitted Warſaw in four conſiderable diviſions, being purſued, laid down their arms. Paſſports were given to thoſe who engaged to quit the ſervice; thoſe who refuſed were ſent into the interior parts of the country. Several Poliſh chiefs and generals ſecretly eſcaped. "Such was the cloſe of this glorious campaign, which is far ſuperior to any thing that is to be found in the military annals of modern times, as well for the unexampled rapidity of its operations as the important conſequences that reſulted from it. The careers of Gen. S. the wiſdom of his meaſures, the diſtribution of his forces, the undoubted character of his operations, and the progreſſive continuation of his ſucceſſes, are darling proofs of the ſuperiority of his talents. But though it may be ſaid with truth, that theſe great qualities were manifeſted in all his campaigns, he ſeems to have ſurpaſſed himſelf. We have only to collect the events of it to prove, that a ſmall army may work wonders, when a general, by the vigour of his reſolution, and the ſkill of applying the means he poſſeſſes, can give ſtability to fortune. We have ſeen S. diſarm, without effuſion of blood, 30,000 rebels ſcattered over an extenſive country, accompany his ſoldiers in long and difficult marches, which would have diſheartened the troops of Hannibal, and gain three battles againſt enemies of martial intrepidity and ſuperior numbers. We have ſeen him temporize during four weeks at Bryeſcia till his detachments had formed a junction with him; and, after the deciſive victory of Marſcheviz, to fly as it were to that of Kobylka. We have ſeen him repoſing there only for the three days which were neceſſary to make preparation for an aſſault without example. He then carried by eſcalade in one morning the intrenchments of Prague, defended by 30,000 men, and entered into Warſaw with the olive-branch of peace. Nor is this all: theſe wonderful atchievements were effected in the ſhort ſpace of two months, between Sept. 6 and Nov. 7, 1794, the day when Wavroſchewſki laid down his arms. But this brilliant expedition is not more remarkable for its aſtoniſhing rapidity, than it is memorable for the extraordinary events which ſucceeded. In a ſhort time after the fate of Poland was irrevocably decided by the late partition of a kingdom, whoſe name is no longer to be found among the nations of Europe, and which, in a former age, dictated laws to Ruſſia; if the operations of this

this campaign had been urged with leſs activity, it is probable that the inſurgents would have re-aſſembled with added ſtrength; the Poles might alſo have received foreign aid in the Spring of 1795, and prolonged a war whoſe events might have had an incalculable influence on the general affairs of Europe." When S. returned to Peterſburg, in December, in a carriage which the Empreſs had ſent to meet him, he entered the city at night, alighted at the winter palace, and threw himſelf at the feet of her Imperial Majeſty, who received him with the moſt diſtinguiſhed marks of regard. He ſoon after went to viſit Finland, was preſent at the marriage of the Grand Duke, and appointed to the command of the army of 80 000 men in the governments of Brzlow, Woſnenſki, Chaſkow, and Catharinaſtow, and fixed his head quarters at Tulczin, in the caſtle of Potocka, on the banks of the Dnieſter. "After having run with a gigantic ſtride this vaſt career of glory, thick ſown indeed with obſtructions, but producing a continual harveſt of laurels, from the frozen banks of the Viſtula to the burning ſands of the Black Sea, this illuſtrious warrior is called to the command of the Auſtro-Ruſſian army in Italy. He came into that country to ſave it, and he has been its ſaviour. His firſt entrance into it was attended by victory, and victory has accompanied his march through it. He brought his brave and hardy bands from the North to drive back the profligate, pillaging, and bloodthirſty armies of France to their own country, and they are driven back with diſgrace and ſlaughter; they already approach its confines; and with the ſame rapid ſtep he will follow them, and with the ſame avenging ſword, we truſt, will puniſh them. His campaigns of the preſent year will, we doubt not, add to the glory of thoſe that are paſt; and with them we ſhall hereafter extend the hiſtory of Suvvaroff."

Though he appears to have been made the victim of intrigue in one cabinet, we truſt he will be ſupported to purſue his meaſures without controul in the enſuing campaign.

13. *A Letter to Miſs* Hannah More *on ſome Part of her late Publication, intituled, "Strictures on Female Education." To which is added a Diſcourſe on* Gen. xv. 6, *preached at* Chriſt's *Church, in* Bath. *By the Rev.* Charles Danby, *LL.B. Miniſter of* Chriſt's *Church,* Bath.

MR. D. ſhews that the doctrine laid down by Mr. Wilberforce, and adopted by Miſs M. deſcribing "faith as the firſt radical grace of the Holy Spirit which takes place in the heart of a ſinner, and which brings with it pardon, reconciliation, and repentance, and never can exiſt without producing the radical fruits of holineſs;" which is to ſay, in Miſs M.'s words, that there is an indiviſible union between the doctrines and duties of Chriſtianity; or that the latter grow out of the former as the natural and neceſſary productions of ſuch a living root, is not the language either of the Scriptures or of the Church of God, whoſe doctrine is taken from it. There may be a *living root* without fruit; and the alluſions made to the tree which was ordered to be cut down, not becauſe it was entirely dead, but becauſe it bore no fruit; and to the tree which was permitted to ſtand one year longer, after having lived three years in an unprofitable ſtate, for the expreſs purpoſe of trying what effect additional cultivation might produce on it. In the ſermon from Gen. xv. 6, Abraham's faith and practice are expreſsly noted as concurring together.

14. Eccleſiaſtes; *or, the Preacher. An Eſſay on the Duties of a public religious Inſtructor; chiefly taken from the* Latin *Treatiſe on this Subject by* Eraſmus. *With a prefatory Addreſs to Patrons of Livings, &c. To which is added, the Subſtance of a Charge to a Miſſionary.*

MORE blame certainly attaches to biſhops and their chaplains for the introduction of improper miniſters into the Church, than to parents or guardians who educate improper ſubjects, or to patrons who preſent them. A biſhop and a chaplain have obſerved a contrary and proper courſe, notwithſtanding the cenſures which have been laviſhed on them for it; as if it were undue ſeverity to refer back to their ſtudies ſix out of eleven candidates. As ſo much power is given to the laity in the diſpoſal of preferments, it is certainly a duty to the Church and to the publick in general, that the biſhop ſhould not lay hands on any one without a rigid enquiry into the propriety of his aſſuming the ſacred character. This is a valuable addition to the two works

works already reviewed by us in vol. LXIX. art. 156 and 167.

15. *An Eſſay on the Manufactures of* Ireland; *in which is conſidered to what Manufactures her national Advantages are beſt ſuited, and what are the beſt Means of improving ſuch Manufactures. By* Thomas Wallace, *of the King's Inns*, Dublin, *and Member of the Royal* Iriſh *Academy.*

AFTER an inflated panegyrick, by way of Dedication, to the Earl of Moira, and expreſſions of diſappointment at not ſucceeding in his application for Mr. Cuningham's 50l. prize, which was adjudged to Mr. Preſton, author of ſeveral dramatic and poetic pieces, the writer ſhews that manufactures deſerve encouragement, conſiders what are the circumſtances that render e manufacture proper for a country to proſecute, and how they apply to the principal ones within the reach of Ireland. He concludes with obſervations on the modes of encouragement generally recommended, and the general cauſes which promote or retard their progreſs, in a clear and eaſy ſtyle and arguments, but too much calculated to promote jealouſy and hoſtility, political and commercial, between the two kingdoms.

16. St. Godwin, *a Tale of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. By Count* Reginald de St. Leon.

ST. GODWIN, a tale by Count St. Leon, is a happy traveſty of St. Leon, a tale by Mr. Godwin. All the turgid expreſſions, as well as every principal incident, in Mr. Godwin's four volumes, are here condenſed in one, and moſt humorouſly burleſqued. If any readers be found that are admirers of what the author of a work on Political Juſtice may call *fine writing*, ſuch perſons muſt neceſſarily be pleaſed with the volume before us, which compriſes the quinteſſence of it. To us, however, the Count is more intereſting when attacking and turning into ridicule the fallacious doctrines, abſurd principles, and pernicious dogmas, of the modern philoſopher.

We have been much amuſed by the peruſal of this little work, in which the *ci-diſant* Count has not entirely confined himſelf to the expoſition of St. Leon, but has occaſionally interſperſed claſſical comments, which diſplay conſiderable ingenuity as well as learning. His remarks on Le Noble's ſtory of the ſham ghoſt particularly, and the laſt 30 or 40 pages of the book, are novel and intereſting.

17. *Moral Reflections, ſuggeſted by a View of* London *from off the* Monument. *By* John Evans, *M. A.*

MANY philoſophic and thinking men have taken a moral ſurvey from the Monument; but it was ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed a gentleman of Mr. Evans's ſuperior literary attainments ſhould leave ſuch a ſpot without taking ſome pains to let the publick know what his thoughts were when in that ſituation. Theſe Moral Reflections are trite and common, and exhibit no trait of originality. Mr Evans, after having deſcended from this lofty column, "pointing to the ſkies," cloſes his reflections with an advertiſement, intimating his intention of ſuperintending the education of ten pupils.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The Character of Dr. Johnſon, by Bp. Horne, in our laſt, p. 9, we did not then recollect had before been copied in our vol. LVII. p. 557; where it was prefaced by a ſevere attack upon a lady, under the character of BENVOLIO; to which that lady made a very judicious, animated, and well-written reply, ibid. p. 684.

A Correſpondent deſires to be informed in what manner the family of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, became extinct, as Collins's Peerage is entirely ſilent on the ſubject, except that the Earl of Montague married Elizabeth, relict of Chriſtopher Duke of Albemarle, which Chriſtopher died in 1690; and how the great poſſeſſions of Monk, in Lancaſhire, mentioned in Collins as belonging to the Montagues, came to them, and are now enjoyed by the Barclay family.

Z. C. obſerves, In 1681 Sir Samuel Moreland invented a machine which, by the ſtrength of eight men, would force water, in a continual ſtream, from the river Thames to the top of Windſor caſtle, and 60 feet higher, at the rate of 60 barrels an hour; which experiment was repeated ſeveral times before the King, Queen, and Court, the latter end of the year; and his Majeſty gave Sir Samuel a medal, with his effigy ſet round with diamonds, and conſtituted him maſter of mechanicks, &c. Can any of our correſpondents favour us with ſome account of Sir *Samuel* and his invention; of which, as it appears to exceed the powers of any machine now in uſe, a drawing and particular deſcription might be very ſerviceable?

We ſhall thank W. S. and E. for PEMBROKE and CONISBRO CASTLES; and are very much obliged to B. P. W.; to our SOUTHWELL Friend; and to Mr. HEWSON.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Welch Poem, of which I have attempted a tranſlation in the following lines, was compoſed by Hywel ap David ap Jeuan ap Rhys, in honour of Bardſey (in Welch, Enlli), its monaſtery, and 20,000 ſaints; about the year 1480. The original is in my poſſeſſion. PERIS.

Mi av i luniaw vy medd
T'r Ynys oddiar Wynedd, &c.

IN the iſle near Gwynedd's* coaſt,
I would wiſh to yield the ghoſt,
Search each ſpot from pole to pole,
Bardſey 's beſt to cleanſe the ſoul;
There I'll keep my conſcience pure,
Jeuan's† iſle like Troy ſecure,
As was *Hoywyn*‡ erſt, you'll find
Abbot *Jeuan* good and kind,
'Mong that twenty thouſand train,
Scarce you'll meet with ſuch a twain;
Thoſe whom boiſterous billows bore
To their Bardſey's happy ſhore.
Hermits twain this iſle had ſought,
And their griefs to *Lleuddad*§ brought,
Hoywyn and a brother ſaint
To that abbot made complaint,
That their dues‖ had been detain'd
And unpaid; their rents remain'd;
Theſe offenders were ſtruck dumb,
And to Bardſey now were come;
Hoywyn too had croſs'd the wave,
God and Lleuddad's aid to crave.
Straight the bleſs'd aſſembly there
Sought the Lord with earneſt pray'r,
Then ordain'd, without delay,
That theſe men their dues ſhould pay;
And, beſides, they ſhould allow
To theſe monks a fruitful cow,
From their ſins to be abſolv'd;
Theſe tranſgreſſors ſoon reſolv'd,
To comply with this demand,
And obey the ſaint's command.
Soon the cow along the mead
To the holy well they lead;
There when now they'd brought her ſafe,
Soon ſhe dropp'd a charming calf,
Which increaſed more and more,
As in Galilee of yore.
Theſe offenders had laid by
Near the hill both ſteep and high,
All their crutches, and each fees
Them grow up as ſtately trees,
Like to Moſes' rod of old,
And their bloſſoms to unfold:
This was God Almighty's will
His own purpoſe to fulfill.
When a ſolemn vow they'd made,
Never more theſe rights t'invade,
And their dues would gladly pay;
Then the ſaint began to pray,
And reſtor'd them all their ſtaves,
Back to row them through the waves,
And, to ſave them from Hell pains,
The Pope's pardon he obtains;
Thoſe who'd have a conſcience clear,
Soon for Bardſey let them ſteer;
If on Heav'n you've ſet your mind,
That the ſhorteſt way you'll find;
For in Bardſey ſhould you die,
There in ſafety you will lie,
Neither men nor devils dare
Touch the ſoul or body there:
Search the ſpacious world around,
None like Bardſey can be found;
'Mong the iſlands of the ſea
Where's the iſle ſo bleſt as ſhe?
God hath bade it riſe its head,
Nor the torrent's rage to dread;
That 's the temple of the juſt,
In its choir is laid their duſt.
No uncleanneſs can defile
That moſt pure and holy iſle;
Land of pardons and of grace
To reform the human race.
Their deliv'rance may be found
By the captives ſin hath bound;
Like a cultivated field
Ev'ry bleſſing it doth yield;
Where ſuch holy ſeed is ſown,
What a harveſt will be mown!
Bones of ſaints are ſtrew'd around
On the ſurface of the ground;
And if theſe you daily wear,
Then no danger you need fear,
For they'll ſurely prove a charm
To protect you from all harm.
See its rich and fertile meads,
Where the friars count their beads;
'Tis a garden God hath made,
Which no robber dare invade;
Bleſſed ſpot! thou ſweet retreat!
Where the ſaints have fix'd their ſeat.
In the abbey you behold
Every image deck'd with gold;
As you enter at the door,
View the teſſelated floor,
And its marble altar ſpread
Thick with off'rings for the dead.
Then its ſpacious burying-ground,
Chequer'd all with graves around;
At the tolling of the bell,
Each was laid within his cell;
See in coffins, wrought of ſtones,
Relicts old, and holy bones.
To their convent I would bring
This ſmall tribute which I ſing,
And would offer at their ſhrine
This poor trifling gift of mine.
Abbot Jeuan 's juſt and true,
His example let 's purſue:
Twenty thouſand ſaints of yore
Came to lie on Bardſey's ſhore.
Now we 'll add good Jeuan's name
To that number known to fame;

David,

* Gwynedd, North Wales.
† The then abbot.
‡ Patron Saint of Aberdaron.
§ Lleuddad, firſt abbot of Bardſey.
‖ From this fabulous ſtory, it ſeems, there was ſome kind of an eccleſiaſtical court there in former times.

David, *Durdan*, void of guile,
Both were patrons of this isle;
Like to these or Daniel bright,
Jesus sets us in the right,
[illegible] lov'd
[illegible] friend hath prov'd;
Beuno, too, great praise hath won,
[illegible] Dervel, Howel's son;
These were of that sacred band,
Who he buried in this land,
Kindred tribe of great renown,
Whom the Lord as sons doth own!
If [illegible] have said
Aught against the quick or dead,
May these saints with God prevail
To forgive what I bewail,
And grant me pardon and release,
From all my sins to die in Peace.

P. S. I did not observe H. H's query, vol. LXIX. p. 212, till very lately. Mr. Pennant supposes *Paris* mountain to have been so denominated from Robert Parys, chamberlain of North Wales, in the reign of Henry IV.: but I think, with Dr. Thomas, the Welch Bard, that it is most probably derived from *Prys*, Brushwood, with which it was covered, in the memory of several persons now living; and part of it is still called by another name of the same import, *Trysclwyn*. I take the name, *Peris*, from a Roman cardinal and reputed saint, to whom one of our churches in this county is dedicated.

TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN-MIERS LETTSOM, M.D.
(*See page* 93.)

Isaiah, lvii. 1, 2.

"The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart: and merciful men *are* taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evils *to come*.

He shall enter into peace: they shall rest in their beds, *each one* walking in his uprightness."

HARK! hark! I hear the voice of woe!
The spirit flies to meet its God:
And leaves us mortals, here below,
To mourn our loss, and kiss the rod.

Fall first the tear, for deepest grief
In Sympathy finds sweet relief;
And Mem'ry yields the rising sigh
To worth like HIS, which ne'er can die.

His virtues bloom'd at early dawn,
And gave fond hope of riper day;
That hope matur'd, alas! is flown:
Thus all our promis'd joys decay.

Could mortals penetrate the gloom,
And view the ills that on them wait;
Cheerful they'd greet the silent tomb,
[illegible] honours, wealth, or state.

[illegible] unveils a brighter scene;
[illegible] soul, in bliss serene,
[illegible] —where we shall join
[illegible] heavenly choir, in songs divine.

LADY CARLISLE'S ANSWER
TO MRS. GREVILLE'S
ODE FOR INDIFFERENCE.

IS that your wish, to lose all sense
In dull lethargic ease,
And, wrapt in cold Indifference,
But half be pleas'd or please?

If dictated by deep despair,
You all our pity claim;
If not, 'tis sure the strangest wish
That woman e'er did frame.

Who can decide 'twixt you and me?
There's no disputing test:
But this I know, we disagree
As wide as East from West.

Inferior far my pow'r to please,
If all I've heard be true;
Yet beats my heart for more than ease,
And cannot pray with you.

It never shall be my desire,
To bear a heart unmov'd,
To feel by halves the gen'rous fire,
Or be but half belov'd.

Let me drink deep the dang'rous cup,
In hopes the prize to gain,
Nor tamely give the pleasure up,
For fear to share the pain.

If languid ease they cannot give,
Who have not hearts of steel;
Yet height of bliss, as well as woe,
They must alternate feel.

This the partition made by fate:
Oh! take them both together;
And know that in this checquer'd state
The one is worth the other.

Give me, whatever I possess,
To know and feel it all,
When youth and love no more can bless,
Let death obey my call.

Or turn my senses then to stone:
Let cold Indiff'rence live;
But bring her not till youth is flown,
And all that love can give.

Too soon, alas! that torpid state
Benumbing age will bring:
I would not rashly tempt my fate,
To blast the present spring.

A COLLEGIATE ADDRESS
TO THE
CHAPEL BELL.

LO! I, the man whose Muse did whilome mask [minstrel's weeds,
(So Freedom taught) in high-voic'd
Am now enforc'd (a far unfitter task)
For cap and gown to leave the Patriot's meeds;
For, yon dull noise, that tinkles thro' the air,
Bids me lay down the lyre, and go to matin pray'r.

Oh,

Oh, how I hate the ſound! It is the knell,
That ſtill a *réquiém* tolls to Comfort's hour;
And loth am I, at Superſtition's Bell,
To quit or Morpheus' or the Muſe's bow'r.
Better to lie and doze, than gape amain,
Hearing ſtill mumbled o'er the ſame eternal ſtrain!

Thou, tedious herald of more tedious pray'rs!
Say, haſt thou ever ſummon'd from his reſt
One Being wak'ning to Religious cares,
Or rous'd one pious tranſport in the breaſt?
Or, rather, do not all reluctant creep,
To linger out the hour in liſtleſſneſs or ſleep?

I love the Bell that calls the poor to pray,
Chiming, from village church, its cheerful ſound,
When the Sun ſmiles on Labour's holiday,
And all the Ruſtic train are gather'd round—
Each deftly dizen'd in his Sunday's beſt,
And pleas'd to hail the day of Piety and Reſt.

And when, dim ſhadowing o'er the face of day,
The mantling miſts of eventide riſe ſlow,
As thro' the foreſt gloom I wend my way,
The Minſter Curfew's ſullen roar I know;
I pauſe; and love its ſolemn toll to hear,
As, made by diſtance ſoft, it dies upon the ear!

Nor not to me th' unfrequent midnight knell
Tolls ſternly-harmoniſing: on mine ear
While the deep death-fraught ſounds long ling'ring dwell, [Fear,
Sick to the heart of Hope, and Love, and
Sloth-jaundic'd, I do loath Life's upland ſteep, [dreamleſs ſleep!
And with ſtrange envy muſe the dead man's

But thou, memorial of Monaſtic Gaul!
What fancy, ſad or lightſome, haſt *thou* giv'n?
Thy viſion-ſcaring ſounds alone recall
The pray'r that trembles on a yawn to Heav'n; [*tone*,
And *this* Dean's *gape*, and *that* Dean's *naſal*
And Roman Rites retain'd, tho' Roman Faith be flown!

PHILO-DORMIAT.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

No. XXXVIII.

HOW many gentlemen in this knowing age [ſtudy,
Can conſtrue Greek? O ſtudy, crabbed
Dry nurſe of genius! how didſt thou fright me
That I no more can fag at hard reading,
But ſleep my ſenſes in ſheer idleneſs?
Why rather, in cloſe monkiſh quadrangles,
And with unwieldy lumb'ring folios,
Faſt in Bodſerian chains confin'd art thou,
Than in the parlour window, or the ſofa,
Dreſs'd in fine-woven hot-preſs'd gloſſy paper,
With novels, ly'ſt thou, of ſoft ſympathy?
O thou dull Learning! why keep'ſt thou terms with Iſis, [the puns
And favorite Cam, that e'en thou prompt'ſt
Of Combination, and of Common Room?
Wilt thou to high, abſtruſe, and abſtract ſcience,
Rivet the ſtudent's mind, and rack his brains
With nightly poring over algebra,
And the ſolution of hard knotty problems;
Take ſyllogiſtic logic, like a top
Twirling its heads; and queſtions putting up
For deaf'ning wrangler in the ſchools,
That with dilemmas Locke himſelf awakes?
Canſt thou, O partial knowledge, give the prize
E'en to the ſchool-boy in an age ſo rude,
And to our monthly and moſt ſocial book-club
With dinners at the bowling-green to boot,
Subſcrib'ſt thou not?—then farewel, learned tracts!
Full eaſy is the Prieſt that Latin lacks.—

2 HEN IV. 3—1.

BRING in the candles; and then—bring in cards—
If I have luck at this bewitching play,
I ſhall again my former loſs reſtore.
The rubber winning:—let me but hold three honours,
And cunningly ſecure the trick, at nine,
I know not that amuſement of the mind
That can with Whiſt compare: how beſt to lead,
And to return my partner's ſuit again,
I needs muſt ſtudy Hoyle afreſh, I ſee:
O ſober game! that doſt almoſt perſuade
Oxford to found a new profeſſorſhip;
So intricate and yet ſo ſweet! thou charm'ſt,
When moſt thou doſt perplex—

OTHELLO, V. 2.

THROW Logic to the Dons—I'll none of it— [box—
Come bring the tables out—give me my
Be ſeated—Doctor, the chance is quite againſt you. [caſt
Come, Sir, diſpatch—if thou canſt, Doctor,
Aces at firſt throw; hit dexterouſly a blot;
And by quick taking off, a gammon win;
The dice ſhall rattle to the very echo
That rattle ſhall again—take off, I ſay—

MACBETH, V. 3.

MASTER SHALLOW.

MARY.

A SONG. *By* E. S. J. *Author of* WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

HOW fain I wad lie doon and die,
And thraw my cares aſide;
And 'pon the ſhroud out aure my ee,
My ſorrows for to hide.

How cauld my Sandy part frae me?
To roam I ken na where:
Haw cau'd he leek anither Love,
And leave his MARY here?

Was

Was it becauſe I loo'd him weel,
That he frae me did part?
Was it becauſe I loo'd him ſae,
That he has brak my heart?

Thau ne'er wilt find anither luve,
That loo's thee weel as me:
Since thau haſt brak thy MARY'S heart,
I'll e'en lie doon and die!

E'en will I lay me doon and die,
Syn Sandy he is gane;
For, a' my hope was plac'd in him:
I canna live alane.

She laid her doon upon the hearth,
All in her maiden years;
She laid her doon upon the hearth,
And droon'd it wi her tears!

Upon that hearth ſhe laid her doon;
'Twas there ſhe met him firſt:
Upon that hearth ſhe laid her doon;
And there her heart it burſt!

ON REVISITING Y——.

HAIL, lovely village! whoſe untainted air [pain;
Once breath'd pure pleaſure, and averted
Tir'd of the world's inſipid, ſenſeleſs glare,
Well pleas'd, I viſit thy ſequeſter'd plain!

Oh! had I never left theſe vernal bow'rs,
And from thy ruſtics ne'er had wiſh'd to part! [hours,
Sweet-ſmiling Peace had crown'd my later
And Innocence had warm'd this flutt'ring heart!

Fain would I think that ev'ry virtue dwelt
In man, the image of his faultleſs Sire;
But, with lamenting ſorrow, have I felt,
That, ere they fairly bloſſom, they expire.

Grateful to me is dim monaſtic cell,
Where reigns th' horrific ſilence of the tomb;
Grateful to me the mazy myſtic dell,
And foreſts darken'd with impervious gloom.

Yet ſtill more grateful is thy verdant ſhade,
Thy moſſy barn, and ſleep-inviting grot;
The brook ſoft-murmuring, and the op'ning glade;
The ſmiling garden, and more ſmiling cot.

See, in yon church-yard where the yew-tree wild
Pours o'er the ſoul a ſympathetic dread;
Oft have I there, with youthful play beguil'd,
Diſturb'd the aſhes of the peaceful dead.

Recall, dear Spot, recall that ſweet repoſe,
Which ſpread its genial influence o'er my breaſt; [roſe,
When, rob'd in childhood, like the lark I
And, like the harmleſs bleater, ſank to reſt.

Ere life's ſad cares my youthful boſom knew,
Ere glow'd within me the fond fire of Love, [flew,
Ere thro' my veins the ſpark of anguiſh
And, in mad phrenzy, with my paſſions ſtrove;

Ah! long, BELINDA, long will Mem'ry trace [I've paus'd;
Thoſe fairy paſtures, where with thee
Oft will the dear remembrance of thy face
Revive the feelings which its traits have caus'd.

With glowing tranſport have I climb'd yon hill, [gleam;
Where ſweet Content and ruſtic Virtue
With joy extatic have I croſs'd yon rill,
And led thy footſteps o'er the trembling ſtream.

The ſtream, as conſcious of its charming gueſt, [to roll,
Beholding, bluſh'd, and, bluſhing, ceas'd
'Twas then that Cupid pierc'd my thoughtleſs breaſt, [ſoul.
And firſt commenc'd the tumults of my

Can Plato's doctrine, or Socratic lore,
Shield the fond boſom from the infant's dart?
Can mild Religion long-loſt joys reſtore?
Or Claſſic muſing heal a wounded heart?

Not ſtern Achilles, tho' elate with pride,
Diſdain'd to weep at fair Bryſeis' name;
E'en Petrarch melted, when his Laura ſigh'd;
E'en Maro's Hero felt the pleaſing flame!

Tranſparent ſource of ev'ry grace divine!
Should Fate tranſport me to dark Niger's ſtreams; [twine;
Still would thy image round my boſom
Still would thy preſence haunt my tortur'd dreams.

T. P. H. W. C.

EPIGRAM;

ON THE CONTEST RESPECTING THE END OF THE CENTURY.

THE World, as they tell us, ſix *thouſand* years old, [old,)
(By the Sages of India more *millions* are
On one point of learning as yet has not blunder'd [hundred;
That is, how many units will make eighteen
Now Dryden and Prior are ſummon'd to prove
(Thoſe names we have honur'd, and names we have lov'd,)
That nine years completed — are certainly ten; [men,
O! could you but hear us, ye wonderful
You would ſmile or would grieve to find *errors* made *rules*,
And your ſecular verſe produce ſecular fools.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 13. The following diſpatch was received this morning by the ſhip Sarah Chriſtiana.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Mornington, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated Fort St. George, May 16, 1799.

Yeſterday I received the incloſed diſpatch from Lieut.-Gen. Harris, containing the details of the capture of Seringapatam; they require no comment, and I am perſuaded that no ſolicitation is neceſſary to induce you to recommend the incomparable army which has gained this glorious triumph to the particular notice of his Majeſty, and to the applauſe and gratitude of their country. I alſo encloſe a copy of the general orders that I iſſued on this glorious occaſion.

My Lord, *Seringapatam, May* 7.

On the 4th inſt. I had the honour to addreſs to your Lordſhip an haſty note, containing, in few words, the ſum of our ſucceſs, which I have now to report more in detail. The fire of our batteries, which begun to batter in breach April 30, had on the 3d ſo much deſtroyed the walls againſt which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for aſſaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable. The troops intended to be employed were ſtationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the aſſault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs, as their troops would then be leaſt prepared to oppoſe us. Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from thoſe regiments neceſſarily left to guard our camp and out-poſts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments and three corps of grenadier Sepoys, taken from the troops of the three Preſidencies, with 200 of his Highneſs the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the aſſault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery and the corps of pioneers, and ſupported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras Sepoys.—Col. Sherbrook, and Lieut.-Cols. Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the ſeveral flank corps; and Maj.-Gen. Baird was entruſted with the direction of this important ſervice. At 1 o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, croſſed the rocky bed of the Cavery under an extremely heavy fire, paſſed the glacis and ditch, and aſcended the breaches in the fauſſe braye and rampart of the fort, ſurmounting in the moſt gallant manner every obſtacle which the difficulty of the paſſage and the reſiſtance of the enemy preſented to oppoſe their progreſs. Maj.-Gen. Baird had divided his force for the purpoſe of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One diviſion was commanded by Col. Sherbrook, the other by Lieut.-Col. Dunlop; the latter was diſabled in the breach; but both corps, although ſtrongly oppoſed, were completely ſucceſsful. Reſiſtance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo for ſome time after all firing had ceaſed from the works; two of his ſons were there, who, on aſſurance of ſafety, ſurrendered to the troops ſurrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, moſt of whom were in the palace. It was ſoon after reported, that Tippoo Sultan had fallen. Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his Chiefs, were alſo ſlain. Meaſures were immediately adopted to ſtop the confuſion at firſt unavoidable in a city ſtrongly garriſoned, crowded with inhabitants, and their property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by aſſault. The Princes were removed to camp. It appeared to Maj.-Gen. Baird ſo important to aſcertain the fate of the Sultan, that he cauſed immediate ſearch to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found, late in the evening, in one of the gates under an heap of ſlain, and ſoon after placed in the palace. The corpſe was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honours due to his rank, in the mauſoleum of his father. The ſtrength of the fort is ſuch, both from its natural poſition and the ſtupendous works by which it is ſurrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whoſe praiſe it is impoſſible to ſay too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army I have expreſſed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to encloſe; and I truſt your Lordſhip will point out their ſervices to the favourable notice of their King and country. I am ſorry to add that, on collecting the returns of our loſs, it is found to be much heavier than I had at firſt imagined. On the 5th inſt. Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes formerly hoſtages with Lord Cornwallis, ſurrendered himſelf at our out-poſts, demanding protection. Kerim Saheb, the brother of Tippoo, had before ſought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A Cowl-Namah was yeſterday diſpatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldeſt ſon of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers. Purneah and Meer Kummer ódeen Khan have alſo been ſummoned to Seringapatam: no anſwers have yet been received, but I expect them ſhortly, as their families are in the fort. This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeel's from Tippoo Sultan to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer ódeen Khan, to aſk my orders for 4,000 horſe now under his command. Ali Reza was commiſſioned to declare, that Meer Kummer ódeen Khan would make no conditions, but rely on the generoſity of the Engliſh.

Monſieur

Monſieur Chapuy and moſt of the French are priſoners; they have commiſſions from the French Government.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

Return of killed, wounded and miſſing, at the aſſault of Seringapatam on the 4th of May.

Europeans.—2 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 3 ſergeants, 1 drummer, and 58 rank and file, killed.—1 Lieut.-Colonel, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 3 Enſigns, 2 Conductors, 12 ſergeants, 5 drummers, and 228 rank and file, wounded.—1 ſergeant and 3 rank and file, miſſing.

Natives.—13 rank and file, killed.—1 jemidar, 2 drummers, and 31 rank and file, wounded.—2 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers killed and wounded in the aſſault.

Killed.—Lieut. Mather of the 75th, and Capt. Owen of the 77th, flank companies; Lieut. Lalor of the 73d; Lieuts. Farquhar, Prendergraſt, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Capt. Cormick of the pioneers.—*Wounded.* Lieuts. Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieut.-Col. Dunlop and Lieut. Laurence, of the 77th; Lieut. Webb of the Bombay regiment; Capt. Lardy and Lieut. Matthey, of the Meuron regiment, flank companies.—Lieut. Shawe of the 76th, ſerving with the 12th; Capt. Macleod, Lieut. Thomas, Enſigns Antil and Guthre, of the 73d; Capt. Caldwell of the engineers; and Capt. Preſcott of the artillery.

General orders iſſued by the Earl of Mornington, Fort St. George, May 15.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the allied army in the field the official details of the glorious and deciſive victory obtained at Seringapatam May 4, offers his cordial thanks and ſincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the officers and men compoſing the gallant army which atchieved the conqueſt of Myſore on that memorable day. His Lordſhip views with admiration the conſummate judgment with which the aſſault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and ſkill with which it was executed, and the humanity which diſtinguiſhed its final ſucceſs. Under the favour of Providence and the juſtice of our cauſe, the eſtabliſhed character of the army had inſpired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged would be brought to a ſpeedy, proſperous, and honourable iſſue. But the events of the 4th of May, while they have ſurpaſſed even the ſanguine expectations of the Governor-Gen. in Council, have raiſed the reputation of the Britiſh arms in India to a degree of ſplendour and glory unrivalled in the military hiſtory of this quarter of the globe, and ſeldom approached in any part of the world. The luſtre of this victory can be equalled only by the ſubſtantial advantages which it promiſes to eſtabliſh, in reſtoring the peace and ſafety of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India on a durable foundation of genuine ſecurity. The Governor-Gen. in Council reflects with pride, ſatisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous criſis, the ſpirit and exertion of our Indian army have kept pace with thoſe of our countrymen at home; and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent deſigns of her enemies an increaſing ſource of her own proſperity, fame, and power.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Gov.

Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 15. The following diſpatches have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Lieut.-Gen. Trigge and Vice-Adm. Lord Hugh Seymour, commanders in chief of his Majeſty's land and ſea forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands.

Head Quarters, Paramaribo, Aug. 23, 1799.

Sir, It affords me very particular ſatisfaction to have the honour of acquainting you, that the colony of Surinam ſurrendered to his Majeſty the 20th inſt.; and that the Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of Fort New Amſterdam, the principal fortreſs, on the following day. On receiving your inſtructions of the 14th of June, by Lord Hugh Seymour, I loſt no time in making ſuch arrangements as were neceſſary for collecting troops from Grenada and St. Lucia, which, with thoſe I propoſed taking from Martinique, would complete the number directed to be employed in the reduction of this ſettlement. The Admiral conceiving it adviſable to diſpatch Capt. Ekins in the Amphitrite to examine this coaſt and prevent any veſſels getting in with intelligence, it afforded me an opportunity of ſending Lieut.-Col. Shipley, commanding engineer, to make ſuch obſervations as might be uſeful on the occaſion. The troops being aſſembled at Fort Royal, embarked the 30th of laſt month on board the different ſhips appointed to receive them, and the ſquadron conſiſting of two line of battle ſhips and five frigates, with ſome ſmall craft, carrying ſtores and proviſions, put to ſea on the 31ſt ult. On the 11th of this month we made the coaſt to windward of the river of Surinam, and fell in with the Amphitrite frigate, which had been ſent forward from Martinique for the purpoſes I have already mentioned. She was afterwards on the 12th and again on the 14th ordered to reconnoitre the coaſt, and aſcertain with preciſion the ſtrength of the poſt at Bram's Point, which defends the entrance of the river. This ſervice was executed by Lieut.-Col. Shipley with great zeal and judgment; and, had it been neceſſary to effect a landing, his obſervations would have proved of the moſt eſſential ſervice. Capt. Ekins of the Amphitrite, and Lieut. Senhouſe commanding the Requin, were generally employed as parties

of observation, and have great merit for the zeal and activity which they evinced in the execution of the fatiguing and arduous duty entrusted to them. The squadron stood in towards Surinam on the 16th inst. and came to anchor off the mouth of the river that afternoon, when it was agreed between Lord Seymour and myself to summon the colony to surrender, which was accordingly done in the evening. But, as the governor requested 48 hours to consider the proposals, his answer was not received till the 18th, which was delivered by a deputation from the colony, composed of some military officers and gentlemen, inhabitants of the settlement, who were empowered to treat with us generally on the terms proposed, but not authorised to conclude the capitulation finally, the ratification of the several articles being reserved for the Governor. It being impossible from the narrowness of the water, to proceed up the river with the line of battle ships, a disposition was made on the morning of the 19th to remove the troops from the Prince of Wales and Invincible to the small craft, which was immediately effected; when they, with four frigates, (the Admiral and myself being in one of them), got under weigh, and in the afternoon anchored two miles above the entrance of the river. A detachment of the 60th regiment was then landed, and took possession of the redoubts and battery at Bram's Point, called Peit Keyn, which had been previously abandoned. In the situation I now described, the squadron continued till the night of the 20th inst. when the capitulation was returned finally ratified and confirmed by the Governor, which enabled us to proceed on the following day, with the ships and small craft lying within the river, to Fort New Amsterdam, which was then taken possession of by 400 men of the 5th battalion of the 60th, under the command of Major Dorsner, the acting Adj.-General, Major Thomas having also landed with his detachment. The garrison of Fort New Amsterdam consisted of about 750 men, 500 of whom were the Walloon guards, and 250 Dutch troops, who were allowed to march out with the honours of war. On the 22d, the redoubt of Leyden, and batttery Frederici, the redoubt and battery Purmerent, fort Zeelandia, and the town of Paramaribo, the capital of this settlement, were taken possession of by the British troops in his Majesty's name. It became impossible, from the distance of the river Marawina and Saramaca, to take immediate possession of the several posts thereon situated; but the troops who formerly occupied them having since entered into his Majesty's service, now hold them for the British government. I am very happy to be enabled to add, that the troops found in this colony, as well as the inhabitants, evince the utmost satisfaction, and appear perfectly contented and happy in the change that has taken place. I have also great pleasure in acquainting you, that our troops landed in perfect health, which is in a great measure to be attributed to the attention they received from the navy whilst on board the ships. My knowledge of the officers and men employed on this expedition warrants me in saying, that, had there been occasion for greater exertions than were found necessary, his Majesty would have had every reason to be satisfied with their services; as it is, many must be content to have their merits unknown, till some trying occasion shall present itself; for on this we must acknowledge, that the acquisition of this valuable colony is to be attributed to the sense entertained by the people of the advantage of having the exercise of their religion, the execution of their laws, and the enjoyment of their property, secured by the British government, added to the abhorrence in which they have long held French principles and French oppression, rather than to the effect of our exertions or the dread of our force. From these causes, I am persuaded, that his Majesty will find the inhabitants loyal subjects, and the military who enter into his service faithful servants. I am particularly indebted to Vice-Adm. Lord Hugh Seymour, for his cordial co-operation during the whole of this undertaking, and have great pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to the navy in general. In the various arrangements since my arrival in the West Indies, on this and every other occasion, I have derived very essential assistance from the knowledge and experience of Maj. Thomas, the acting Adj.-Gen. acquired by his having served the greater part of the last and present wars in this country. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to you a return of the ordnance found in the several forts and batteries. I have charged my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Brown, with this dispatch, who will have the honour of giving you such farther information as may be required relative to the surrender of this colony. T. TRIGGE, Lieut.-Gen.

[Here follows a list of the ordnance, ammunition, &c. in the different forts in the colony of Surinam, and a copy of the articles of capitulation.]

A letter from Lord Hugh Seymour mentions the capture of a French frigate of 32 guns, by the Tamer, Capt. Western, after a close action of 10 min. in which the enemy had nine killed and twelve wounded —the vessel almost a wreck. The Tamer had only two seamen wounded.

Downing-street, Jan. 31. The following dispatch has been received from W. Wickham, esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville

My Lord, *Augsburgh, Dec.* 13, 1799.

I am sorry to inform your Lordship of the death of the Advoyer Steigner, which happened

pened on the 3d inſt. after a lingering illneſs. He was interred on the 7th, with all poſſible honours, in the Proteſtant burying-ground of this city. The Swiſs regiment of Roverea, and (by direction of Field-Marſhal Italiſky), three Ruſſian regiments, together with the Britiſh and Ruſſian miniſters to the Swiſs Cantons, ſeveral Ruſſian, Auſtrian, and Pruſſian ſtaff-officers, and a deputation from this city, attended the corpſe to the grave. I paſſed an hour with him, at his own deſire, three days before his death, when he was perfectly ſenſible; and I had the ſatisfaction of hearing him, after recommending his country, under God, to his Majeſty's ſpecial protection, pray moſt earneſtly and devoutly for the bleſſings of God on his Majeſty, and on his ſubjects. He is an irreparable loſs to Switzerland. W. WICKHAM.

Jan. 31. The following diſpatch has been received from the Right Hon. Lord W. Bentinck, by Lord Grenville.

Head Quarters, Borgo, St. Dalmazzo, Dec. 4.

My Lord, It is with great ſatisfaction that I announce to your Lordſhips the ſurrender of Coni. The batteries opened on the 2d, in the morning, and early on the 3d the commandant deſired to capitulate. The garriſon, conſiſting of 2844 men, excluſive of 800 wounded, whom the French had not time to remove before the inveſtment of the place, marched out this morning priſoners of war. The loſs of the Auſtrians does not exceed 50 men in killed and wounded. The very ſhort defence that has been made of this very ſtrong and moſt important fortreſs, is to be attributed to the want both of proviſions and of ammunition. This event may be conſidered the more fortunate, from information having been received that Gen. Championet has been aſſembling the whole French army in La Riviere de Genes near Ormea, which was to have been aſſiſted in its march by a reinforcement of 15,000 men that is marching from Savoy, and is probably a detachment from the army of Switzerland. So much ſnow has fallen, that the roads in the mountains are no longer paſſable; and it will not be poſſible for the corps, coming from Savoy, to form a junction with Championet. The ſeverity of the weather has obliged the enemy to abandon the Col de Scade, where they left four pieces of cannon, which they could not drag through the ſnow. W. BENTINCK.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation; the principal of which is, that the garriſon ſhall be marched into the dominions of the Emperor, under a ſufficient guard to protect them from the country people, and that they ſhall continue priſoners till exchanged.]

Whitehall, Feb. 1. The King has been pleaſed, by letters patent under the great ſeal of Great Britain, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the ſaid kingdom unto Edw. Hamilton, eſq. Captain in the Royal navy, and commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Surprize.

[This Gazette alſo announces the capture of Le Vigoreux, French lugger privateer, of 3 guns and 26 men, by the Camilla, Capt. Largan.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 4. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Bartholomew, of the Havik ſloop, ſtating his having re-captured the American ſhip Strafford, of 16 guns, from Baltimore to London, her cargo worth from 30 to 40,000l. which had been taken by a lugger and cutter belonging to the enemy, both of which were taken poſſeſſion of by the Suffiſante, Capt. Wittman.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 8. A letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, introduces the following:

Sir, *Creſcent, Port-Royal, Nov.* 22.

I am exceeding ſorry to acquaint you, that on the dawn of the 15th. the S. W. end of Porto Rico bearing N. E. 10 or 12 leagues, we unfortunately fell in with a ſquadron belonging to the enemy, conſiſting of a line of battle ſhip, frigate, and corvette. As the two former were directly in our courſe on the larboard tack, I made the convoy's ſignal to haul to the wind on the ſtarboard tack: made ſail to reconnoitre them; and on joining the Calypſo, (which had previouſly chaſed,) perfectly coincided with Capt. Baker that they were enemies; and made ſignal to the convoys to that effect. The line of battle ſhip and frigate keeping cloſe together, I was in great hopes of drawing them from the convoy by keeping them within random ſhot to windward, and bore up for that purpoſe, making the Calypſo's ſignal to chaſe N. W. the direction the body of the convoy was then in. At nine the enemy tacked, and I was under the neceſſity of making the ſignal to diſperſe. The Calypſo bore up for that part of the convoy that were running to leeward. The corvette, which had been ſeen ſome time before, was ſtanding for the ſhips that had kept their wind; I immediately made ſail to relieve them, and had the good fortune to capture her. The enemy were previouſly chaſing the ſhips to leeward; and I was happy to obſerve them haul their wind, I ſuppoſe, on perceiving the ſituation of the corvette; but this, as well as their other manœuvres during the courſe of the day, appeared ſo very undetermined, that they did not take the neceſſary ſteps to prevent our taking poſſeſſion of her; nor had they brought to any of the convoy at dark, notwithſtanding they had been near them for twelve hours; and their ſituation was ſuch as to give me ſanguine hopes not any have been captured. The ſquadron proved to be Spaniſh, from St. Domingo, bound to the Havannah, conſiſting

listing of the Asia, of 64 guns and 350 men, Commodore Don Francisco Montes; Amphitrite, of 44 guns and 260 men, Capt. Don Diego Villagomez; Glago, of 16 guns, and 100 men, Capt. Don Jose de Arias.

I am, &c. W. G. Lobb.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the Mercury, Capt. Rogers, re-taking the Aimwell, of Whitby, with a valuable cargo; and also capturing L'Egyptienne, French privateer, a new vessel of 15 guns and 66 men; the crew of which, whilst in the act of hauling down her colours (not having fired a shot before) discharged their musketry into the Mercury, by which a seaman was severely wounded in the body. The Marshal de Cobourg, hired armed brig, Lieut. O'Neil, captured the Flushinger, Dutch privateer, of 4 guns, and 28 men.

[The same Gazette contains an order in council for a General Fast in England and Wales on the 12, and in Scotland on the 13th of March; a prohibition against the emigration of artificers, and offer of 100 l. reward, and fine of 200 l. for the detection of persons enticing them away; and notification of a division of prize-money to several ships.]

STATE PAPERS.

Letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France to Lord Grenville.

My Lord, I dispatch, by order of Gen. Bonaparte, first Consul of the French Republic, a messenger to London; he is the bearer of a letter from the first Consul of the Republic to his Majesty the king of England. I request you to give the necessary orders, that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands. This step, in itself, announces the importance of its object. Accept, my Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ch. Mau. Talleyrand.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th year of the French Republic, (Dec. 25, 1799.)

French Republic—Sovereignty of the People—Liberty—Equality.

Bonaparte, first Consul of the Republic, to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Paris, 5th Nivose, 8th Year of the Republic.

Called by the wishes of the French nation to occupy the first magistracy of the Republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your Majesty. The war, which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, must it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an understanding? How can the two most enlightened nations of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrifice to ideas of vain greatness the benefits of commerce, internal prosperity, and the happiness of families? How is it that they do not feel that peace is of the first necessity, as well as of the first glory? These sentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majesty, who reigns over a free nation, and with a sole view of rendering it happy. Your Majesty will only see, in this overture, my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for a second time, to a general pacification, by a step, speedy, entirely of confidence, and disengaged from those forms which, necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of weak states, prove only in those which are strong the mutual desire of deceiving each other. France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still, for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted. But I will venture to say, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a war which involves the whole world. Bonaparte.

Sir, *Downing-street, Jan. 4, 1800.*

I have received and laid before the King the two letters which you have transmitted to me; and his Majesty, seeing no reason to depart from those forms which have long been established in Europe, for transacting business with foreign states, has commanded me, to return, in his name, the official answer which I send you herewith inclosed. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, Grenville.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. at Paris.

NOTE.

The King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity in Europe. He neither is, nor has been, engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression, the rights and happiness of his subjects. For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same objects he is still obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this necessity could be removed by entering, at the present moment, into negotiation with those whom a fresh revolution has so recently placed in the exercise of power in France; since no real advantage can arise from such negotiation to the great and desirable object of general peace, until it shall distinctly appear that those causes have ceased to operate, which originally produced the war, and by which it has since been protracted, and, in more than one instance, renewed.—The same system, to the prevalence of which France justly ascribes all her present miseries, is that which has also involved the rest of Europe in a long and destructive warfare, of a nature long since unknown to the practice of civilized nations. For the extension

tenſion of this ſyſtem, and for the extermination of all eſtabliſhed governments, the reſources of France have from year to year, and in the midſt of the moſt unparalleled diſtreſs, been laviſhed and exhauſted. To this indiſcriminate ſpirit of deſtruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiſs Cantons, (his Majeſty's antient friends and allies), have ſucceſſively been ſacrificed. Germany has been ravaged; Italy, though now reſcued from its invaders, has been made the ſcene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His Majeſty has himſelf been compelled to maintain an arduous and burthenſome conteſt for the independence and exiſtence of his kingdoms. Nor have theſe calamities been confined to Europe alone; they have been extended to the moſt diſtant quarters of the world, and even to countries ſo remote both in ſituation and intereſt from the preſent conteſt, that the very exiſtence of ſuch war was perhaps unknown to thoſe who found themſelves ſuddenly involved in all its horrors. While ſuch a ſyſtem continues to prevail, and while the blood and treaſure of a numerous and powerful nation can be laviſhed in its ſupport, experience has ſhewn that no defence, but that of open and ſteady hoſtility, can be availing. The moſt ſolemn treaties have only prepared the way for freſh aggreſſion; and it is to a determined reſiſtance alone that is now due whatever remains in Europe of ſtability for property, for perſonal liberty, for ſocial order, or for the free exerciſe of religion. For the ſecurity, therefore, of thoſe eſſential objects, his Majeſty cannot place his alliance on the mere renewal of general profeſſions of pacific diſpoſitions. Such profeſſions have been repeatedly held out by all thoſe who have ſucceſſively directed the reſources of France to the deſtruction of Europe; and whom the preſent rulers have declared to have been all, from the beginning, and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace. Greatly, indeed, will his Majeſty rejoice, whenever it ſhall appear that the dangers to which his own dominions and thoſe of his allies have been ſo long expoſed, has really ceaſed; whenever he ſhall be ſatisfied that the neceſſity of reſiſtance is at end; that, after the experience of ſo many years of crimes and miſeries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the reſtleſs ſchemes of deſtruction which have endangered the very exiſtence of civil ſociety, have at length been finally relinquiſhed: but the conviction of ſuch a change, however agreeable to his Majeſty's wiſhes, can reſult only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The beſt and moſt natural pledge of its reality and permanance would be the reſtoration of that line of princes which for ſo many centuries maintained the French nation in proſperity at home, and in conſideration and reſpect abroad: ſuch an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove, all objects in the way of negotiation of peace. It would confirm to France the unmoleſted enjoyment of its antient territory; and it would give to all the other nations of Europe, in tranquillity and peace, that ſecurity which they are now compelled to ſeek by other means. But, deſirable as ſuch an event muſt be both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode excluſively that his Majeſty limits the poſſibility of ſecure and ſolid pacification. His Majeſty makes no claim to preſcribe to France what ſhall be the form of her government, or in whoſe hands ſhe ſhall veſt the authority neceſſary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation. His Majeſty looks only to the ſecurity of his own dominions and thoſe of his allies, and to the general ſafety of Europe. Whenever he ſhall judge that ſuch ſecurity can in any manner be attained, as reſulting either from the internal ſituation of that country, from whoſe internal ſituation the danger has ariſen, or from ſuch other circumſtances, of whatever nature, as may produce the ſame end, his Majeſty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his allies the means of immediate and general pacification. Unhappily no ſuch ſecurity hitherto exiſts; no ſufficient evidence of the principles by which the new government will be directed; no reaſonable ground by which to judge of its ſtability. In this ſituation, it can, for the preſent, only remain for his Majeſty to purſue, in conjunction with other powers, thoſe exertions of juſt and defenſive war, which his regard to the happineſs of his ſubjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the neceſſity in which they originate, or to terminate on any other grounds, than ſuch as may beſt contribute to the ſecure enjoyment of their tranquillity, their conſtitution, and their independence. GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 4, 1800.

(To be continued.)

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, February, 1800.

IMPERIAL ARMIES.

NO longer ago than at the commencement of this month, we had to ſtate, that certain differences, which had ſubſiſted between the Imperial Courts of Peterſburg and Vienna, had been accommodated, and that the Ruſſian forces, which had been recalled from the Rhine and ordered home, had received counter orders, and had recommenced their march to join the Auſtrians, preparatory to the opening of a new campaign againſt the common enemy; and

and with a view to the moſt vigorous proſecution of the war. About the middle of this month, however, news arrived (which was virtually confirmed by the Britiſh miniſter in parliament), that the Emperor Paul had a ſecond time recalled his troops, and determined no longer to co-operate with the Auſtrians. A meſſage from his Majeſty recommended to the Commons to provide a ſubſidy for engaging the troops of Bavaria, and other ſtates of the Empire, to compenſate Auſtria for this new defection of the Ruſſians. Scarcely had this buſineſs been determined, when information was brought, that a courier from Peterſburg arrived at Vienna on the 2d inſt. with new orders for the Ruſſian army again to return to the Rhine, as well as for other Ruſſian troops from Lithuania to march thither, for the purpoſe of co-operating with the Auſtrian army. It is certainly not pleaſant to contemplate ſuch wayward and fluctuating policy; but, ignorant as we muſt be of the primary cauſes of this inſtability of meaſures, we content ourſelves with ſtating the facts, leaving it to our readers to ſpeculate upon their motives and effects.

VIENNA.

It appears not a little ſingular, that no information has in a direct and official manner reached London, reſpecting the reception that Bonaparte's *circular* letter met with from the Emperor of Germany. This ſilence on a ſubject ſo important has, as might be expected, occaſioned many contradictory inferences. An article in the Vienna Court Gazette ſeemed to warn its readers againſt too haſtily cenſuring the new change of government that had taken place in France; ſince, if a judgement were to be formed from the preſent appearance of things, it would lead to a concluſion, that France had returned to thoſe juſt ideas and ſentiments of government from which the revolutionary ſpirit had long eſtranged it. The French papers alſo (a ſuſpicious medium, no doubt) inſinuate, that the court of Vienna, deſirous of terminating the war, had availed itſelf of the receſſion of the Ruſſians to declare, that, being left alone to oppoſe France, it ſhould immediately prepare to make peace with her; and to this threat the Paris journaliſts attribute the recent change of intention in the Ruſſian court, and its new reſolve to aid the confederacy. Be this as it may, we ſee the moſt active meaſures adopted both by Auſtria and France for opening the campaign, and are thence induced to ſuppoſe, that the overtures of the French Conſul have been finally rejected at the court of Vienna.

ITALY.

An unſucceſsful attempt has been made by the French to regain poſſeſſion of Novi; and the Auſtrian general Klenau has taken poſt on a height which commands Fort Eperon, one of the ſtrongeſt of the advanced works of Genoa; againſt which city, a plan of operations, that has been long concerting between the Britiſh admiral Lord Keith and the imperial generals, is expected ſoon to be carried into effect. The harbour of Genoa is blockaded by 8 Britiſh ſhips of the line, 3 frigates, and 2 cutters; while Nice is threatened by ſeveral Ruſſian ſhips of war. A ſcarcity, nearly approaching to famine, prevails in Piedmont, Genoa, Switzerland, and almoſt throughout the country from the Mediterranean to the Rhine at Baſle.

SWEDEN.

Violent ſymptoms of inſurrection have broken forth in this country, the government of which appears to be under conſiderable alarm. No ſpecific ground of complaint has reached us; but (perhaps for want of better reaſons) a recent alliance with Ruſſia has been mentioned as the cauſe of this popular diſſatisfaction.

FRANCE.

The war in the Weſtern departments appears to be entirely at an end. The Chouans continue to deliver up their arms in great numbers; ſeveral thouſands of thoſe who have diſbanded, inſtead of returning to their homes and occupations, are ſaid to have entered into the Republican armies. It ſeems certain, however, that the Royaliſts are no longer ſpoken of as a *body* in hoſtility againſt the Republic. The terms of pacification were definitively adjuſted on the 14th inſt. MM. Gorges, Autichamp, and other leaders of the Chouans, in the ſincerity of whoſe ſubmiſſion the French government place a confidence, have been kindly treated; but Count Frotte, and ſix other Royaliſt chiefs, who are ſtated to have deſigned only to amuſe the Republican generals by deluſive negotiations, to enable themſelves more advantageouſly to renew the war at a future period, have been ſeized, and are to be tried by a military commiſſion, the reſult of which will probably be fatal.

The council of ſtate has propoſed a new departmental and adminiſtrative diviſion of the Republic, which has been paſſed into a law by the legiſlative body. In every department there is to be a prefect, a council of prefecture, and a general council of the department, all of which are to be nominated by the Chief Conſul. The laws relative to emigrants ſeem to be about to undergo a reviſion, with the intention of relieving ſome caſes of peculiar hardſhip, and not improbably with a view alſo to open a door for the return of thoſe who have ſought refuge in other countries from the fury of the revolution.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

The throne of Tippoo, worth 60,000 pagodas, has been broken up. The Sultaun's private ſtud conſiſted of 3,120 horſes,

99 elephants, and 175 camels. There were 650 women, including his wives, &c. in the palace, which is said to have been miserably furnished. Several tigers, which had been kept in a yard, were ordered to be shot, to prevent accidents. The English who had been kept in captivity by Tippoo, were two days previous to the assault brought out, and ordered to work the guns against the besiegers, which refusing to do, their heads were struck off.

On the arrival of a detachment of our troops at the camp of Moree Johara, a tigress of uncommon size scoured the front of our position, and carried off a grass-cutter belonging to the 1st regiment of cavalry. The man's shrieks were for some time heard, but the attack and flight of the animal were so rapid that it was impossible to save him. On the following morning, the commanding officer, attended by the camels of the detachment and a strong corps of cavalry, proceeded to her den, which was not more than three hundred yards from our lines, and in endeavouring to drive her out, two male tigers darted forth successively, and were both killed before the female made her appearance. Nothing intimidated by the number of her pursuers, she sprang amongst them with the most decided ferocity, and it was not till after three desperate charges, in which she severely wounded as many of our people, that she fell. The male tigers each measured about eight feet in length; the female was considerably larger. Five days after, another man was carried away in like manner; when Major Wharton, with a party of troopers, armed only with pistols, and the camel-riders with swords, pursued the animal to a small thick jungle, on the borders of a nullah, about five miles from the camp. The tigress, for some minutes concealing and refreshing herself in the high grass, at length commenced the attack, but was wounded, and compelled to retreat. Her size and ferocity were such, that Major Wharton sent to the camp for a reinforcement of carabineers, and purposed to have awaited their arrival, but the tigress immediately renewed the attack, and darting amongst his party, excited a considerable degree of confusion, until, after a contest of nearly thirty minutes, a trooper lodged a bullet in her head while she was in the act of springing on him. She measured nine feet four inches.

American News.

About nine o'clock in the evening of the 18th of December, the city of Philadelphia was alarmed by the cry of fire. It proceeded from Rickets's Circus, which in a few minutes after the discovery was enveloped in flames. Five houses in Sixth-street were nearly destroyed, and of O'Eller's Hotel nothing but the bare walls were left. The fire began in the back part of the stage, just as the curtain was about to rise for the performance of Don Juan, and made so rapid a progress among the scenes, as to render all efforts to check it ineffectual. There were above 300 persons in the Circus at the time, but they all escaped without injury.

Irish News.

Dublin, Dec. 26. An occurrence of a very extraordinary kind took place, a few days since, at Clough-East Castle, co. Wexford, the seat of Dr. Rich. Waddy. Dr. Waddy having rendered himself very obnoxious to the rebels by his active loyalty during the rebellion, particularly by having been principally concerned in the apprehension of Ragenal Harvey, found it necessary, for the safety of his life, to reside in the old vaulted Castle of Clough-east, where the entrance of his bed-chamber was secured by an antique portcullis; thus fortified, Dr. Waddy had hitherto defied all the threats of assassination which came against him from every side. A few days ago, a mendicant Popish friar of Taghmon, named Burn, visited the Doctor at his castle, and was hospitably entertained at dinner. In the evening, when it was time to part, Burn begged to be allowed to remain; and, after some difficulty on the part of his host, was permitted to sleep in a second bed in the vaulted chamber. While the Doctor and the friar were going to their beds, the friar expressed great anxiety that his host should say his prayers; a duty which the Doctor, who had drank freely, seemed disposed to neglect. In the middle of the night, Dr. Waddy heard somebody drawing his cavalry sword, which hung at his bed's head, and immediately after was attacked by the friar, who had arisen from his own bed, dressed himself, and was now endeavouring to murder his host; the latter received several wounds in the head and arm; and at length the friar, supposing that he had accomplished his purpose, attempted to escape under the portcullis. Dr. Waddy had just strength enough remaining to loose the cord which supported it, *and it fell* on the priest with such violence as almost to sever his body, which fell down lifeless into the apartment below. The next morning the body of the friar was found; and the servants going into their master's apartment, found him covered with his own blood. Immediate medical aid was had, and we have the satisfaction of learning that Dr. Waddy is now out of danger. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Burn, and the jury (composed of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the neighbourhood) found a verdict of "accidental death."

Scotch News.

Aberdeen, Jan. 1. The accounts in all directions from the coast are melancholy in the

the extreme, and we even fear, that we are not yet appriſed of the extent of our calamities. The Martha and the Neptune, of this port; the Lord Saltun, of Fraſerburgh; the Janet, of Kincardine; a veſſel, name unknown, and a Macduff ſloop, have been loſt near this place, and every creature periſhed, except the maſters of the Martha and the Janet. The Stone Haven, of Stone Haven; Stockton, and Nile, of Sunderland, for Boſton; the Volunteer, of Peterhead; John, of this port; the Dorothy, of Shields; and two other Engliſh veſſels, have been wrecked, but their crew ſaved by the exertion of the people about Colliſton, Bervie, Montroſe, &c. beſides 13 veſſels between the two latter places, and four in the bay of Lunar, reſpecting whoſe crews no intelligence has yet been received. Six only, of a fleet of ſeventy-one ſail, from Sunderland and Shields, for this quarter, have arrived; and, from the deſperate gales we have experienced, the greateſt apprehenſions are entertained for the ſafety of the reſt.

The Leith and Aberdeen packet, from Aberdeen to London, was wrecked on the rocks about two miles weſt of Kirkcaldy, the evening of Jan. 2; and of the perſons on board, 18 in number, paſſengers included, we are ſorry to add only 8 were ſaved. The veſſel was off Dunbar about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and about 6 got among the rocks, where ſhe was wrecked. Among the paſſengers were an officer, an Engliſh lady, and her maid. The captain, who got aſhore about 2 o'clock, returned to the ſhip with ſome country people, and ſaved the officer and maid; the lady was among thoſe who periſhed. Seven bodies were waſhed aſhore at Kinghorn. The veſſel was unrigged by ſome active ſailors on Friday forenoon. She is ſince gone to pieces. Three of the bodies have been thrown aſhore at Kirkcaldy. In the pockets of one of them were found 50 guineas, but no marks by which to diſtinguiſh the name. The corpſes have all been decently interred, and ſeveral gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability attended the funerals.

On Jan. 3, the ſloops, the Fortitude of Peterhead, and Janet of Mac Duff, were driven aſhore in the ſands of St. Andrew's. The crew of the former veſſel eaſily got to land; but the crew of the latter, although every poſſible attempt was made by the magiſtrates and inhabitants of St. Andrew's to ſave them, muſt inevitably have periſhed, had it not been for the determined and active exertions of Mr. John Honey, a ſtudent of divinity, who, unintimidated by ſeeing ſeveral men almoſt drowned in the attempts, went into the ſea, and, at the imminent hazard of his life, brought the crews in ſafety to the ſhore. The Janet is a total wreck, and none of the cargo will be ſaved. The cargo of the other veſſel, though damaged in part, will be moſtly preſerved, though the veſſel was much ſtrained. The magiſtrates of St. Andrew's, at an elegant ſupper given by them to Mr. Honey, preſented him with a Hereditary Burgeſs and Guild Ticket to which the following addreſs was annexed: "This Hereditary Ticket, I have the honour of preſenting to you, in the abſence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kelly, Lord Proveſt of this city, is the only gift that this corporation can beſtow upon you, for your wonderful and unexampled exertions in reſcuing from the jaws of death the maſter and 4 ſeamen of the ſloop the Janet, of Mac Duff, wrecked in the eaſt ſands of St. Andrew's, and who, but for your humane and unparalleled exertions, at the imminent hazard of your own life, muſt inevitably have periſhed."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Yarmouth, Jan 7. We are ſorry to announce the loſs of one of his Majeſty's gun-brigs, of 12 guns, Lieut. Warren, which during a fog on Sunday laſt got on the ſand called the Cockle. Every exertion on the part of the fleet to get to her aſſiſtance was fruitleſs, the ſea running with a heavy ſwell quite over her, which obliged them for that day to abandon their attempt of ſaving the crew. On Monday morning they made another attempt, and ſucceeded ſo far as to ſave all the crew, except the ſurgeon, pilot, and ſix men, who fell victims to the watery element.

Exeter, Jan 22. Between the evening of Saturday laſt and the Monday morning following, a moſt daring robbery was committed on the City Bank, ſituated in the church-yard of this city, and conducted under the firm of Samuel Milford, Richard Hill Clarke, and Co. the circumſtances of which are as follow: the Bank was ſhut at the uſual hour on Saturday evening, and the caſh, bank notes, drafts, &c. were depoſited in an iron cheſt, in an inner room of the Bank; after which the five keys were depoſited at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Milford, eſq. one of the proprietors. On the Monday morning following, the clerks having opened the Bank as uſual, found every door, &c. locked, as it had been left; but were aſtoniſhed to perceive that all the property depoſited in the iron-cheſt had been ſtolen. An alarm was immediately given, and ſeveral perſons were examined; but as yet nothing has tranſpired which may tend to diſcover the perpetrators of this theft. Bills have been diſtributed deſcribing the marks, &c. on the notes loſt; and it is hoped, from the ſteps which have been taken, the villains concerned in this robbery will be diſcovered, and brought to condign puniſhment. The amount of the caſh and notes of different kinds which are ſtolen, is about 7000 pounds; but payment of the greateſt part

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of the bills has been ſtopt. What renders this robbery the more remarkable, is, that the iron-cheſt where the property was depoſited, has a lock of peculiar formation; the aperture to which cannot be diſcovered by a perſon unacquainted with its nature; yet this, and every other lock, muſt have been opened, ſhut again, and no force appears to have been uſed to effect it.

Jan. 24. The ſtorm laſt night blew down the remains of King John's Caſtle, at Old Ford, near *Bow*. This antient pile was built in 1203, and was the reſidence of King John. (See a view of it, vol. LXIII. p. 1161.) Here, hiſtorians ſay, he plotted the death of Prince Arthur; here he entertained the Brabançon chiefs; and here he uſually ſlept, after having ſigned *Magna Charta*. This palace was firſt mutilated during the Civil Wars of Charles I. About forty years ago the chapel fell, and ten years afterwards two wings tumbled down. It is now all levelled. The ground belongs to the Blue-coat ſchool. Some curious coins, &c. have been diſcovered in the ruins.

Feb 5. The houſe of Mr. King, maſter of the lower rooms in Wood-ſtreet, *Bath*, was deſtroyed by fire; and the family had hardly time to eſcape into the ſtreet. Mr. K, getting into bed the preceding night, threw back the curtains, which were of calico, and, touching a candle, were inſtantly in a blaze. He endeavoured to pull them down, and his ſhirt caught fire. Mrs. K, who was at her toilet nearly undreſſed, threw herſelf on him in hopes of extinguiſhing the flames. The room was then in a blaze, and ſhe ruſhed out to apprize the two maid-ſervants, who ſlept overhead, of their danger. The door cloſed after her, and it was with extreme difficulty that Mr. K, who was nearly ſuffocated, could open it. On reaching the ſtreet-door, the key could not be found; but, having forced it, and reached the court, the gate of that was alſo locked, and the key kept by a man in an adjacent houſe. The ſhrieks of the women brought to their aſſiſtance a chairman, to whom, naked as they were, Mr. K. lifted them over the gate. Every article in the houſe was conſumed, and not any of the property inſured.

Letter from the Reverend FRANCIS HAGGITT, *Prebendary of* Durham, *to the Biſhop of* Durham.

My Lord, *Nuneham, Feb.* 18, 1800.

If you were ſurpriſed at receiving from me a loaf of bread, your ſurpriſe will ceaſe when I explain my reaſon for ſending it; in doing which, I muſt enter into ſome details which I am perſuaded will be far from unintereſting to your Lordſhip. In the courſe of reading an old work on Rural Economy, I lately met with the following aſſertion, viz. that flour kneaded with bran-water will produce a more *ſubſtantial* bread, and a *greater quantity* of it, than is obtained by the common mode of baking. As the author ſays nothing more upon the ſubject, I conclude he wrote in a time of plenty, but the information (if it ſhould prove correct) appeared to me of vaſt importance in theſe days of ſcarcity, and I determined to make the experiment without delay. Accordingly I cauſed four buſhels of wheat (nine-gallon meaſure) to be ground, and nothing but the coarſe bran taken out: the produce was four buſhels and a half of of flour, and 22lb. of bran. About ten days ago, I boiled ſome of the bran, and kneaded a due proportion of the flour with the ſtrained liquor, and the reſult of the experiment was ſo highly ſatisfactory, that I reſolved to repeat it with the moſt ſtrict attention, and the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. The details of this ſecond experiment I am now about to communicate to your Lordſhip; and I thought proper to ſend you alſo ſome of the bread produced by it, that you might form a judgement of its excellence. Yeſterday I took 5 lb. of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor ſtrained from it kneaded 56 lb. of flour, adding the uſual quantity of ſalt and yeaſt. When the dough was ſufficiently riſen it was weighed, and divided into loaves; the weight, before being put into the oven, being 93 lb. 13 oz. or about 8 l. 10 oz. more than the ſame quantity of flour kneadod in the common way; it was then baked two hours, and, ſome time after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave 83 lb. 8 oz.—loſs in baking 10 lb. 5 oz. The ſame quantity of flour kneaded with common water loſes about 15 lb. 11 oz. in the baking, and produces only 69 lb. 8 oz. of bread;—gain by my method 14 lb.; that is, a clear increaſe of one-fifth of the uſual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour. This increaſe, which at firſt appears aſtoniſhing, (ſince only 5 lb. of bran were boiled) ſeems to depend on a combination of three cauſes: firſt, the water in which the bran is boiled weighs half a pound more per gallon than plain water; ſecondly, owing to its glutinous conſiſtence, it is leſs ſubject to evaporation by heat; thirdly, and principally, a greater quantity of it is neceſſary to make the dough; a buſhel (or 56 lb.) of flour requires three gallons (i. e. 27 lb.) of plain water; but it imbibed three gallons and three quarts of bran water, weighing 35 lb. 10 oz. The bran, after being uſed in this way, is equally fit for many domeſtic purpoſes, and I ſuſpect even more nutritious for pigs and poultry than if given to them raw. I had the curioſity to weigh it after the liquor was ſtrained off, and found that it had gained 12 lb. and if water incorporates with it in the ſame manner as it does with rice, why may not its nutritive power be increaſed in the ſame manner? The conjecture accords, at leaſt, with

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Count Rumford's principle." But to return to my experiment: I have amuſed myſelf with the following calculation, which perhaps will make your Lordſhip ſmile. The increaſe of bread, by this method, being a fifth from a given quantity of flour, the conſumption of flour would be ſaved by it every ſixth day, or ſixty days in a year. Suppoſing then that the practice were univerſally adopted, and taking the conſumption of flour in this kingdom at 200,000 buſhels per day, the *annual ſaving* would amount to 12 millions of buſhels, which, at the preſent price, would coſt about 10 millions ſterling, and in ordinary times above four millions. Of the wholeſomeneſs of the bread there can be no doubt; of its flavour you will judge by the ſpecimen I have ſent you; and I can add from experience, that it keeps very well. After my *firſt* batch had been baked ten days, I put a loaf which remained of it into my oven for about 20 minutes, and, being ſuffered to grow cool again, it was cut, and had every appearance of new bread; nay, we even thought it better than it was at firſt. I am, with true reſpect, your Lordſhip's dutiful and obliged ſervant,

FRANCIS HAGOITT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Jan. 31.

This evening, about half paſt 7, a fire broke out at the ſugar-houſe belonging to Meſſrs. Freake and Endelman, in Thames-ſtreet. In about two hours this large and lofty building was entirely conſumed. The Caſtle Baynard Ward Aſſociation attended under arms, to prevent depredations.

Tueſday, Feb. 11.

A fire broke out between ſix and ſeven o'clock this evening, at Lingham's brandy and ſugar warehouſes, in Lower Thames-ſtreet. The flames extended with great fury to the ſurrounding houſes, particularly the Cuſtom-houſe, which ſeemed to be in great danger. It is computed to have deſtroyed property of above 300,000 l. in value. Of this a large proportion conſiſted in prize goods, depoſited in the warehoſue by Government. The flames communicated to ſome ſmall houſes in Glo'ſter-court, behind the warehouſe, and deſtroyed four or five of them. The wind blew freſh from the eaſtward, and the fire raged tremendouſly for ſome time. The weather-cock at the top of the Cuſtom-houſe, which is on the other ſide of the ſtreet, was twice on fire, as well as the frames of the windows; and two ſhips in the river, that lay off Bear Wharf, were damaged materially by the flames communicating to their rigging. Happily however, about 12 at night, the whole was got under; and no lives loſt.

Tueſday, Feb. 11.

Lord W. Hamilton this day took the oaths and his ſeat on the Baron's bench, in the H. of Peers, by the title of Lord Hamilton, of Hamilton, in Leiceſterſhire (the original barony of the family), in right of the patent granted to his mother the Ducheſs of Argyle.

Wedneſday, Feb. 19.

At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, conſiſting of upwards of 2000 perſons, it was reſolved, by a ſmall majority, "That a petition be preſented to the Hon. the Houſe of Commons, upon the preſent ſituation of public affairs, praying them to take ſuch meaſures as they may think proper towards promoting an immediate Negociation with the Government of France, for the purpoſe of reſtoring to his Majeſty's ſubjects the bleſſings of Peace." And a Petition being prepared agreeably to the ſaid Reſolution, was read and agreed to; and the Repreſentatives of the City were inſtructed to ſupport the ſame in the Houſe of Commons; which one of them (the Lord Mayor) promiſed that he would do. The other three, with great manlineſs, declared, that, it being contrary to their own decided opinion, they could not comply with the requeſt.

From a ſuggeſtion of the injurious conſequences that might follow from a production ſuch as this being publiſhed in France as the Petition and Declaration of the greateſt Metropolis in the World; a Counter Petition has ſince been drawn up, and ſigned by a very conſiderable number of reſpectable Liverymen.

Thurſday, Feb. 20.

The report of the committee of the Houſe of Commons in reſpect to *Bread Corn* contains much uſeful information. The reſult of the inquiries that have been made, appears to be: "that the ſtandard wheaten bread ſhould continue to be made; but that the bakers ſhould be prohibited from ſelling it until 24 hours after it was baked." It is a fact proved by the cleareſt evidence, that one half of the bread in London is conſumed the day it is baked. If bread were kept for 24 hours, the ſaving would be from one third to one-eighth part of the whole conſumption.

A bill juſt paſſed into a law, for regulating the ſale of bread, enacts, "That it ſhall not be lawful for any baker or other perſon or perſons reſiding within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the bills of Mortality, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, after the 26th day of February 1800, or reſiding in any other part of Great Britain, after the fourth day of March 1800, to ſell, or offer to expoſe to ſale, any bread, *until the ſame ſhall have been baked twenty-fours at the leaſt*; and every baker, or other perſon or perſons, who ſhall act contrary hereto, or offend herein, ſhall for every offence forfeit and pay the ſum of 5 l. for every loaf of bread ſo ſold, offered, or expoſed to ſale."

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majesty *in Council for the Year* 1800.

Bedfordshire. John Everitt, of Westoning, esq.
Berks. Sir John Cox Hippesly, of Workfield-Grove, bart.
Bucks. Mansell Dawkin Mansell, of Lothbury-house, esq.
Camb. and *Huntsh.* Richard Kelley, of Alwalton, esq.
Cheshire. Roger Barnston, of Churton, esq.
Cumberland. Sir John Charden Musgrave, of Eden-Hall, bart.
Derbysh. Eusebius Horton, of Catton, esq.
Devonsh. Ruaundo Putt, of Gittisham, esq.
Dorsetsh. Richard E. D. Grosvenor, of Charborough, esq.
Essex. George Lee, of Great Ilford, esq.
Gloucestershire. Charles Hanbury Tracey, of Doddington, esq.
Herefordshire. Thomas Beaby, of Willey, esq.
Hertfordshire. Justinian Casamajor, of Potterelle, esq.
Kent. John Larking, of East Malling, esq.
Leicestershire. Edw. Manners, of Goadby, esq.
Lincolnsh. Matt. Bancroft Lister, of Burwell-park, esq.
Monmouthsh. Benj. Waddington, of Llanover, esq.
Norfolk. Roger Kerrison, of Brooke, esq.
Northamptonsh. Edward Bouverie, jun. of Delaprée, esq.
Northumberland. George A. Askew, of Pallingsburn, esq.
Nottinghamsh. W. G. Williams, of Remstone, esq.
Oxfordsh. Richard Williams, of Nathorp, esq.
Rutlandshire. John Haycock, of Ouston, co. Leic. esq.
Shropshire. Wm. Chaleno, of Duddleston, esq.
Somersetsh. Thomas Swimmer Champneys, of Orchard Leigh, esq.
Staffordsh. Haughton F. Okeover, of Okeover, esq.
Southampton. Nathanael Middleton, of Shambleburst, esq.
Suffolk. W. Bromaris Rush, of Roydon, esq.
Surrey. Geo. Griffin Stonestreet, of Clapham, esq.
Sussex Thomas Carr, of Beddingham, esq.
Warwickshire. Sir Theophilus Biddulph, of Burnsbury, bart.
Wilts. George Y. Forte, of Aldersbury, esq.
Worcestershire. W. Smith, of Meadstone, esq.
Yorksh. James Milnes, of Thornes-house, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Coermarthen. Gabriel Powell, of Capel Thydis, esq.
Pembroke. John Mear, of Eastingdon, esq.
Cardigan. Thomas Lloyd, of Kelgwyn, esq.
Brecon. Rich. G. Awbrey, of Yniskedwin, esq.
Glamorgan. Rob. Jerner, of Wenvoe-Castle, esq.
Radnor. John Brewster, of Cascob, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon. Rice Edwards, of Porthyregwl, esq.
Anglesea. Evan Hughes, of Gwdryn, esq.
Merioneth. Bulkely Hatchett, of Carnggadale, esq.
Montgomery. Henry Procter, of Aberhaves, esq.
Denbighshire. John Wynne, of Coed Cock, esq.
Flintsh. James Mainwairing, of Saltoney, esq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highness the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1800.

County of Cornwall. Matthew Mitchell, of Manger, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1800.	NORTHERN. L. Kenyon J. Rooke	NORFOLK. Ld. Eldon J. Grose	MIDLAND. L. C. Baron. B. Chambre	HOME. B. Hotham. J. Heath	WESTERN. J. Buller. J. Lawrence	OXFORD. B. Thomson J. Le Blanc
Sat. Mar. 1		Aylsbury				Reading
Monday 3			Northampt.	Hertford		
Tuesday 4					Winchester	Oxford
Wednes. 5				Chelmsford		
Thursda. 6		Bedford				
Friday 7			Oakham			Worc. & Cit.
Saturday 8	York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Sarum	
Monday 10				Maidstone		
Tuesday 11		Cambridge				
Wednes. 12						Glou. & City
Thursda. 13			Nott. & Town		Dorchester	
Saturday 15		Thetford.				Monmouth
Monday 17			Derby	Hertham	Exeter & city	
Tuesday 18						Hereford
Wednes. 19				Kingston		
Thursday 20		Bury St. Ed.	Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 22					Launceston	Shrewsbury
Monday 24			Coventry			
Tuesday 25	Lancaster		Warwick			
Wednes. 26						Stafford
Thursday 27					Taunton	

Vol. LXIX. p. 1088. The late Mr. Lane was wool-registrar at Canterbury 48 years, from 1749 to 1797.

Vol. LXX. p. 86, a. Mr. Malthus was the admired, though hitherto unknown, translator of "The Sorrows of Werter;" of an Essay on Landscape, from the French of the Marquis d'Ermenonville; and of the elegant translation of "Paul et Virginie," published by Mr. Dodsley, under the title of "Paul and Mary." His works evince that Mr. M. was a man of taste and learning, though certainly an eccentric character in the strictest sense of the word.

P. 87, b. Mrs. Christian, late of Pall Mall, was mother of J. D. Saunder, esq. lieutenant in the 2d or Queen's regiment of dragoon-guards. She passed through life in every respect answerable to her name; and possessed a sweetness of disposition, and an urbanity of manners, that rendered her an object of love to all her acquaintance.

P. 89, b. The faculties of the active mind of the late Rev. Samuel Cooper, till sickness had deprived him of the powers of exertion, were uniformly employed in the discharge of his duties as a divine, in the exercise of his functions as a magistrate, and in schemes of public utility and extensive beneficence as a member of the community. He was a warm supporter of the hundred houses, or houses of industry in general, as calculated to afford a better and more comfortable relief for the poor than the parochial workhouses, under their present mode of management; and dedicated much of his time and attention, for many years, to the direction of that of Heckingham, in the county of Norfolk. His writings, whether religious or political, were eminently distinguished by an ardent zeal for the increase of Christian faith and practice, and by an animated attachment to the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of his country. In the former he laboured to explain some apparent difficulties in the sacred text, to confirm the principles, to defend the doctrines of the Church, and to elucidate the temper and scope of genuine Christianity, in opposition to the delusive tenets of Infidelity, and the ensnaring influence of Schism. In the latter he exposed, with success, the nonsensical declaration of the natural rights of man; and, by a deep disquisition into the origin of all government, endeavoured to prove the unrivaled excellence of the limited Monarchy of Britain, in contempt of all the reveries of Philosophy, and in defiance of all the attacks of Disaffection. To the list of Dr. Cooper's works may be added, 1. "The one great Argument for the Truth of Christianity, from a single Prophecy, evinced in a new Explanation of the VIIth Chapter of Isaiah, and in a general Refutation of the Interpretation of former Commentators." 2. "Consolation to the Mourner, and Instruction both to Youth and Age, from the early Death of the Righteous. In Two Discourses, occasioned by the Death of his eldest Daughter, who had only just entered into her Twenty-first Year. To which is subjoined, an Appendix, containing her Character and Two Elegies on her Death. Preached at the Parish Church of Great Yarmouth." 3. "Erroneous Opinions concerning Providence refuted; the true Notions stated, and illustrated by the Events which have lately happened to the Nation. Preached at Great Yarmouth, February 8, 1782." 4. "An Address after Confirmation, pointing out the Means of attaining Christian Perfection and true Happiness. Delivered at Great Yarmouth, Sunday, April 24, 1783." 5. "The Power of Christianity over the malignant Passions asserted; the real Causes of Persecution amongst Christians pointed out; and the true Grounds of mutual Forbearance in Religious Opinions explained. November 3, 1776." 6. "The Necessity and Truth of the Three principal Revelations demonstrated from the Gradations of Science and the Progress of the Mental Faculties. Preached on Commencement Sunday, June 29, 1777." 7. "A Letter to the Clergy of Norfolk, on the Abolition of Tithes; in which the Schemes proposed for an Equivalent are examined." 8. "A full Refutation of the Reasons advanced in Defence of the Petition for the Abolition of Subscription to the Articles and Liturgy, by no Bigot to nor against the Church of England." 9. "Explanations of different Texts of Scripture, in Four Dissertations, on Eternal Punishments, on Christ's cursing the Fig-tree, on Mistranslations, on Christ's Temptation, in which the Notion of a Vision and the Personal Appearance of Satan, are refuted." 10. "A Letter to the Bishop of Gloucester, in which his Lordship's Divine Legation is defended, both from the Misapprehensions of his Lordship's Friends, and the Misrepresentations of his Enemies." 11. "Definitions and Axioms relative to Charity, Charitable Institutions, and the Poor Laws; in which Houses of Industry were first recommended to the Attention of the Publick." At the end of his Sermon for Sunday-schools, 1790, was announced, as shortly to be published, "An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament; in which, among several other Subjects of Enquiry, the true Distinction between the *internal* and *external* Evidences of Christianity is (in Opposition to the Opinions of some very eminent Writers) endeavoured to be more accurately explained than it has hitherto been, and the Principles of Mr. Hume's Philosophy, from which he deduced his Arguments against

gainſt Miracles as Proofs of a Divine Revelation, are ſhewn to be contrary to the firſt Principles of our Knowledge, as deduced from Experience and Teſtimony."

P. 92. Dr. Warner was chaplain to Earl Gower, when embaſſador at Paris.

Ibid. George Steevens, eſq. F. R. and A. SS. aged 65, was only ſon of G. S. eſq. of Stepney, many years an Eaſt-India captain, and afterwards a director of the Eaſt India Company, who died in 1768. He was born at Stepney, and admitted of King's college, Cambridge, about 1751 or 1752. But he is beſt known as editor of Shakſpeare's plays, 20 of which he publiſhed, 1766, in 4 vols. 8vo. A year before the appearance of this edition, Dr. Johnſon had publiſhed an edition, with notes, in 8 vols. 8vo. A coalition between theſe two editors having been negotiated, another edition, known by the name of Johnſon and Steevens's Edition, made its appearance, in 10 vols. 8vo, 1773. It was reprinted by theſe gentlemen, in the ſame number of volumes, five years after, and again, 1785, under the care of Iſaac Reed, eſq. of Staple-inn, who, at the requeſt of his friends Mr. Steevens and Dr. Farmer, undertook the office of editor. A fourth edition of this work, with great additions and improvements, was publiſhed by Mr. S. in 15 vols. 8vo, 1793, which is the moſt complete edition extant of Shakſpeare's plays. The diligent editor has taken all poſſible pains to render his work full, clear, and convenient; and, whoever conſiders the prolegomena and notes, joined to the elegance of the typographical execution, will be of opinion that our immortal Bard is edited in a manner worthy his fame. But this talent at explaining and illuſtrating the difficulties and beauties of Shakſpeare was diſgraced by the worſt of foils, a ſeverity of ſatire, which too ſtrongly marked a malevolence of heart, from which his beſt friends cannot vindicate the editor. The virulence of his ſatire has, in ſome inſtances, recoiled on himſelf; and perhaps the retort courteous was never better played off againſt him than by our friend, honeſt and generous Tom Davies, in his vigorous character of Maſter Stephen. It would be happy for him could as much be ſaid for him as for that unfortunate and worthy man on a ſimilar occaſion. But "Peace be to his ſoul, if God's good pleaſure be!"

Mr. S. was a moſt valuable member of the literary world, and a bright ſtar in the conſtellation of editors of that century in which the names of Pope, Theobald, Rowe, Warburton, Garrick, Johnſon, Capel, and Malone, are conſpicuous. Adorned with a verſatility of talents, he was eminent both by his pen and his pencil; with the one there was nothing he could not compoſe, and with the other nothing he could not imitate ſo cloſely, as to leave a doubt which was the original, and which the copy. But his chief excellence lay in his critical knowledge of an author's text, and the beſt pattern of his great abilities is his edition of Shakſpeare, in which he has left every competitor far behind him; and even Johnſon, with his giant ſtrides, could not walk by his ſide.

Mr. S. was a man of the greateſt perſeverance in every thing he undertook; often conſtant, but not always conſiſtent, as he would ſometimes break off his longeſt habits without any oſtenſible reaſon. He diſcontinued his daily viſits to White's, the bookſeller, after many years regular attendance, for no real cauſe; and left Stockdale, whom he took up on quitting White, all at once in the ſame eccentric and unaccountable manner. He never took a pinch of ſnuff after he loſt his box in St. Paul's churchyard, though it had been the cuſtom of his life, and he was much addicted to the practice, and in the habit of making his memorandums by bits of paper in his box. He was rich in books and prints. He bought largely at Mr. Baker's auction of Sir Clement Dormer's library, 176., collected by General Dormer, where he got the French tranſlation of Xenophon's works by Pyramus de Candale, Cologn, 1613, bound in Morocco and gilt leaves, worth 40l. and upwards, for 12l. 12s. He had the ſecond Folio of Shakſpeare, with notes, and alterations of the ſcenes by Charles II. in his own hand. He never would ſit for his picture, but had no objection to illuſtrate his own Shakſpeare with 1500 portraits of all the perſons in the notes and text, of which he could make drawings or procure engravings. His ſet of Hogarth alſo is ſuppoſed to be the moſt complete of any that ever was collected; and his commentary on the productions of that inimitable Painter, which accompanies Mr. Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes," would alone have ſtamped a laſting fame on his critical acumen. He had a happy memory, richly ſtored, was a very pleaſant tête-à-tête companion, communicative of his knowledge, but jealous of other men's.—Mr. S. has bequeathed his valuable Shakſpeare to Earl Spencer; his Hogarth (perfect, with the exception of one or two pieces) to Mr. Windham; and his corrected copy of Shakſpeare to Mr. Reed, together with a bequeſt of 200 guineas. To his niece, Miſs Steevens, who is his reſiduary legatee, he has left the bulk of his fortune, including his library of curious and rare books (which will be ſold by auction by Mr. King about the end of April). There are only two or three other ſmall legacies in money.

"If, as Dr. Johnſon has obſerved, the chief glory of every people ariſes from its authors;

authors; from those who have extended the boundaries of learning, and advanced the interests of science; it may be considered as an act of public duty, as well as of private friendship, to attend, with the regret of the patriot as well as the sensibility of the friend, the closing scene of those men, whose superior genius has improved, extended, or adorned, the literature of their country. Mr. Geo. Steevens may be said to have possessed a pre-eminent claim to this character; and, though he is known rather as a commentator than as an original writer, yet, when we consider the works which he illustrated, the learning, sagacity, taste, and general knowledge, which he brought to the task, and the success which crowned his labours, it would not only be an act of injustice, but a most glaring proof of obstinacy and ignorance, to refuse him a place among the first literary characters of the age in which we live. The early editors of Shakspeare looked to little more than verbal accuracy; and even Warburton consigned the sagacity of his mighty mind to the restoring uncertain readings, and explaining dubious passages. Johnson, who possessed more of the knowledge necessary to an editor of Shakspeare than those who had preceded him in that character, was found wanting; and his first edition of Shakspeare's Plays, which had been expected with much impatience, brought disappointment along with it. In a subsequent edition, he accepted the assistance of Mr. Steevens; and consented that the name of that gentleman should be in editorial conjunction with his own. Mr. Steevens possessed that knowledge which qualified him in a superior degree for the illustration of our divine Poet, and without which the utmost critical acumen would prove abortive. He had, in short, studied the age of Shakspeare, and had employed his persevering industry in becoming acquainted with the writings, manners, and laws, of that period, as well as the provincial peculiarities, whether of language or custom, which prevailed in different parts of the kingdom, but more particularly in those where Shakspeare passed the early years of his life. This store of knowledge he was continually increasing by the acquisition of the rare and obsolete publications of a former age, which he spared no expence to obtain; while his critical sagacity and acute observation were employed incessantly in calling forth the hidden meanings of our great dramatic Bard from their covert, and, consequently, enlarging the display of his beauties. This advantage is evident from his last edition of Shakspeare, which contains so large a portion of new, interesting, and accumulated illustration.

"It is to his own indefatigable industry, and the exertions of his printer, that we are indebted for the most perfect edition of our immortal Bard that ever came from the English press. In the preparation of it for the printer, he gave an instance of editorial activity and perseverance which is without example. To this work he devoted solely and exclusively of all other attentions a period of 18 months; and, during that time, he left his house every morning at one o'clock with the Hampstead patrole, and, proceeding without any consideration of the weather or the season, called up the compositor, and woke all his devils:

"Him late from Hampstead journeying to Aurora oft for Cephalus mistook; [his book
What time he brush'd the dews with hasty pace,
To meet the printer's dev'let face to face."

"At the chambers of his friend Mr. Reed, where he was allowed to admit himself, with a sheet of the Shakspeare letter-press ready for correction, and found a room prepared to receive him: there was every book which he might wish to consult; and on Mr. Reed's pillow he could apply, on any doubt or sudden suggestion, to a knowledge of English literature perhaps equal to his own. This nocturnal toil greatly accelerated the printing of the work; as while the printers slept, the editor w[illegible] awake; and thus, in less than 20 mon[ths] as he completed his last splendid editio[n] of Shakspeare, in 15 large 8vo volume[s] almost incredible labour, which pro[duced] an astonishing energy and persevering [exercised the] of his mind. That he contented [himself] with being a commentator, aros[e] from the habits of his life, an[d] tion to the name with which [he] descend to the latest posterit[y] bable that many of his *jeux* [probably] be collected; but I am not [aware] any single production of hi[s] of a few stanzas in Doc[tor] gister, under the title [of] Lover;" which is su[perior] production in the E[nglish] Steevens was a classi[cal] order. He was e[qually] the *Belles Lettres* [and] died History, a[s] particularly that [of] far his knowle[dge] I cannot tell [whether] mentary or [merely] plication w[as] tion, he [always] comparis[ons] miliarit[y] possess[ed a] abun[dant] ever[y] live[ly] W[ith] l[ess] [illegible]

[illegible]

monly eloquent; and his eloquence was equally logical and animated. His descriptions were so true to nature, his figures were so finely sketched, of such curious selection, and so happily grouped, that I have sometimes considered him as a speaking Hogarth. He would frequently, in his sportive and almost boyish humours, condescend to a degree of ribaldry but little above O'Keeffe: with him, however, it lost all its coarseness, and assumed the air of classical vivacity. He was indeed too apt to catch the ridiculous, both in characters and things, and to indulge rather an indiscreet animation wherever he found it. It must be acknowledged, that he scattered his wit and his humour, his gibes and his jeers, too freely around him; and they were not lost for want of gathering. This disposition made him many enemies, and attached an opinion of malignity to his character which it did not in reality possess. But there are many who would rather receive a serious injury than be the object of a joke, or at least of such jokes as were uttered by Steevens, which were remembered by all who heard them, and repeated by all who remembered them. A characteristic *bon mot* is a kind of oral caricature, copies of which are multiplied by every tongue which utters it; and it is much less injurious or mortifying to be the object of a satirical work, which is seldom read but once, and is often thought of no more, than to be hitched into a sarcastic couplet, or condensed into a stinging epithet, which will be equally treasured up by good-humour or ill nature, for the different purposes of mirth or resentment. Mr. Steevens loved what is called fun; a disposition which has, I fear, a tendency to mischief. It is a hobby-horse, which, while it curvets and prances merely to frighten a timorous rider, will sometimes unintentionally throw him in the dirt. Some open charges of a malignant disposition have been made against him; and, in the Preface to the works of a distinguished literary character, he is accused, while in the habits of intimate friendship and daily intercourse with that gentleman, of writing calumniating paragraphs in the newspapers against him. But these paragraphs Mr. Steevens did not write; and the late Mr. Seward assured me, that Mr. Bicknell, the author of a poem, called "The Dying Negro," acknowledged to him that he was the author of them. It is impossible to pass by, even in such a cursory account of Mr. Steevens as this, the very severe note, in the "Pursuits of Literature," which was written to be applied to him. I am a sanguine admirer of that work; at the same time I have ever regretted, that the partialities and resentments of its author should have occasionally led him into a wantonness of praise and of censure. I think the censure of Mr. Steevens, as well as the praise of Mr. Samuel Lysons (and I am not singular in my opinion), are equally ridiculous, and without foundation. Mr. Steevens possessed a very handsome fortune, which he managed with discretion, and was enabled by it to gratify his wishes, which he did without any regard to expence, in forming his distinguished collections of Classical Learning, Literary Antiquity, and the Arts connected with it. His generosity also was equal to his fortune; and, though he was not seen to give eleemosynary six-pences to sturdy beggars or sweepers of the crossings, few persons distributed Bank-notes with more liberality; and some of his acts of pecuniary kindness might be named, and probably among many others that are not known, which could only proceed from a mind adorned with the noblest sentiments of humanity. He possessed all the grace of exterior accomplishment, acquired at a period when civility and politeness were the characteristicks of a gentleman;—a mortifying contrast to the manners of our present young men of fashion, which would have disgraced the servants' halls of their grandfathers. Mr. Steevens received the first part of his education at Kingston upon Thames; he went thence to Eton, and was afterwards a fellow-commoner of King's college, Cambridge. He also accepted a commission in the Essex militia on its first establishment. The latter years of his life he chiefly passed at Hampstead in unvisitable retirement, and seldom mixed with society but in booksellers' shops, or the Shakspeare Gallery, or the morning *converzazione* of Sir Joseph Banks. I have heard of his caprices, of the fickleness of his friendships, and the sudden transition of his regards. These, however, I cannot censure; for I know not his motives; nor shall I attempt to analyse his sensibilities. But, whatever may have been his failings, I do not fear contradiction when I assert, that George Steevens was a man of extraordinary talents, erudition, and attainments; and that he was an honour to the literature of his country. When Death, by one stroke, and in one moment, makes such a dispersion of knowledge and intellect —when such a man is carried to his grave —the mind can feel but one emotion: we consider the vanity of every thing beneath the sun—we perceive what shadows we are—and what shadows we pursue." ETONENSIS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 16. AT her house in St. James's square, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.

27. In Harley-street, the wife of John Denison, esq. M. P. a son.

29. In Hanover-square, the wife of William Berners, esq. a daughter.

30. The wife of John Allen, a labourer

at

at Calcoats, near Carliſle, two ſons; and, on the following day, another ſon and dau.

31. At Uffington hall, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. a ſon.

Marchioneſs of Bath, a ſtill-born child.

The wife of Ruſſell Manners, eſq. of Cookham, Bucks, a ſon.

Lately, in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, the wife of John Trotter, eſq. a ſon.

At Brockhall, co. Northampton, the wife of Tho. Reeve Thornton, eſq. a ſon and heir.

Feb. 3. At Wincheſter, the lady of Sir Henry Maldmay, bart. of her ninth ſon.

The wife of Ambroſe Cookſon, M. D. of Lincoln, a daughter.

At Exmouth, Devon, the Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Carr, a ſon and heir.

5. At Chelmsford, Eſſex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Newton, of the Somerſet fencible light dragoons, a ſon.

7. In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſqua. the wife of Gen. Romer, a ſon.

11. At Cranford, the Counteſs of Berkeley, a ſon.

16. The wife of Mr. Kenſington, banker, of Chatham-place, Black friers, a ſon.

17. At Babworth, co. Nottingham, Mrs. Simpſon Bridgeman, daughter-in law to Lord Bradford, a ſon and heir.

At her father's houſe in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Wood, a daughter.

18. At Melbury, the ſeat of the Earl of Ilcheſter, Lady Elizabeth Talbot, a ſon.

20. At Chigwell vicarage, Eſſex, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Layton, a ſon.

22. Counteſs of Yarmouth, a ſon and heir.

Marriages.

Feb. 1. MR. Charles Hempel, of King's-road, Chelſea, to Miſs Mary-Anne Hornby, of St. Martin's-lane.

4. At Pancras church, near London, William Hevrick, eſq. town-clerk of Leiceſter, to Miſs Annie Greatorex.

5. Samuel Greaves, eſq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Hogard, relict of John-Dean H. eſq. of Deeping St. James.

6. At Clumber-park, co. Nottingham, the ſeat of the Duke of Newcaſtle, Col. Charles Craufurd, to her Grace the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle; the ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Craufurd, her Grace's domeſtic chaplain.

Lieut.-col. Robert Craufurd, to Miſs Holland, dau. of Henry H. eſq. of Sloane-place.

7. Rev. Auguſtus Faulknor, ſon of the late Admiral F. to Miſs Harriet Spry, dau. of Lieut.-gen. S.

10. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Fulwood Sanderſon, eſq. attorney, to Mrs. Bycroft.

12. William Barr, eſq. of Southwark, to Miſs Coſens, of Finmere-houſe, Bucks.

13. John Leigh, eſq. of Woodhead, co. Stafford, to Miſs Margaret Hill, daught. of Rev. Robert H. of the Hough, in Cheſhire.

15. Capt. Gold, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Kilvington, daughter of the late John K. eſq. of Red Lion ſquare.

16. Mr. Joſeph Dalby, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Dale, eldeſt daughter of Robert D. eſq. of Aſhbourne, Derby.

18. At Tiverton, Devon, Rev. Richard Lane, of Coffleet, to Miſs Dennys, of Aſhley.

At Briſtol, Rev. Mr. Gauntlett, of Tilſhead, Wilts, to Miſs A. Jenkinſon Davies.

At Great Wigſton, co. Leiceſter, the Rev. W. Worthington, B. A. of Peatling Parva, and fellow of Emanuel coll. Camb. to Miſs Clarke, dau. of the late Jn. C. eſq.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Thomas Barnard, eſq. to Miſs Suſan Lillington, of Prince's-ſtreet.

At the ſame church, by the Biſhop of Exeter, John Corbett, eſq. of Sundorne, co. Salop, to Miſs Anne Pigott, ſecond dau. of Rev. Wm. P. of Egmond, in the ſame co.

20. William Hillary, eſq. to Miſs Diſney Ffytche, daughter of Lewis-Diſney F. eſq. of Danbury-place, Eſſex.

Deaths.

1799. *May* 18. AT Madras, Forbes Roſs Macdonald, eſq. ſuperintendant of Prince of Wales's iſland; who, faithful to every truſt, public or private, repoſed in him, joined to great abilities, and a mind adorned with every branch of knowledge, a noble ſincerity of character, and an inflexible rectitude of conduct.

20. At Ganjam, John Warricker, eſq. ſenior merchant.

July 10. At Madras, James Call, eſq. brother to Sir John C. bart. of Whitefoord, co. Cornwall, who had been 34 years conſtantly reſident at that place in the civil ſervice of the Company; by which, and the ſingular hot ſummer of laſt year, his conſtitution was wholly exhauſted at the age of 53. He was the third brother who died at that place, and had for many years been collector of the ſea cuſtoms in a manner much approved of by the preſident in council. He was remarkably fond of gardening, and, at a place called the Red Hills, about 9 miles North-weſt of Madras, he cultivated, with great care and attention, a ſpot of ground of about 10 acres, in which he had collected above 500 exotic trees, ſhrubs, and plants, from all parts of the world; and, amongſt other valuable acquiſitions, had produced ſuch ſhoots and ſpecimens from the cinnamon tree as gave him great hopes of being able, in a few years, to furniſh a conſiderable quantity for exportation.

23. At the Iſle of Perrim, on the Red Sea, Capt. John Bower, of the 84th regiment of foot, and eldeſt ſon of Alexander B. eſq. of Kennettles, near Dundee. His wife, a young lady, then under 20, ſailed from England in the month of Auguſt, 1798, with intention to join her huſband at the Cape of Good Hope, where he had been ſtationed upwards of two years, and landed there only about three weeks after his

his departure for India; on her arrival at which place ſhe unhappily experienced a ſimilar diſappointment, he having previouſly been ordered thence for the above iſland, to which inhoſpitable and unhealthy climate he unhappily became a victim. He was an officer peculiarly zealous for the welfare of the cauſe in which he was engaged, and equally eſtimable for his even and conſtant attachment in private friendſhip. Of an high and exalted ſenſe of honour, he derived from extenſive reading a nice and diſcriminating judgement; and his taſte for the ſciences made him often aſſociate them with the employments of a military life, making them an equally uſeful and honourable entertainment of his leiſure. A liberal education, added to his natural good ſenſe, gave him an open, manly, and enlarged mind, generous in the diſtribution of his favours, and perfectly indifferent as to what are generally denominated the good things of this world. In an eſſential degree he united the gentleman and the ſcholar. The love of his country and the public good he carried almoſt to exceſs, poſſeſſing a conſtancy not to be ſhaken by the greateſt dangers, or the moſt unexpected changes of fortune. His diſſolution (which he ſeemed fully to anticipate while in perfect health) he met with firmneſs and reſignation, leaving his diſconſolate parents, family, and acquaintance, long to lament the loſs they have ſuſtained.

Aug. 6. At Carlſbad, in Bohemia, Marc Eleazar Block, M. D. a Jewiſh phyſician and very celebrated ichthyologiſt. He was born, of poor parents, at Anſpach, in Franconia, and, till the age of 19, he had received ſo little inſtruction that he could not read even German, and knew not a word of Latin. His parents, however, had taught him to read Hebrew, but his ſtudies had been confined to a few Rabbinical books; and he ſpoke a Franconian dialect, mixed with Hebrew. About that time a Jew ſurgeon at Hamburgh took him into his family; and he there learned to ſpeak good German, and acquired ſome knowledge of anatomy and ſurgery. Having ſome relations at Berlin, he went thither from Hamburgh, and, applying himſelf with great diligence to the ſtudy of the learned languages, and the different branches of medical ſcience, he was at length admitted to the degree of M. D. at Frankfort on the Oder; after which he fixed at Berlin, and began to form a cabinet of natural hiſtory, applying himſelf particularly to that branch of it which relates to fiſhes. In this he acquired great reputation. His Natural Hiſtory of the Fiſhes of Germany (*Oeconomiſche Naturgeſchichte der Fiſche Deutſchlands*), with coloured plates, in 4to, appeared between 1782 and 1784; and his Natural Hiſtory of Foreign Fiſhes (*Naturgeſchichte der Ausländiſchen Fiſche*), in 4to, alſo illuſtrated with coloured plates, between 1785 and 1795. Of both theſe works there have been editions in 8vo, and tranſlations into French. It was for the purpoſe of ſoliciting ſubſcriptions for the French edition that the author's ſon, a young man of very promiſing talents, undertook a journey into England and France. He died at Paris in 1787, while employed on this buſineſs, to the great affliction of his father.

Oct. 4. At Cannanore, Major-general Hartley, ſecond in command on the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

16. At Paris, after undergoing the operation of lithotomy, Claude Cadet-Gaſſicourt, a diſtinguiſhed chemiſt and member of the late Academy of Sciences. He was born at Paris, July 24, 1731; and, having been educated to pharmacy, was appointed, when only 22 years old, apothecary-major of the Hotel des Invalides. In 1762 he was appointed apothecary-major of the French army; in 1766 he was choſen a member of the Academy of Sciences; and, in 1784, he was appointed the king's commiſſary at the Porcelaine manufactory at Seve, near Paris. Several of his papers, on chemical ſubjects, were inſerted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He married in 1771, and has left a ſon, who is a lawyer.

Nov. 9. In the bight of Leogane, on his paſſage home from Jamaica, of the brain-fever, Mr. Robert Curling, commander of the merchant-ſhip Caſtor, of London.

19. On his paſſage to the Weſt Indies, Mr. David Niven, writer at Glaſgow.

Dec. . . . In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, Mr. Joſ. Watkis, late of Shrewſbury.

Aged near 80, Daubenton, who ſucceeded Buffon as keeper of the Botanical gardens and the Muſeum at Paris. He had, a few days previous to his death, been elected a member of the Conſervative Senate; and his anxiety to take his ſeat under the new appointment is ſaid to have haſtened his death. His niece was married to the late Count du Buffon, ſon of the great Naturaliſt; but the Count ſurvived the marriage only a few weeks, being among the 65 perſons taken from the Luxembourg priſon July 10, 1794, and guillotined according to the *acerbe forms* of the revolutionary tribunal, under the ſanguinary Robeſpierre.

23. At Gattacre, near Bridgenorth, co. Salop, aged 83, Mrs. Tongue, relict of the late Mr. Samuel T.

24. At Brewood, co. Stafford, Mr. James Giffard, many years a capital and reſpectable farmer, of the Hattons, near Wolverhampton.

30. At the deanry in Wolverhampton, aged 85, Benjamin Carſon, eſq. a very eminent factor, and a man univerſally eſteemed.

teemed by all ranks in the populous town in which he dwelt. He was a schoolfellow of Dr. Johnson's, and has most probably outlived all who were then educated at Lichfield school.

1803. *Jan.* 2. At Cardiff, South Wales, Mrs. Roffey, relict of the late Wm. R. esq. of Surbiton, near Kingston, Surrey.

At Barton-upon-Humber, co. Lincoln, after a short illness, Mr. William Benton, surgeon, &c. of that place. With abilities universally admitted (and by none more readily than his contemporary practitioners) Mr. B. possessed the confidence of his numerous patients in an extraordinary degree, for which he was indebted less, perhaps, to his extensive talents or to a residence of nearly thirty years on the same spot, than to that benevolence of disposition which rendered him tremblingly alive to the welfare of his patients in cases of real danger, and which manifested itself in a kind interest and sympathetic concern, through many a trying and difficult scene. So anxious indeed did he feel to restore the suffering invalid to health and society, and so little mindful was he of private emolument, that he was not unfrequently censured by his friends for a disinterestedness which did not always, perhaps, experience a due return. Possessed of a capacity uncommonly clear, a retentive memory, and a vigorous understanding; fond of the arts, and of all ingenious works, his attainments were not confined to a knowlege of medicine: he had cultivated, with success, natural philosophy and the *belles lettres*; and he was equally diffident of his own abilities, and liberal in his commendations of the excellence of others.

3. At Berlin, in his 87th year, Count Finkenstein, the oldest of all the statesmen in Europe, the Prussian minister of state. In 1735 he entered on his diplomatical career, as embassador to the Court of Sweden; from 1740 to 1742 he was at the Danish Court; after which he was sent to the King of England, George II. who was then on the banks of the Rhine, on business of great importance. He was afterwards embassador at Petersburg, where he remained a twelvemonth, when he was appointed to the important station of minister of the cabinet, which he held ever since 1749, full 50 years.

6. Rev. William Jones, M.A. F.R.S. rector of Paston, Northamptonshire, about 1781, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough; curate of Finedon to Sir John Dolben, father of the present baronet; vicar of Stoke with the chapel of Nayland, Suffolk, where he took pupils; presented to the rectory of Pluckley, in Kent, by Archbishop Secker, 1765; and resigned it 1777. He was of University college, Oxford; admitted B. A. April 8, 1749; and determined the Lent following, 1750 (at the same time with his two friends of the same college, Charles Jenkinson, now Earl of Liverpool, and George Horne, afterwards president of Magdalen college and bishop of Norwich). Mr. Jones afterwards took the degree of M.A. at Sydney college, Cambridge. He published "The Doctrine of the Trinity, 1767," 8vo.—"Zoologia Ethica, a Disquition concerning the Mosaic Distinction of Animals clean and unclean; being an Attempt to explain to Christians the Wisdom, Morality, and Use, of that Institution; in Two Parts, 1772;" 8vo.—"Three Dissertations on Life and Death, 1772," 8vo.—"An Essay on the first Principles of Philosophy."—"Physiological Disquisitions; or, Discourses on the natural Philosophy of the Elements: 1. Matter; 2. Motion; 3. the Elements; 4. Fire; 5. Air; 6. Sound and Musick; 7. Fossil Bodies; 8. Physical Geography, or the Natural History of the Earth; 1781;" 4to.—"Considerations on the Nature and Œconomy of Beasts and Cattle; a Sermon preached at St. Leonard's Shoreditch; 1785;" 4to.—"A Course of Lectures on the figurative Language of the Holy Scriptures, and the Interpretation of it from the Scripture itself; 1788;" 8vo.—The concluding essay is on the natural evidence of Christianity, delivered as a sermon at Mr. Fairchild's foundation at St. Leonard's Shoreditch. In 1795, he published "Memoirs" of his amiable friend and patron, Bp. Horne; of which see our vol. LXV. 931. Mr. J. certainly did not shine as a biographer; the work is a confused mass, without a proper selection of dates and facts; see LXVIII. 663.—"The Man of Sin."—"The Age of Unbelief," a second part to the Man of Sin.—A Sermon, 1796: 8vo. (LXVI. 850.)—"The Use and Abuse of the World; 1796," 8vo. (LXVII. 135).—"A friendly Admonition to the Churchman on the Sense and Sufficiency of his Religion; Two Sermons on Matth. xviii. 17, addressed to the Inhabitants of Paston; 1797;" 8vo. (LXVII. 137).—"Popular Commotions considered as a Sign of the approaching End of the World; a Sermon preached in Canterbury Cathedral; 1790;" 8vo. (LX. 58).—"The Difficulty and the Resources of the Christian Ministry in the present Time; a Sermon preached before the Chancellor and the Clergy of the Deanry of Sudbury at Bury St. Edmund's, at the primary Visitation of the Bishop of Norwich; 1791," to whom he was chaplain (LXIII. 152).—"Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity; 1795;" 8vo.—Two volumes of Sermons, 1796, 8vo.—"A Discourse on the Use and Intention of some remarkable Passages of the Scriptures, not commonly understood; addressed to the Readers of a Course of Lectures on the figurative Language of the Holy

Holy Scriptures; 1799;" (LXIX. 1056).—Mr. J. was a follower of the principles of Mr. Hutchinſon; which, whatever may be ſaid of the orthodoxy of their divinity, are chargeable with great eccentricity in their philoſophy.—Mr. J. loſt his wife a few months ago (ſee vol. LXIX. p. 294), a circumſtance which ſo much affected him as to ſhorten his days. He has left a ſon, John, who, we believe, was firſt in the army, and is now beneficed in Eſſex.

13. At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, Mr. Charles Sibbald.

At Gallenau, in his 88th year, the Duke Peter of Courland, reigning Duke of Sagan.

At Clapham, Miſs Green, only daughter of Mr. G goldſmith, Ludgate-ſtreet.

In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, —— Crelius, eſq.

After a few hours illneſs, Mr. Goodwyn, of Baldock.

H. L. Brown, eſq. captain in the Eaſt Devon militia.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. James Macknight, one of the miniſters of that city.

At his father's houſe in Devonſhire-ſtr. Barrington Lewis, eſq. ſecond ſon of Matthew L. eſq. of the War-office.

14. At Newington, Surrey, aged 79, Nathanael Hardy, eſq. a gentleman much reſpected by his young as well as old friends, whom it was always his pleaſure to pleaſe, and ſo lately as laſt Chriſtmas-day he entertained them with his ſongs and merriment. He was confined to his bed only ten days before his death, which is greatly lamented.

In Duke-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, Mrs. Elizabeth Aſton.

At Seaford, Suſſex, Rd. Brown Clarke, eſq. of the Northamptonſhire militia.

Aged 86, Mr. William Freeman, of Elton, co. Huntingdon.

15. At his houſe in New King-ſtreet, Bath, the Rev. Mr. Krauter.

Miſs Suſan Bagge, a maiden lady, ſiſter to Wm. and Thomas B. eſqrs. of Lynn.

Wm. Pringle, eſq. of Rathbone-place.

In Milbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 84, Richard Pearce, eſq. brewer.

16. At Sidmouth, Devon, Capt. Js. Duff, of the 1ſt guards, nephew to the Earl of Fife.

At Gainſborough, aged 80, Mr. William Jackſon, apparitor. He buried his wife on the 10th, aged 84.

17. Mr. Robert Charles of Upton farm, near Dorcheſter, Dorſet.

Aged 64, Mrs. Anne Curtis, wife of Mr. Edward C. of Eaſt Coker, Somerſet.

At Northampton, the wife of Mr. Dean, Methodiſt preacher.

At Ipſden, co. Oxford, in his 80th year, the Rev. Peter Murthwaite, B. D. He had been incumbent of the united vicarage of Northſtoke, with the chapelries of Newnham, Warren, and Ipſeden, almoſt 35 years; and enjoyed, till within a few days of his death, the moſt perfect ſtrength of body and intellect. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; where he proceeded A. B. 1745; A. M. 1748; S. T. B. 1737; and which ſociety preſented him to this preferment.

Aged 79, Mrs. Anne Heathcote, a maiden lady, of Derby.

18. Aged 77, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Dyer, wife of Mr. Richard D. of Bicton, Devon.

At Inverneſs, Mrs. Anne Shaw, wife of Alpin Grant, eſq. of that place.

Mr. William Pritchard, of Bond-ſtreet.

At Newmarket, in her 99th year, Mrs. Anne Adams, ſpinſter.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Sennet Willymott, attorney, one of the coroners for Cambridge, and enſign in that aſſociation.

In Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath, moſt deeply regretted, Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Rev. Dr. T. and eldeſt daughter of Cha. Liſle, eſq. of Moyles-court, co. Southampton.

19. William Smyth, eſq. of the Pay-office at Chatham, and brother of Chriſtopher S. eſq. of Northampton.

At Durham, aged 50, Mr. J. Cawdell, upwards of 20 years manager of the Durham, Sunderland, and Scarborough company of comedians.

Suddenly, at Stroud, Wm. Aldridge, eſq.

20. Aged 88, John Macnamara, eſq. of Streatham, Surrey.

At Bath, Capt. Naſh, lately from Ireland.

21. Mrs. Hodges, wife of Thomas Hallet H. eſq. of Hempſtead-place, Kent.

At Ayr, Mrs. Campbell, of Skerrington.

At Chatham, Mr. Pauling, tailor, &c.

22. At Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Spens, late of Lathallan.

At Huntſpill, co. Somerſet, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, jun. ſurgeon, only ſon of Mr. Thomas G. of that place. He was highly eſteemed for his profeſſional abilities.

Aged 86, Mrs. Richardſon, who for 70 years had lived in the family of the Duke of Ancaſter, as houſekeeper.

At Carſhalton, Surrey, in his 77th year, John Walton, eſq. one of the oldeſt practiſing ſolicitors in London, and, for near 50 years, clerk and joint-clerk (with his ſon) of the Girdlers' Company.

At Margate, Thomas Brown, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

At Chelſea, Mr. Thomas Cox.

In Durham-place, Chelſea, Matthew Squire, eſq. rear-admiral of the Red, brother to Meſſ. S. of Peterborough.

23. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 88, Mrs. Hallam.—Alſo, Mr. John Cheney.

Suddenly, at Whittington, co. Derby, much reſpected, Mr. John Thorpe. Walking in company with a neighbour to attend a funeral, he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, dropped down, and ſoon expired.

At Pennington-hall, the ſeat of James Hilton,

Hilton, eſq. in whoſe family he had been huntſman upwards of 45 years, Thomas Stott, aged 82. Another ſervant, who had lived 47 years in the ſame family, died about a fortnight before.

Rev. S. Raincock, vicar of Cheſelden, Hants, and many years lecturer and curate of Hampton, Middleſex.

At Liverpool, Mr. Grew, formerly an eminent braſs-founder at Birmingham.

24. Mrs. Weſt, wife of Mr. Thomas W. ſurveyor and engineer at Wiſbech.

At her houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Geo. H. brother of the late Earl of Abercorn.

At his ſeat at Knill-court, co. Hereford, Francis Garbett, eſq.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Hilton Lawrence, ſecond ſon of the late William L. eſq. of Hilton-hill, Jamaica.

25. In St. Alban's-ſtreet, Mrs. Fifield.

In Ireland, the Rev. William Wragge, formerly vicar of Friſby, co. Leiceſter.

At Cambridge, aged 72, Mr. Robert Forſter, many years hair-dreſſer to Clare-hall. He was eccentric in his manners, but reſpected as an honeſt man. The gentlemen of the Univerſity, ſome years ago, by ſubſcription, bought him a ſilver baſin; and it was no ſmall honour for a ſtranger to ſay that he had been ſhaved out of Forſter's baſin.

At Weſt Holme, co. Somerſet, Partridge Smith, eſq.

At Rocheſter, Mr. William Spice, an opulent and reſpectable tallow chandler in that city. He was the ſenior alderman of that corporation, and had ſix times ſerved the office of mayor.

26. At Exmouth, Devon, Capt. Robert Manning, of the royal navy.

Hon. W. Forteſcue, third ſon of Earl F. of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

At Brighthelmſtone, Mrs. Wayte, widow of Rev. T. W. late rector of Ongar, Eſſex.

At Kenſington palace, in his 16th year, Mr. Charles Wynyard, late midſhipman of the Triton frigate, and fifth ſon of the late Lieut.-gen. W.

At Glouceſter, Frances-Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Charles Crane, of Langford.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Iſabel Adam, wife of Mr. David Niven, printer.

At her houſe in Hall-gate, Doncaſter, Mrs. Drake, relict of the Rev. F. Drake, D. D. late of that place.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Ogleſby, butcher.

Mrs. A. Blackwell, of Naſh-mill, Herts.

At his houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet, Thomas Powis, firſt Lord Lilford, ſo created Oct. 26, 1797. His health had been for ſome months in a declining ſtate, attended by great debility, the uſe of his limbs having been entirely taken away, and he died of a decay, in his 57th year. His Lordſhip, when Mr. Powis, was remarkable as a leader of the country gentlemen in parliament. He was formerly a ſupporter of Mr. Fox, but oppoſed Miniſtry with a degree of candour and diſcrimination which ever entitled him to reſpect, and gave him great conſideration with all ſides of the Houſe. Upon the breaking-out, however, of the French Revolution, Mr. P. adopted that line of conduct which good ſenſe and patriotiſm pointed out, and became the firm and ſtrenuous ſupporter of all the meaſures of Government, reprobating, with all the energy of virtuous feeling, the atrocious conduct of the French, and oppoſing his utmoſt efforts againſt the prevalence of their deteſtable principles.

27. At his houſe in George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the Right Rev. John Warren, lord biſhop of Bangor, to which ſee he was tranſlated from that of St. David's, 1783, on the advancement of Dr. Moore to the ſee of Canterbury. He was promoted to St. David's on the tranſlation of Bp. Yorke to Glouceſter, 1779. While he filled the ſee of St. David's, he publiſhed a faſt ſermon before the Houſe of Lords, 1780, from Joel i. 14; and, before that, one at Cambridge, for the benefit of Addenbroke's hoſpital, 1777, Luke xiv. 18; and one for the Sons of the Clergy, 1778, James i. 14. His firſt preferment was archdeacon of Worceſter, 1775, by favour of the late Bp. Johnſon, his nephew. With the ſee of Bangor he held the archdeaconry of Angleſea and Bangor. He was of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1750, M. A. 1754, S. T. P. 1772. He was preſented, by Bp. Gooch, to the rectory of Levington, in the iſle of Ely. He was chaplain to Bp. Keene, of Ely, who collated him to the rectory of Teverſham, co. Cambridge, afterwards to the ſeventh prebend of Ely, and, the ſame day, on his reſigning Teverſham, to the rectory of Snailwell, co. Cambridge, Jan. 23, 1768. He was ſecond brother of the late Richard Warren, M. D. ſon of Dr. Richard W. archdeacon of Suffolk, and rector of Cavendiſh, in that county; was educated at St. Edmund's Bury ſchool, and admitted of Gonvile and Caius college. He married, April 12, 1777, a daughter of Henry Southwell, eſq. by whom he gained a conſiderable fortune. Mr Bentham acknowledges his aſſiſtance in his Hiſtory of the Church of Ely, for which he drew up "An hiſtorical Account of the Royal Franchiſe of Ely," printed in the Appendix, N° XXVII. p. 21*. He collated his nephew John to the deanry of Bangor in 1793. His Lordſhip was a prelate of the greateſt application to buſineſs, undoubted talents, candour, and integrity; no man was more fully or more accurately acquainted with the duties of

of the ſtation, which he uniformly diſcharged in ſuch a manner as ſhewed his ſenſe of its high importance. The dioceſe that laments his loſs will long bear teſtimony to his virtues, to his zeal for the propagation of Chriſtian knowledge, to his ardour for the ſuppreſſion of vice, to his acts of charity, numerous and wiſe. The powerful enemies, who from party motives detracted with unrelenting malice from his fame while living, will not, now their fears are buried in his grave, deny this character to be the tribute of juſtice to the dead. His remains were, on the 10th of February, interred in the North aile of Weſtminſter-abbey. The Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter, read the Funeral Service at the grave, the Prebendaries of the cathedral attending.

At Crewkerne, Somerſet, Lieut. John Crane, firſt lieutenant of his Majeſty's marine forces (only ſon of Dr. Crane, phyſician), who ſerved with reputation under Admiral Earl St. Vincent; and in the victory obtained over the Spaniſh fleet on the memorable 14th of February ſhared in the honour of the day. Of this deſerving officer the beſt eulogy is contained in his captain's report, *viz.* "He bore a character perfectly without blemiſh. He was an honour to the corps to which he belonged, and an ornament to ſociety. The ſtricteſt propriety was the guide of his actions; and his gentle manners endeared him to every one."

Blame not in us, bleſt ſhade! parental grief;
Our tears are frail mortality's relief.
We ſhould rejoice you quit this vale of ſtrife,
And ſeek the portal of eternal life; [trod
Knowing the path of Death muſt firſt be
Before the ſoul, made perfect, dwells with God. *I decus, i noſtrum!*

J. Crane, M.D.

Mr. Watts, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, James Semple, eſq.

At Worton, aged 77, James Wood, eſq.

At her houſe in St. Andrew's ſquare, Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Aikman, relict of Hugh Forbes, eſq. one of the principal clerks of Seſſion.

In Great Hale fen, co. Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. John Fountain, a wealthy and reſpectable farmer.

Aged 87, Mrs. Johnſon, of Whittleſea.

Aged 91, Mr. Dove, a reſpectable grazier, of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

28. In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Moſt Honourable Charlotte Jane Windſor, Marchioneſs of Bute. Her ladyſhip's deceaſe was extremely ſudden. In the morning, the Marquis left her apparently in perfect health, attended by an uncommon flow of ſpirits: in the evening, ſhe fell out of the chair and expired, as it is ſuppoſed, in an apoplectic fit. A meſſenger was immediately diſpatched to the Marquis, who received the melancholy intelligence while attending his duty in the Houſe of Peers.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, after a very long and ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Nicholas, wife of Robert N. eſq. of Aſhton Keynes, Wiltſhire, and ſixth daughter of the late Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.

At St. Alban's, aged 63, Mr. William Huſſey, formerly an apothecary in St. James's-ſtreet, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years.

In Soho-ſquare, aged 74, Lieut.-general Harry Trelawny, appointed Oct. 19, 1793.

Mr. Wm. Roſe, many years keeper of the Poſt-office at Cambridge.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Sampſon, of Seymour-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Portland-place, in his 86th year, John Cornwall, eſq. who married a daughter of the late —— Gordon, eſq. of Southgate.

At Desford, co. Leiceſter, Mr. John Prior, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. [illegible]

29. At his lodgings in Bath, William Thompſon, eſq. of Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland-place, London.

At Graſs-yard-hall, the ſeat of A. Rawlinſon, eſq. Henry Lebzetterke Greſwicke, eſq. of Moreton-in-Meſh, co. Glouceſter.

Aged 25, Mr. John Fowler, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

30. At Beleſby, nigh Great Grimſby, co. Lincoln, aged 58, Mr. John Lloyd, ſteward and agent to George Tennyſon, eſq. of Grimſby. He was a very experienced and reſpectable farmer and grazier, regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and bemoaned by a young family, who muſt ſeverely feel the loſs. In agricultural improvements he took the lead in his neighbourhood: his farm was a pattern of neatneſs. To aſſociations and ſocieties for promoting improvements in agriculture and the breed of cattle, he was always a liberal benefactor. He was a cheerful, lively, and ſocial companion, upright in his dealings, and ever ready to aſſiſt his friends and neighbours with his advice; and by his judgement and knowledge always gave the greateſt ſatisfaction, when his abilities were called into action in the capacity of either an arbitrator or commiſſioner.

In his 75th year, Thomas Flight, eſq. of Hackney.

At Cromarty, in North Britain, William Forſyth, eſq.

31. In conſequence of the inward injury which he received from the preſſure of the crowd in attempting to get into the Houſe of Commons on the 29th, Mr. Ellis, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

At Pimlico, Mr. Wm. Wallace, one of the gentlemen of the Pimlico Aſſociation.

At

At Nottingham, in his 74th year, John Sherring, eſq.

Aged 70, Mr. David Spurr, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 75, Mrs. Anne Jennett, houſekeeper to Samuel Barnard, eſq. of Boſton.

Found dead in Stamford field, Mr. Wm. Fletcher, of Stamford, late a capital butcher in London.

Lately, in India, Major Allen, who ſome time ſince killed Col. Harvey Aſton in a duel (LXIX. 527).

At Calcutta, Joſiah-Henry Martin, eſq. of the civil ſervice, and regiſtrar of the Court of Appeals at Benares; and James Miller, eſq. mint-maſter.

At Lucknow, A. Franco, eſq.

At Malacca, Henry Hall, eſq. writer.

At Madras, Major general J. St. Leger, colonel of the 80th regiment of foot, and commander in chief at Trincomalé. He rode out in the morning, and returned in apparent good health; but had ſcarcely diſmounted when he was ſeized with a convulſion-fit, which carried him off in a few minutes.

Shot through the heart the firſt fire, in a duel with an officer quartered at Kingſton, Jamaica, Capt. Plowden, aid-du-camp to Gen. Churchill, and eldeſt ſon of the very worthy counſellor of that name.

At Gompas, in Hungary, a ſhepherd, in the 126th year of his age. His manner of living was extremely ſimple; he never ate any meat, but ſubſiſted entirely on milk, butter, and cheeſe, and had never been ill in his life.

At Augſburg, Baron De Steiger.

The reigning Prince Biſhop of Conſtance.

At Nice, after 12 days illneſs of a putrid fever, Gen. Championet, commander of the French republican army of Italy.

At Nancy, Nicolas Guillemin, M.D. formerly profeſſor of materia medica and botany in the Medical College of that city.

At Bourdeaux, Cit. Garat, formerly an advocate there, and afterwards a member of the Conſtituent National Aſſembly.

At Dreſden, in his 77th year, the Saxon miniſter of ſtate, Louis de Wurmb..

At Wolfenbuttle, after a ſhort illneſs, Field-marſhal De Caſtries, formerly miniſter of the marine in France. He poſſeſſed all the perſonal qualities which can inſpire attachment and eſteem; was well informed, and ſincerely deſirous of doing right. He had acquired much reputation as a ſoldier in the ſeven years war, and ſhewed talents for adminiſtration during the time he was miniſter of marine. He enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of Louis XVIII.; poſſeſſed the eſteem of Europe, and had received particular marks of attention from Government. The Duke De Caſtries, his ſon, is colonel of a regiment in our pay, which is now in Portugal.

In Scotland, Sir Hugh Dalrymple.

At Cockermouth, in her 86th year, Mrs. Ritſon, relict of the Rev. Mr. R. and ſiſter of the late R. Baynes, eſq. She was of a pious deportment, and a conſtant benefactreſs to the poor and friendleſs, whether found in the infirmities of age, in the ſorrows of ſickneſs, or in helpleſs infancy.

In his 83th year, Mr. Wintringham, of Adwick le-Street, near Doncaſter, Yorkſhire, a reſpectable farmer.

At Winſtanley-hall, co. Lancaſter, William Bankes, eſq.

At Haliwell, near Bolton, in her 103d year, the widow Simpkin, who enjoyed good health during her long life, and retained her faculties to the laſt minute.

At Raby caſtle, the dowager Counteſs of Darlington, ſiſter to the Earl of Lonſdale.

At Milford-houſe, near Sarum, Wilts, Mrs. Kneller, widow of the late Godfrey K. eſq. of Donhead-hall.

At Chardſtock, Dorſet, Miſs Stephens, daughter of the Vicar of that place.

At Wool, near Wareham, in an advanced age, Mr. Warne, ſen.

Aged 78, Mrs. Anne Gyde, aunt of Mr. Heaven, of the lower rooms, Bath.

At Wincanton, co. Somerſet, Mr. Geo. Huſey, formerly an eminent linen-draper at Saliſbury, and member of that corporation.

Miſs Rogers, daughter of the Rector of South Cadbury, Somerſet.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, aged 91, Mrs. Reynolds.

Mr. Simon Godfrey, of Gedney.

Mr. James Jackſon, youngeſt ſon of Hugh J. eſq. of Stamford.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Phillips, a widow lady, late of Kingthorpe, near Wragby; alſo, Mrs. Weatherall, a maiden lady; both advanced in years.

Benjamin Cramp, eſq. of Oakham, who ſome years ago ſerved the office of high ſheriff for Rutland.

At Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, aged 84, Mr. John Bradſhaw.

At Worceſter, ſuddenly, John Mountfort, eſq. formerly of Ledbury, co. Hereford, laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Mr. M. an opulent, and, in his day, the only, bookſeller in Worceſter. Mr. M. was bred to the practice of phyſick, and reſided ſome time at Ledbury as a phyſician, but had retired ſome years.

Mr. Cartwright, ſchoolmaſter, of Wanſford, co. Northampton.

Mr. Thomas Todd, attorney, of Oundle.

Hannah Faulkner, widow, of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton, well known as a travelling pedlar. Her remains were interred, devoid of funeral rites, in a barn at that place, not even a bell being ſuffered to toll in token of the departed, or ſervice performed at the interment.

At Swaffham, co. Cambridge, Mrs. Watſon, widow of the late Admiral, and mother of Sir Charles W. bart.

Mrs.

Mrs. Foſter, of Halſted, one of the people called Quakers.

At Newmarket, Samuel Arnull, many years an experienced jockey, and who is ſuppoſed not to have left a better.

At Wiſbech, in her 89th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Proud, relict of the late Rev. John P. many years miniſter of the General Baptiſt congregation.

At Midhurſt, Suſſex, Mrs. Dodſworth, ſiſter of the late, and aunt of the preſent, Sir Charles Mill, bart.

Rev. Robert Edwards, rector of Oving.

Charles Waller, eſq. of Weſt Wickham, Kent, father of the Captains Waller, of the artillery, navy, and militia.

At Chatham, aged 26, Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. W. clerk to the brewery of Meſſieurs Beſt.

At Woolwich, Kent, aged 74, Mr. Bartlett, a ſuperannuated carpenter of the navy; a very ſingular character; who, though in perfect health, confined himſelf to his room for 23 years, and wore nothing, during this period, but a morning-gown. He did not make uſe of either fire or candle; never read, or amuſed himſelf in any manner, and would ſuffer no perſon to ſee him, except his relations where he lived. Neither his hair nor nails were cut, or his face ſhaved, for the above time. Before he died, his hair reached the floor, and was ſo matted together, from not being combed, that it was as hard and firm as a board; his nails were about one inch longer than his fingers, curved like eagles' claws.

Barker Myall, eſq. of Caſtle Hedingham, Eſſex.

At Broxborne, Herts, Mr. Lewin.

Aged 68, the Rev. Mr. Dearne, rector of Woolhampton and Brimpton, Berks.

At Hurſt, John Whitcomb, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Berkſhire. His unremitting exertions in the duties of that office, his humane and benevolent attention to the complaints of the poor, and his conduct in private life, rendered him univerſally reſpected.

At Uxbridge, the Rev. H. Dearman, rector of Ickenham, Middleſex, in which living he is ſucceeded by the Rev. Thomas Bracken, curate of St. James's, Weſtminſter.

In his 75th year, Louis Gaſquet, eſq. of Charles-ſquare, Hoxton.

In the Weſtminſter infirmary, John Reader, a youth of 18. His death was occaſioned by a ſingular misfortune. In walking haſtily, the pocket of his coat ſwung betwixt his legs, and a knife, which he had incautiouſly put into it half-ſhut, was, by his exertion, forced to a conſiderable depth into the inſide of his thigh. Upon examination by the ſurgeons it was found that a branch of the femoral artery had been divided. Notwithſtanding all medical ſkill, the wound feſtered, and brought on a fever that terminated his exiſtence 12 days after the accident happened.

Feb. 1. At his houſe in Pimlico, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Johnſon, many years clerk of Charlotte ſtreet chapel, and grand tiler to the fraternity of Maſons.

After a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Davidſon, wife of Mr. D. of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill.

Aged 90, Mrs. Davis, of Exeter.

At Edinburgh, James Drummond, eſq. of Comrie, writer to the Signet.

Mr. Fillingham, of Evedon, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln. He was thrown from a young horſe a few days before, and received a ſmall wound in the leg, which terminated in a mortification.

Mr. Hickman, of Walcot, near Stamford, many years ſteward to the late Thomas Noel, eſq. and his ſucceſſors.

2. At Stretton hall, co. Stafford, in her 33d year, Mrs. Grove, wife of Edward G. eſq. and third daughter of the Dean of Lichfield. Though the circle of her life was ſmall, it was complete. She was a faithful friend, an affectionate ſiſter, a dutiful daughter, an amiable and endearing wife. As a mother, moſt kind and exemplary; it was her ſtudy to promote the happineſs of her children, and to inſtil into their tender minds thoſe precepts of virtue and religion which ever actuated her own conduct. She was through life, what all muſt wiſh to be in death, a ſincere and pious Chriſtian.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Mackeneſs, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. Tho. M. corn-merch.

At Birmingham, after a ſhort illneſs, Geo. Anderſon, eſq. paymaſter of the 4th, or Queen's own dragoons.

In her 61ſt year, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. J. of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill.

Suddenly, Mrs. Jarvis, of Exeter.

At Taunton, Devon, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Parſons, formerly a principal coal-merchant there, but had for ſome years retired from buſineſs, and employed the fruits of a long life of induſtry in relieving the diſtreſſes of the poor. He was alſo a great promoter of religious worſhip, by contributing liberally to the eſtabliſhment of places of devotion, and in aſſiſting the indigent miniſters of the Goſpel. A numerous congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Taunton are indebted chiefly to his bounty for a large and commodious meeting-houſe, to the endowment of which he has made a comfortable addition by the laſt act of his life.

3. In Hatton-ſtreet, Rob. Wainewright, eſq. of the Chancery-office.

Mrs. Eaton, of Clapton terrace, Hackney.

At Hardingſtone, Northampt. Mrs. Rudd.

At Edinburgh, George Fairholme, eſq. of Greenknow.

In Manſell-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, Mr. A. de Mattos Mocatta, Jew broker. He was buried in the ground in Whitechapel-road on the 7th, attended by 17 mourning and ſe-

veral

veral other coaches. He has directed that his grave ſhould be watched for 12 months by 3 men, to whom he has left 200 guineas to be divided among them. He was 80 years old, and had realized 150,000l.

At Hamburgh, in the 85th year of her age, her Excellency Sophia Charlotta, Counteſs Dowager Bentinck, only child of the late Count Aldenburgh, and of the Princeſs of Varel, widow of the late Hon. William Count Bentinck Rhoon, ſecond ſon of the firſt Earl of Portland, and grandmother to the preſent Count Bentinck Rhoon, and of Governor Bentinck; the latter of whom ſhe has left her heir. The faculties of this lady's mind were of the firſt order; and her knowledge on various ſubjects was extenſive, eſpecially in French literature; which, by her reſidence in ſeveral courts, and particularly by her intimacy with the Great Frederick, and with Voltaire, while at Berlin, ſhe had carried to a high degree of perfection. Her information was adorned with unuſual vivacity, great wit, and ſingular penetration; her correſpondence, and her other productions of French, are worthy of Voltaire. To her friends ſhe is an irreparable loſs; and to the poor ſhe can never be replaced.

4. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 51, the Hon. Elenora Adam, wife of William A. eſq. barriſter at law, and dau. of Charles tenth Lord Elphinſton.

Tho. Bertie, eſq. of Vine-ſtr. Piccadilly.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Brazier, wife of John B. eſq. of Cooper's-row, Tower-hill.

At her ſon's houſe in Dartmouth ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 82, Mrs. Pillner.

In Whitechapel-road, aged 80, Allen Parſons, eſq.

At South Cadbury, Miſs Mary Mitchell, a moſt amiable young woman.

Aged 88, Mrs Elizabeth Etcheſs, of Failſworth, grandmother and great-grandmother to 150 children.

At Grayingham, co. Lincoln, in his 89th year, Mr. John Fletcher, 63 years ſexton and pariſh-clerk of that place.

5. At Thorp next Norwich, aged 85, Mr. John Barnby, attorney. Poſſeſſing true philoſophy, and a mind free from envy; bleſt with a cheerful and ſocial temper, he was ever received as a welcome gueſt by his neighbours. His converſation was enlivened with wit and humour, and the gaiety of it tempered with the inſtructive. Where honeſty and poverty met, he gave his aſſiſtance. He lived beloved, and died lamented, by all thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

At his houſe in Portman-ſquare, Johnſon Wilkinſon, eſq.

At Pointington, Dorſet, in his 90th year, Mr. Henry Pexford, formerly a maſter-tailor at Sherborne.

At Exeter, after a very ſhort illneſs, ſuppoſed to have been brought on by the agitation of his mind and ſpirits in conſequence of the robbery of his bank (ſee p. 93), Samuel Milford, eſq. banker.

At his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Hon. Jas. Eden, eldeſt ſon of Lord Henly.

Aged 68, Mrs. Motterſhaw, relict of the late Thomas M. eſq. of Silkmore-houſe, near Stafford, formerly of Derby.

8. In Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Mrs. Baſkerfeild, widow of the late Mr. B. (whoſe death is recorded in vol. LXIX. p. 909). She was ſtrict in the diſcharge of every duty as a wife, parent, friend, and Chriſtian; and, though in her 86th year, her faculties were all perfect to the laſt; and her death, like her life, was ſerene and calm.

9. At New Purchaſe, near Eaſtry, Kent, Mr. John Parker.

At Carnarvon, John Glynn Wynn, eſq.

10. At Mr. Joſiah Widnell's houſe, Summer-hill, Kidderminſter, aged 69, Mr. Joſeph Hawkes.

On a viſit at the Rev. W. Agutter's, chaplain of the Aſylum, Miſs Margaret Oliphant, one of the daughters of the late Mr. O. hatter, of Cockſpur-ſtreet. Her death was cauſed by a rupture of a blood-veſſel; but ſhe had been a great ſufferer through life. The ſincerity of her piety, and the meekneſs of her diſpoſition, enabled her to endure uncommon ſuffering with ſingular patience; a uſeful and intereſting example to all who knew her. Her underſtanding was well improved, and her judgement correct. Her tempers were mild and gentle, and her diſpoſition uncommonly affectionate. She received from her relatives and friends every kindneſs and attention which extreme weakneſs could require, or lively affection could beſtow. Her fortune was not large, but her diſpoſition was uncommonly generous.

11. At Woodneſborough, near Sandwich, Kent, Mrs. Anne Stephens, daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Bookey, vicar of St. Laurence in Thanet, and widow of Oliver S. eſq. who died in 1795.

After a lingering complaint, in the city manſion-houſe, in Dawſon-ſtreet, Dublin, the Right Hon. John Sutton, lo-d-mayor of that city; a man of integrity and ſincerity; religious, unaffected, and unaſſuming; who deſpiſed low actions, yet did not fooliſhly aim at high ones; and having lived eſteemed by his fellow-citizens, died much regretted by them at an age of about 73. He was the 7th magiſtrate who died in that office ſince the Revolution. The 1ſt was Charles Forreſt, in 1709, after ſerving ſix months, and ſucceeded by Alderman John Page; the 2d was Sir Rich. Grattan, after nine month't ſervice, in 1735, ſucceeded by Alderman George Forbes; the third was Alderman David Tew, in 1743, having ſerved about eight months; his ſucceſſor was Alderman William

liam Aldrick; the 4th was Alderman Richard White, in 1746, succeeded by Alderman William Walker; the 5th was John Adamson, in 1749, and Sir Samuel Cooke succeeded him; the 6th was Francis Booker, in 1770, after serving about five months, and his successor was Alderman William Forbes; and the 7th was the late lord-mayor. Within the same period also, the following lord-mayors of London died in that office. 1. Sir John Chapman, 1689; successor, Sir Thomas Pilkington. 2. Humphry Parsons, 1741, in his second mayoralty; successor, Daniel Lambert, esq. 3. Sir Robert Godschall, 1742; George Heathcote, esq. his successor. 4. Sir Samuel Pennant, in 1750; succeeded by John Blachford, esq. 5. Thomas Winterbottom, esq. in 1752; succeeded by Robert Alsop, esq. 6. Edward Ironside, esq. 1754; his successor, Thomas Rawlinson, esq. And, 7, William Beckford, esq. 1769, succeeded by Barlow Trecothick, esq. The late Mr. Sutton (who was elected an alderman of Dublin, 1792, in the place of Alderman Caleb Jenkin) was an excellent astronomer, a good mechanick, and had accumulated a library of very near 1500 volumes in the different arts and sciences.

13. At his seat at Harbledown, near Canterbury, in his 72d year, Geo. Gipps, esq. banker, and one of the representatives of that city in parliament. He was a native of Ashford; and, having been educated to the medical profession, settled as an apothecary at Canterbury. At the end of a few years, however, he relinquished pharmacy, and became a very extensive and fortunate speculator in the hop trade. In this, as in every other concern of his life, he was a man of the strictest integrity; and his gentle and unaffected manners so recommended him to the esteem of his fellow-citizens, that, after electing him an alderman, they returned him as their representative in four successive parliaments; in which, being unalterably attached to the King and Constitution, and the established authorities of his country, his votes generally were with the administration. In his private character he was a man highly estimable; an affectionate husband, a kind parent, a good master, a warm and sincere friend: his heart and purse were ever open to the relief of distress, his manners being no less agreeable than his other qualities were valuable. He was descended from Thomas Gippes, esq. who was admitted to the livery of the Clothworkers company in London in 1608. His son, Roger, married a daughter of Sir William Brockman, knt. of Beachborough, in Kent, of which county he was sheriff in the 18th of Charles I. From this Roger G. descended the Rev. George Gippes, of Wye, in the same county, who left one son, John G. (who followed the business of a stay-maker at Ashford, and was much esteemed as an honest worthy man), who left three sons, Henry (apothecary at Wye), deceased; Richard, now or late of Jamaica; George, the subject of the present article; and a daughter, Elizabeth. George married, first, Elizabeth-Johanna, daughter of Mr. John Roberts, of Harbledown; 2dly, in 1780, Sarah, daughter of William Stanton, esq. a Spanish merchant, by whom he left issue two sons, George and Henry; 3dly, in 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Lawrence, the intimate friend and associate of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and sister of Sir Soulden Lawrence, one of the judges in the Court of King's Bench. In this lady his children found an amiable and truly maternal tutoress; and, though they now most unfeignedly lament the loss of an affectionate father, have the happy consolation of such advice and example as cannot fail to entitle them to the high esteem and respect possessed by their parents.

16. In Cumberland-street, after an illness of 14 days, aged 58, Lady Hannay, relict of the late Sir Samuel H. of Morchrum, bart.

17. At Kendal, aged 88, Mrs. Kirkby.

22. At Enfield highway, co. Middlesex, Mr. Leedes Mason.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, Jan. 7. Rev. John Luxmore, D.D. to be dean of Gloucester, *vice* Tucker, dec.—Rev. —— Combe, to be prebendary of Canterbury, *vice* Luxmore, resigned.—Rev. Charles-Peter Layard, D.D. to be dean of Bristol, *vice* Hallum, resigned.—Rev. —— Talbot, to be prebendary of Worcester, *vice* Layard, resigned.

St. James's, Jan. 8. Lieut.-general the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart; Sir Henry Harvey, vice-admiral of the White; and Sir Andrew Mitchell, vice-admiral of the Blue; created knights of the Bath.

Whitehall, Feb. 1. The King has been pleased, by letters-patent under the great seal of Great Britain, to confer the dignity of a knight of the said kingdom unto Edward Hamilton, esq. captain in the royal navy, and commander of his Majesty's ship the Surprize.

Bill of Mortality, from January 28, to February 25, 1800.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 774	1471	Males 1023	2017
Females 697		Females 994	

Whereof have died under two years old 467

Peck Loaf 5s. 7d.

Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.¼ per pound.

Between			Between		
2 and 5	189		50 and 60	208	
5 and 10	54		60 and 70	235	
10 and 20	68		70 and 80	172	
20 and 30	116		80 and 90	73	
30 and 40	187		90 and 100	8	
40 and 50	249		120	1	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 15, 1800.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	112	3	60	0	44	11	38	11	59	10
Surrey	113	4	00	0	55	8	44	0	60	0
Hertford	109	4	00	0	49	3	38	0	58	3
Bedford	110	10	80	4	49	4	31	9	36	0
Hunting.	112	3	00	0	52	4	39	0	43	0
Northam.	107	8	73	6	50	0	33	6	69	8
Rutland	97	6	60	0	47	0	38	0	49	0
Leiceſter	99	9	00	0	54	1	34	5	56	5
Notting.	108	8	00	0	48	6	40	6	95	0
Derby	112	10	00	0	48	2	42	10	79	3
Stafford	111	9	00	0	64	4	46	0	97	6
Salop	113	9	74	0	62	2	34	6	00	0
Hereford	102	4	64	0	48	4	33	8	57	7
Worceſt.	115	1	71	1	54	1	41	6	70	1
Warwick	110	10	00	0	67	5	39	2	77	5
Wilts	101	0	00	0	45	4	34	4	73	4
Berks	101	0	00	0	34	0	34	2	53	6
Oxford	110	5	00	0	40	10	36	0	59	1
Bucks	106	0	00	0	44	3	35	9	67	3
Montgo.	112	0	86	4	55	5	32	0	00	0
Brecon	96	8	00	0	52	0	34	11	00	0
Radnor	95	1	00	0	46	3	26	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

103	1	70	5	49	1	33	7	61	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	110	8	55	0	47	10	41	6	55	0
Kent	105	8	00	0	50	8	41	9	58	2
Suſſex	109	8	00	0	49	6	35	2	00	0
Suffolk	105	4	00	0	40	11	33	7	36	10
Cambrid.	102	2	00	0	35	10	20	11	28	1
Norfolk	100	0	70	6	35	0	31	6	29	2
Lincoln	94	7	67	6	41	4	29	6	90	0
York	87	11	64	7	44	1	32	5	70	4
Durham	92	5	92	0	50	7	32	1	00	0
Northum	79	10	67	8	45	6	34	7	00	0
Cumberl.	80	1	67	8	48	4	36	10	00	0
Weſtmo.	96	9	77	8	49	6	39	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	106	9	00	0	56	3	37	11	66	6
Cheſter	104	3	00	0	57	8	46	11	00	0
Flint	99	10	00	0	51	7	35	4	00	0
Denbigh	108	1	00	0	60	0	32	1	64	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	20	6	00	0
Carnarv	98	4	00	0	45	0	24	0	00	0
Merioneth	92	10	68	2	54	3	27	6	00	0
Cardigan	90	4	68	0	54	11	17	2	00	0
Pembroke	82	2	00	0	50	11	21	3	00	0
Carmarth.	99	10	00	0	52	9	22	6	00	0
Glamorg.	110	7	00	0	47	10	26	7	00	0
Glouceſt.	105	8	00	0	46	10	00	0	61	3
Somerſet	108	5	00	0	43	11	00	0	56	8
Monm.	110	7	00	0	54	4	30	0	00	0
Devon	106	4	00	0	46	9	28	4	68	0
Cornwall	90	0	00	0	44	9	26	6	00	0
Dorſet	106	4	00	0	39	11	31	9	00	0
Hants	108	11	00	0	45	7	34	9	59	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	112	9	69	1	41	4	37	7	53	3
2	104	6	70	5	39	8	30	11	35	3
3	100	0	70	6	35	0	31	6	29	2
4	86	9	67	6	41	4	30	8	65	0
5	85	6	75	9	46	9	33	11	61	5
6	85	8	71	0	48	8	37	8	61	5
7	106	3	70	5	56	10	40	6	66	6
8	100	6	68	2	53	6	27	2	64	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	93	2	68	0	52	0	21	10	61	5
10	107	10	70	5	48	3	29	0	61	3
11	98	11	70	5	45	7	27	1	68	0
12	107	10	70	5	43	5	33	3	59	9
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Jan. 27.

Fine	98s. to 100s.	Middling	80s. to 136s.
Seconds	88s. to 94s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 26s.
Thirds	72s. to 84s.	Common ditto	0s. to 20s.
Horſe Pollard	17s. 6d.		
Bran	17s. 6d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 62s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	15l. 0s. to 16l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	15l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	15l. 15s. to 17l. 17s.	Ditto Bags	15l. 10s. to 17l. 10s.
Farnham Ditto	16l. 16s. to 18l. 18s.	Eſſex Pockets	15l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Aver. 4l. 18s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 12s. 0d. to 3l. 2s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 17s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 19, 1800, is 66s. 11d.½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 10d.½

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 60s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP. Yellow, 0s.—Mottled, 0s.—Curd, 0s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1800.

Day	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Lng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish P. 1st Lot.	Irish P. 2d Lot.
28	155¼	60⅞	60⅛	77½	90½	91⅝	12⅜	5⅞	195	———	———	———	———	2s. pr.	———	88¼	59¼		86	84
29	154	61¼	60⅜	77½	91	91⅜	12⅜	5⅞	195	1bs. pr.	———	———	———	3	———	———	59⅜		86	84
30	155	61⅜	60⅜	77½	91	91⅜	12⅜	5⅞	195	10	———	———	———	4	———	———	59⅜		86	84
31	155¼	61⅜	60⅜	77⅝	91⅛	91⅜	12⅜	5⅞	195½	11	———	———	———	4	———	———	59⅜		86	84
1	156	61⅜	60⅜	77¾	91¼	91⅜	12⅜	5⅞	195	———	———	———	60½	5	———	88¼	59⅜	16 10 0	86	84
2	Sunday																			
3	156	61⅜	60⅜	78	91⅜	91⅜	12⅜	5⅞	196	———	———	———	60½	4	———	88¼	59⅜	16 12 0	86	84
4	155¾	61⅜	60⅜	78	91⅜	91⅜	12⅜	5⅞	198	———	———	———	60⅜	5	———	88¼	59⅜	16 12 0	86	84
5	156⅛	61⅜	60⅜	78	91⅜	91⅜	12⅜	5⅞	198½	11	———	———	60⅜	5	———	88⅜	59⅜	16 11 0	86	84
6	156¼	61⅜	60⅜	78⅛	91⅛	92	12⅜	5⅞	200½	11	———	———	60⅜	5	———	88½	59⅜	16 12 0	86	84
7	156⅜	61	60⅜	78¼	91⅜	92⅛	13	5⅞	201	10	———	———	60⅜	5	———	89	60	16 12 0	86	84
8	156½	62	61½	78½	91⅝	92⅜	18	6	202	———	———	———	60½	4	———	89⅛	60⅛	16 12 0	86	84
9	Sunday																			
10	156	61⅛	61⅛	79	91⅜	92⅜	13	6	203	———	———	———	60	4	———	89	60⅛	16 12 0	86	84
11	156⅛	61⅛	61	78½	91⅜	92⅜	13⅛	5⅞	202¾	———	———	———	60	5	———	88¾	59⅞	16 12 0	86	84
12	156¼	61⅛	60⅜	78	91⅜	92	13⅛	5⅞	202	5	———	———	———	4	———	88¾	59⅞	16 13 0	86	84
13	156⅜	60⅞	60⅜	78	91⅜	91⅞	13⅛	5⅞	202	5	———	———	———	2	———	89¼	59⅞	16 5 0	86	84
14	156¼	61⅛	60⅜	78	91⅜	91⅞	13⅛	5⅞	202	5	———	———	———	2	———	88	59⅞	15 9 0	86	84
15	155	61½	61¼	78	91¼	92⅛	13	6	202¼	4	———	———	———	2	———	88½	60	15 9 0	86	84
16	Sunday																			
17	155	61½	61¼	77⅝	91	92	12⅞	5⅞	199½	4	———	———	———	1	———	88½	59⅞	15 7 0	86	84
18	155⅛	61⅜	61¼	77⅝	91⅛	92⅛	12⅞	5⅞	200	4	———	———	———	½ dif.	———	89	59⅞	15 7 0	86	84
19	155	61	61	78	91⅛	92⅛	13	6	201	6	———	———	———	3	———	88¾	60⅛	15 1 0	86	84
20	155¼	61⅜	61⅛	78⅛	91⅜	92¼	13	6	200¾	6	———	———	———	4	———	89¼	59⅞	14 14 0	86	84
21	156	61⅜	61⅛	78⅜	91⅝	92⅝	13⅛	6	201	6	———	———	———	4	———	91	61⅛	14 15 0	86	84
22	158	61⅝	61⅜	79¼	92	93⅛	13⅜	6	202	1	———	———	———	3	½ pr.	91	61⅜	14 10 0	86	84
23	Sunday																			
24	157¾	61⅝	61⅜	79⅜	92⅜	93⅛	13⅜	6	202½	1	———	———	———	3	½	91	61⅜	14 16 0	86	84
25	158⅛	61⅝	61⅜	80	92⅜	93⅛	13⅜	6	203	1	———	———	———	1	½	90¾	61⅜	14 16 0	86	84
26	157¾	61¾	61½	79⅝	92⅜	93⅛	13⅜	6⅛	202¾	1	———	———	———	1	½	90⅝	61⅜	14 12 0	86	84
27	157½	61¾	61½	79⅝	92⅝	93¼	13⅜	6⅛	202¾	1	———	———	———	1	½	90⅝	61¼	14 10 0	86	84

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Embellished with Perspective Views of APPERLEY CHURCH in OXFORDSHIRE; STRATFORD HOUSE, near OLD SARUM; and FETTYPLACE'S ALMS-HOUSES at CHILDREY, BERKS.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed. [illegible] 1800

Days.	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1800.
1	S	29,13	33	35	14 2 .8	heavy ſhowers, after which ſun
2	S	73	37	37	.8	ſhowers
3	SW	61	37	39	.5	delightful day, rain at night
4	W	30, 0	37	36	.7	delightful day
5	SE	17	30	33	.7	foggy
6	SE	16	34	32	.8	fog, ſun at intervals
7	SE	16	30	32	.8	ſun and pleaſant
8	SE	14	28	32	3 .1	raw guſty air
9	SE	10	30	34	.1	no ſun
10	SE	0	30	32	.2	a little ſun
11	SE	29,88	32	31	.2	ſun and pleaſant
12	SE	87	30	33	.5	ſun and pleaſant
13	E	63	32	32	.7	overcaſt and very cold
14	NE	98	29	32	.8	overcaſt
15	S	30, 0	31	32	.7	rain and ſleet
16	SE	29,78	34	34	.5	thaw, fog at night
17	E	70	38	39	.7	overcaſt, ſhowers
18	SE	77	35	32	.5	ſun, but cold air
19	SE	75	39	39	.5	ſun at intervals
20	SE	56	36	37	.5	fog A. M. ſun P. M.
21	SE	54	41	42	.2	ſun and pleaſant
22	SE	44	42	43	.4	ſhowers
23	SE	40	46	46	.1	ſun and pleaſant
24	E	40	37	49	.5	overcaſt
25	E	57	47	48	.4	overcaſt, ſleet at night
26	E	70	32	33	.4	overcaſt, very cold
27	E	90	31	32	.5	overcaſt
28	NW	95	27	30	.6	overcaſt

1. Motion in the ſea, very loud 10 P. M.—2. Ditto 8 P. M. The throſtle ſings.—3. Polyanthus flowers.—14. The ſnow-drop ſcarcely peeps out: withheld by the chilling froſts.—15. The rain congealed as it fell, and rendered the roads a cake of ice, not indeed ſo complete as on the firſt day of the preſent year.—16. The wind without motion, but the ſea in great agitation at 10 P. M.—19. A beautiful horizon at ſun ſet.—21. The throſtle ſings vigorouſly, his ſong hitherto has been but feeble.—23. The filbert in bloom.

N. B. The cold blaſts from the Eaſterly wind have cauſed the throſtle, the red robin, and moſt of paſſorines to ceaſe their warblings. Vegetation too is almoſt at a ſtand.

Fall of rain this month 0.25 inches.

J. Holt. *Walton, near Liverpool.*

Meteorological Table for March, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1800
Feb.	0	0	0		
27	29	32	29	29,78	clo. and windy
28	29	32	28	,81	cloudy
M. 1	29	38	30	,90	cloudy
2	32	38	35	,80	fair
3	31	38	30	,70	fair
4	33	39	30	,72	cloudy
5	26	36	24	,79	fair
6	27	32	27	,79	ſhower of ſn.
7	24	31	26	,75	fair
8	28	35	27	,24	fair& high wd.
9	29	36	30	,97	fair
10	31	39	39	,76	ſmall ſnow
11	43	53	48	,62	ſhowery
12	40	43	37	,47	ſhowery

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1800.
Mar.	0	0	0		
13	34	38	32	30,00	cloudy
14	35	43	36	29,90	cloudy
15	33	45	37	,82	cloudy
16	32	44	35	,90	fair
17	35	39	36	,95	cloudy
18	36	38	33	,94	cloudy
19	32	37	31	,94	cloudy
20	33	42	38	30,04	cloudy
21	34	48	39	,06	fair
22	39	45	39	,08	cloudy
23	42	49	45	,02	cloudy
24	46	53	44	29,94	cloudy
25	36	53	38	,89	fair
26	37	53	42	,80	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1800.

*** In the letter of the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, bart. printed in p. 104, are mentioned "MSS. of Chatterton given to him by Biſhop Percy." We are authorized to ſay, that thoſe MSS. had been given to the Biſhop either by Dr. Goldſmith or the Rev. Dr. Lort; and that he did not receive them from the family of the author.

Concluſion of a SERMON *preached at the* Chapel Royal, St. James's, *on* Aſh Wedneſday *laſt*, February *26th, by the* BISHOP OF LONDON.

BESIDES the reaſons for the practice of religious abſtinence, which have here been ſtated, every man muſt, at this moment, feel himſelf under peculiar obligations, to obſerve a more than ordinary degree of abſtemiouſneſs, both in the quantity and quality of his diet. It has pleaſed the Almighty, to afflict this land with an unuſual ſcarcity of one of the moſt eſſential neceſſaries of life. Whether this ſcarcity may not have been exaggerated and increaſed, by the arts of unfeeling and avaricious men, I will not take upon me to ſay: but whether it be real or artificial, or (what is perhaps nearer the truth) a compound of both, the effect is the ſame; *a real evil* reſults from it. It has rendered the price of bread exceſſive, and placed it almoſt beyond the reach of the poor. It is, therefore, a duty we owe to them, and to the public at large, to exert our beſt endeavours, to lower this exorbitant price, as much as poſſible.

There is no danger, I conceive, of exciting, by theſe exertions, any needleſs alarm. The alarm has long ſince gone forth; and it is in vain to think of ſtifling it, by ſaying, there is no ſcarcity. This is, at the beſt, mere matter of opinion; and different men will think differently concerning it. But there is one point, on which all men muſt think alike—that bread *is enormouſly dear*, and hardly to be procured by the lower orders of the people. It is of no moment to them, whether the ſcarcity be real or artificial; they feel an actual calamity preſſing upon them, and they care little about the reaſonings of ſpeculative men. This being the caſe, it would be as prepoſterous for us to ſit ſtill with our arms folded, and ſuffer the miſchief to advance upon us, without any effort to repreſs it, as it would be to make no preparations of defence againſt an enemy landed on our coaſts, for fear it ſhould ſpread a falſe alarm over the country. The enemy, we have at preſent to encounter, is actually in the midſt of us, is at every man's door; but aſſails, with peculiar violence, the cottage of the poor. We are, therefore, loudly and imperiouſly called upon, to reſiſt him with vigour; and it behoves the higher claſſes, more eſpecially, to give every aſſiſtance in their power to the lower orders: which in truth they ſeem perfectly well diſpoſed to do.

One mode of relief ſuggeſted * has

* The following is a copy of the reſolutions moved by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury in the Houſe of Lords, and adopted unanimouſly:

"*Die Jovis*, 20° *Februarii*, 1800. It was moved to reſolve, that, in conſequence of the

has been that, of the higheſt and the middle ranks of men limiting, to a very moderate proportion, the quantity of bread uſed in their reſpective families. This is, certainly, in every point of view, a very wiſe and benevolent expedient. The leſs bread is conſumed by the rich, the more, of courſe, there will be left for the poor; and the leſs demand there is for this particular article, the leſs temptation will there be to hoard it up, and the greater probability there is, that the price will fall. Beſides this, when the lower orders ſee that their ſuperiors voluntarily deny themſelves ſome of the comforts of life for their ſakes, they will more readily and patiently ſubmit to the privations they muſt neceſſarily endure.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that this ſalutary regulation, this wiſe and humane act of abſtemiouſneſs, will univerſally prevail, among thoſe whom Providence has bleſſed with affluence, or with competence.

But let us not ſtop here; let us go a little further ſtill. Let us carry our hoſtilities into the head quarters of the enemy; let us extend our retrenchments to *all* the ſuperfluities, and luxuries, and needleſs delicacies, of the table; not, for the purpoſes of parſimony or avarice, but for the directly oppoſite purpoſes of generoſity and beneficence; that we may apply the ſavings ariſing from theſe reforms, to the relief of our neceſſitous brethren; and render *our* frugality the ſource of *their* plenty. This would be a ſpecies of abſtinence, highly pleaſing in the ſight both of God and man; and would, at once, contribute moſt eſſentially to health, to virtue, to content of mind, and to the comfort of all around us.

This would be indeed the faſt which God has choſen, and which is ſo ſublimely deſcribed by the prophet Iſaiah, in terms perfectly applicable to our preſent ſituation; and full of conſolation and ſupport to thoſe, who, in conjunction with other Chriſtian virtues, exerciſe that truly evangelical one, of *charitable abſtinence*. "Is not this," ſays the Prophet in the name of the Almighty *, "is not this the faſt that I have choſen? Is it not, to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are caſt out, to thy houſe? when thou ſeeſt the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyſelf from thine own fleſh? Then ſhall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health ſhall ſpring forth ſpeedily; and thy righteouſneſs ſhall go before thee; the glory of the Lord ſhall be thy rere-ward. Then ſhalt thou call, and the Lord ſhall anſwer; thou ſhalt cry, and he ſhall ſay, *here I am.*—If thou draw out thy ſoul to the hungry, and ſatisfy the afflicted ſoul; then ſhall thy light riſe in obſcurity, and thy darkneſs be as the noon-

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the high price and deficient ſupply of wheat and other grain, it is expedient to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be practicable for diminiſhing the conſumption thereof, during the continuance of the preſent preſſure, and for introducing the uſe of ſuch articles as may conveniently be ſubſtituted in the place thereof.

"The ſame was agreed to, and reſolved accordingly *nemine diſſentiente.*

"Then it was moved to reſolve, that the agreement hereunto ſubjoined be ingroſſed, and laid upon the table of this houſe, in order to be ſubſcribed by any lord of this houſe who ſhall think fit to ſubſcribe the ſame himſelf, or in his name by any other lord.

'In conſequence of the high price of grain, and the evils ariſing therefrom, we the undersigned agree, that until the tenth day of October next, we will not conſume, nor permit to be conſumed, in any week, within our reſpective families, more wheaten bread than in the proportion of one quartern loaf for each of the individuals of whom our ſaid families may be compoſed; and alſo, that, during the ſame period, we will diſcontinue and cauſe to be diſcontinued within our ſaid families, all paſtry.'

"The ſame was agreed to, and reſolved accordingly *nemine diſſentiente.*

"Ordered, that a meſſage be ſent to the Houſe of Commons, to acquaint them that this Houſe has come to the ſaid reſolution and agreement."

* Iſaiah lviii. 6—11.

noon-day: and the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not."

INSCRIPTION.

M. S.
Reverendi Colendique Viri
Josephi Wartoni, S. T. P.
Collegii Wintonienſis non ita pridem Magiſtri;
nuperrimè defuncti.
Cujus Ingenii dotes;
ſcilicet,
in multiplici doctrinâ et varietate rerum
Eruditionem locupletiſſimam;
in Scriptis Antiquioribus interpretandis Elegantiam;
in Literis Recentioribus illuſtrandis Judicium exquiſitiſſimum;
in Lyricis Carminibus ſcribendis Conceptuum Vim et Ardorem;
literati:
et cujus Morum virtutes;
nempe,
facilitatem, ſuavitatem, humanitatem, benignitatem;
Amici;
Honore diù proſequentur;
Mœrore diù deſiderabunt.

HIS SALTEM ACCUMULEM DONIS!

Αι, αι, φερεδος ολωλεν, ολωλεν φιλτατος ανδρων
Φοιβῳ, και Μεσαις, Μεσοπολῳ τε χορῳ.
Τις νυν σε σκιεραις υπο φηγοις, Τιτυρε, μελψει
Αδοντ' εν παλαιοις, ὁς ποτ' ανηλθες,
Η τις θρηνησει, πως Γαλλος εἰηκεπ' ερωτι,
Αλλα γελωσ' εφυσεν τηλε Λυκωρις αχων;
Ουκ αρολος, δενδρων τε φυτον, βοια, ποιμνια μηλων,
Ου βομβος σμηνων, ἡδεα τερψιν εχει.
Οἰφικα τις πενθῃ, μορον Ευρυδικης τε Βρεταννοις;
Αρμοζει, γλαφυραν ὡστε Μαρωνος οπα;
Ηχω φθεγμα γοων λακεν αγγελουσα παρ' αυραν
Φυλοις αεριων, αλλοδαποις τε βροτων.
Ινδος απερριψε πλεριον στεφος, ηξεν ὀϊστες,
Τηδε χαριν προγονοις βαρβαρος ὡδε τινων.
Φαντασια, τιλλουσα κομας, στερνον τε πλαγεισα,
Φορμιγγος τρομερων νευρον απωσε χερων,
Οφρα πνοη λιγυραψ ιθυριζεν, "Ζη μαλα τεκνον,
Ἑδραν, ενθα Κασις, συν μακαρεσσι
Ἡμενος ασφοδελῳ λειμωνι γεγηθεν ακουων
Ενθεα ποιηων ασματ' αμειβομενων,
Ωδην Δρυδηνε, κελαδοῦντ' επινικια Γραιε,
Σπενσηρου στοναχας, πως γλυκυπικρα μελη,
Θαυμαζα Μιλτωνε φωνης, ὑψηχεα χορδην
Μαιονιδου κιθαρας, Πινδαρικης τε λυρας."

HEU! heu! evanidus perit, periit Virorum carissimus
Phœbo, Musis, choroque Musarum fa-
1 Tityre, quis nunc Te canet sub umbrosis fagis
Cantantem in agris paternis, quos tandem
2 Quis nunc lamentabitur, quomodo Gallus amore tabescebat,
At Lycoris ridens effugit procul a dolo-
3 Non aratio, et planta arborum, armenta, greges ovium,
Non murmur examinum, suavem oblectationem habent.
Quis Orphei dolores, Eurydicesque fatum Britannis
Pangit, tanquam Maronis politam vocem?
Ecchо insonuit nuncians sonum lamentationum per auram
Generibus aëriis, et habitantibus in aliâ terrâ mortalibus.
4 Indus abjecit coronam è plumis contextam, fregit sagittas,
Barbarus sic rependens illius beneficium in patres suos collatum.
5 Phantasia, vellens comas, pectusque percussa,
Repulit a tremulis manibus nervum testudinis,
Usque dum flatus canorus susurrabat, "Vivit omnino filius tuus,
Sortitus, ubi 6 Frater est, sedem cum beatis,
Assidens in prato quod abundant asphodelis, lætatur audire
Poetarum alternantium cantus numine afflatos,
Odam Drydeni, sonantia epinicia 7 Graii,
Spenseri suspiria, carmina quàm dulcia simul et acerba,
Miranda Miltoni vocis, altisonam chordam
Mæonidis citharæ, Pindaricæque lyræ."

Wint. Coll. Feb. 25, 1800. G. I. H.

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1 Respiciunt hæc et sequentia ad Poeticam Interpretationem Virgilii Bucolicorum et Georgicorum a Wartono nostro defendo compositam; Odas ab eodem scriptas; et Poetas ab ipso laudatos et amatos.—Vid. Ecl. 1.

2 Vid. Ecl. 10. 3 Vid. Libros 1, 2, 3, 4, Georgicorum.

4 Vid. "The Dying Indian." 5 Vid. "Ode to Fancy."

6 Thomas Wartonus; eximia cujus ingenii poetici specimina sunt hæc; "The Triumph of Isis;" "The Pleasures of Melancholy;" "The Crusade;" "The Grave of King Arthur.

7 Vid. "The Bard."—"To triumph, and to die, are mine."

To

To WM. WILBERFORCE, *Eſq. M.P.*

SIR, *March* 11.

THE part which you have taken in the late debates in the Houſe of Commons, on the preſent high price of proviſions, has been ſuch as to ſecure you a continuance of the good opinion of the friends of this country, together with its natural conſequence, the hatred and abuſe of its irreconcileable enemies; and I have no doubt but, to a mind like yours, the motive will be a ſufficient apology for the obtruſion of this addreſs on the ſame important ſubject.

There are, ſir, at this moment, many thouſand, I believe many hundred thouſand, acres of arable land in this kingdom, which are intended by their occupiers to lie fallow during the enſuing ſummer.

If a certain proportion of every field ſo circumſtanced were to be well covered with long dung, freſh from the ſtable, and planted with potatoes, would it not be an object of immenſe conſequence in the preſent circumſtances of the country?

The produce might be gathered early enough in Autumn to admit of the next crop of wheat being ſown in proper time; and it is preſumeable that thoſe portions of each field, on which the potatoes have been cultivated, would produce as good, if not a better, crop of wheat than the other parts which are to remain fallow and unproductive during the ſummer. At all events, it would be a well-timed, grand, national, agricultural experiment, to determine a very important point, *viz.* whether or no the earth actually requires periodical ſeaſons of reſt. This is certain, the Chineſe, who are the oldeſt, the greateſt, and the moſt induſtrious, perhaps the beſt land-labouring nation in the world, laugh at the idea, and are aſtoniſhed when informed that ſuch an opinion and practice prevail in Europe. They cannot believe it to be poſſible that any arable field can more require to lie fallow than a garden.

That they may be right, as far at leaſt as concerns the preſent object of enquiry, is probable from the following reaſons.

Long dung, freſh from the ſtable, is particularly acceptable to, and proper for, encouraging the growth of potatoes; and by the end of the ſummer the ſame dung would become equally proper for the enſuing crop of wheat.

The potatoe being a vegetable that requires the uſe of the hoe, all noxious weeds might be eradicated during its growth nearly as well as by the Summer ploughing and fallowing.

Digging and gathering a crop of potatoes would alſo ſeparate the dung, deſtroy any remaining weeds, and ſo break and comminute the glebe, as to bring it into a fine tilth for the wheat.

The common fields, or Lammas land as it is called, appear to be particularly well calculated for this provident purpoſe; and they are by their tenure obliged to be thrown open every third year for the uſe of the poor; which is, perhaps, one great reaſon why they do lie ſo frequently fallow and unproductive.

If this be really the caſe, would it not be right that the crop of potatoes produced on ſuch land ſhould, in every pariſh, be ſold to the poor excluſively at a very moderate price?

Farmers in general will object to the propoſal from an erroneous notion, that it would impoveriſh their land, and injure the following crop; and they appeal to experience: but the error lies either in their parſimony, or their inability to procure it, preventing them from allowing a proper quantity of dung.

The potatoe is a plant ſo extenſively uſeful, that it is almoſt impoſſible to cultivate too great a quantity. They are now found to ſupply the place of turnips for feeding milch-cows; and it is alſo a fact, perhaps not ſo generally known,

nown, that horſes will eat them ith avidity either raw or boiled. have a horſe at this time in very ood condition, that has done his ork well, and without intermiſ- on, every day throughout the inter; and which, except good ay, has ſeldom eaten any thing ut the refuſe potatoe, half a peck very morning, unwaſhed, and ex- ctly in the ſame ſtate as when dug ut of the ground.

Extenſive as this experiment would be if generally adopted, it would in each particular inſtance have all the advantage of one con- ucted on a ſmall ſcale, without ny poſſible loſs or inconvenience.

God forbid that we ſhould ever eel the moſt diſtant approach to- vards famine! We hear much of he ſcarcity of corn, and the price of bread is certainly great; but, to a perſon who was preſent during he whole ſeaſon of famine in Ben- gal, in the year 1770, the word Scarcity, as applied to this country, is an expreſſion at which the phi- lanthropiſt muſt ſmile. I am, ſir, with all due reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant, *The Author of the* MEDICAL SPECTATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

BEING out of England in 1792, I did not at the time ſee your Magazine for July in that year. Lately, happening to look over the volume, I was a good- deal ſtruck with your correſpon- dent H. B. Peacock's account of a Bible once in the poſſeſſion of Milton; and I ſhall be much obli- ged to him if he will have the goodneſs to communicate to you, or your printer, either privately or publickly, whoſe property it now is. As I am rather enthuſiaſtic in whatever relates to Milton, I may be tempted to make a *pilgrimage*, for the purpoſe of inſpecting. In the mean time, I ſhall be thank- ful to know what the *ſize* of it is.

Your correſpondent C. L. (p. 789 of the ſame vol.) doubts the fact of the Bible ever having been Milton's; and one of the argu- ments on which he grounds his doubts is, that "Milton would not have written himſelf *Miltonius*." I believe, indeed, his general mode of Latinizing his *name* was *Milto- nus*; but I obſerve that, in his ele- gant *Scazontes* to Salſilli, he calls himſelf

"—— alumnus ille Londini MILTO."
Ver. 9.

He might well alſo write him- ſelf *Miltonius*; as his great Italian friend *Manſo*, Marquis of Villa, in the complimentary diſtich addreſ- ſed to him, inſcribes it *ad Joanem Miltonium Anglum.*

Another objection made by C. L. is, that Milton was not born at Oxford. But, query, might not *born at Oxford* refer to the father, with a little addition of punctua- tion, in which Milton was habitu- ally negligent and ſparing? It has, I believe, been a matter of queſ- tion, where Milton's father was born; and I think I have ſeen it aſſerted, that he was born abroad. This then might ſerve to ſettle the point. That he was born at Ox- ford is indeed highly probable, as his father and mother lived in the neighbourhood, where his father was keeper of Shotover foreſt.

If the authenticity of the Bible having belonged to Milton can be well eſtabliſhed, the date of 1639, *at Canterbury city*, is well worth attending to. Milton muſt then have been on his return to London, after having landed on the Kentiſh coaſt, from his travels abroad. He returned, we know *, about the time of the king's ſecond expe- dition againſt the Scots (I believe in Auguſt, 1639); and his de- ſcription of the times, "this year of very dreadful commotion, and, I ween, will enſue murderous times of conflicting fight," ſeem- ing to mark a material portion of the year being elapſed, though by no means the whole, agrees well with the particular time. The language of this brief deſcription might be ſhewed alſo to be highly *Miltonic*. If this Bible, therefore,

* Phillip's Life of Milton.

is of a tolerably portable ſize, I would ſuppoſe it to have been the companion of his travels; a circumſtance highly conſonant to his devout diſpoſition and unremitting ſtudy of the Scriptures. What books and muſick he collected abroad (we are expreſſly told by his nephews), were ſhipped in cheſts, and left to follow him to England. This book was, perhaps, the only one, that he carried from home, and brought back with him. So that we may characterize Milton, as Mr. Hayley, in the juſtly-admired epitaph, has his countryman Collins;

"Pleas'd on one book his *wearied* mind to reſt,
He wiſely judg'd the book of God the beſt."

I ſhall be very thankful to any of your *Miltonic* correſpondents who may illuſtrate the line in Milton's *Lycidas*,

"Looks towards Namancos or Bayona's hold,"

by ſuggeſting what place in Spain Milton intended by *Namancos*. I can find no place on the coaſt of Spain or even more inland, the name of which at all reſembles it. T. Warton takes no notice of it whatever. I ſuſpect Milton picked up the name in ſome old romance. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Southwell, March* 8.

I SHALL eſteem it a favour of you to inſert the following article in your valuable Magazine.

Dr. Soëmmering, of Franckfort on the Mayne, having read the life of Mr. Charles Darwin in my Biographia Medica (in which a paſſage is quoted from an ingenious Theſis on Hectic Fever by Dr. Cappe, of York), thinks himſelf ill uſed in being accuſed of publiſhing a falſity, by ſaying, in a Treatiſe of his on Diabetes, that Mr. Charles Darwin had not in fact made the experiments on *pus mucus*, for which the firſt prize medal was allotted to him at Edinburgh, but that he wrote thoſe experiments from imagination.

Dr. Soëmmering, in a letter which I lately received from him, aſſerts, that he was ſo informed by Mr. Fyfe; and hopes that the paſſage in the Biographia Medica alluded to may be contradicted in ſome reſpectable publication, or otherwiſe omitted in a future edition of that work.

I have, therefore, troubled you, Mr. Urban, with this account; but beg leave to add, that Dr. Cappe, of York, and Dr. Ryan, of Dublin, reported Mr. Charles Darwin's experiments, and found ſimilar reſults with thoſe deſcribed by him; and alſo, that Dr. Soëmmering muſt ſtill continue the propagator, though not the inventor, of the aſſertion contained in his Treatiſe on Diabetes. This circumſtance reflects no credit on the very ingenious German phyſiologiſt, as the contrary facts ought to be eſtabliſhed by repeated experiments, not by hearſay evidence.

BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON.

Directions to Gaolers for Priſoners on Trial.

NOT more than half a dozen to be brought into the court at one time.—Their heads to be combed or ſhaved.—Their faces and hands to be waſhed; ſoap allowed for it.—Their feet to be waſhed in ſalted water.

The above rules are worthy attending to, particularly at this time, as the Lent Aſſizes are ſo nearly at hand; and at this period of the year the fevers of the putreſcent tribe are generally more prevalent. The directions are plain and ſimple, but ſufficiently efficacious for the purpoſe. The ineſtimable value of the lives of judges, magiſtrates, and counſellors, of this kingdom, at all times, to the publick, calls forth the aid and arm of protection from every good ſubject, and every good Chriſtian, Jew, or Mahometan; and as ſuch, I wiſh the inſertion of the above ſhort documents in your extenſive and uſeful Monthly Publication, from a medical friend related to Mr. Urban by urbanity. V. & B.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. March 1800 pl I p 201.

J. Stone del.

House of the Cantarist and Almsmen at CHILDREY 1526.

STRATFORD HOUSE, *Old Sarum.*

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb Regis, Nov.* 5.

I SEND you a sketch *(plate I. fig.* 1.) of the almshouse of William Fettyplace at Childrey, Berks, who founded the same, in 1526, for one chaplain, or cantarist, and three almsmen, together with a chantry in the South aile of Childrey church, wherein the said cantarist and almsmen were to pray for the soul of the founder, and for the souls of all his family (by name), for ever *.

At the Reformation, this chantry was valued at 8l. *per annum*, which is now applied as a salary for a schoolmaster, and the house abovementioned appointed for his residence.

In the tower of the church, which stands at a little distance Westwards, is a ring of six small bells, said to be the most musical in the kingdom for their number and size. I have heard them; and indeed the *tones* are exquisitely fine: the tenor is in the key of A.

Yours, &c. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

THE annexed drawing, *fig.* 2. is a sketch of Stratford house, near the castle of Old Sarum. The mansion has not been occupied by the Pitt family for a great number of years, but let to different tenants: first, I think, to a Mr. Treby; after him, Lord Windsor; and then a West-Indian (George Webbe, esq. of the island of Nevis), and for some years past has been occupied by a farmer, tenant to Lord Camelford.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

PLEASE to accept the author's thanks for your speedy and judicious analysis of the Inspector and Irish Pursuits of Literature, in vol. LXIX. pp. 865 and 1135; like a true and long-established British Critic, skilfully and sagaciously grasping the comprehensive plan, and developing the subtle spirit of those "desultory and extraordinary" miscellanies by no trivial, insufficient, and fastidious review. Compare the *British Critic*, Oct. 1799, p. 359.

Your learned and candid correspondent Iulus, in his useful *Hints to Commentators on the Sacred Writings, Jan.* 1800, p. 13, has expressed his wishes for "some channel of communication between such, in order that they may correct each other's errors, inconsistencies, and self-contradictions;" and, as you have commendably admitted his not illiberal strictures on the Inspector, you will, I am persuaded, grant the Inspector the like indulgence:

"*Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.*"

This *Commentator* himself does not seem to have fully comprehended the scheme of interpreting Daniel's most abstruse and mysterious *chronological* prophecies, stated too concisely, I fear, in the Inspector, and not sufficiently explained in the Irish Pursuits of Literature. May the following synopsis prove more satisfactory!

1. The grand prophetic period of 2300 days, or years, involving the fortunes of the Jewish State, from its restoration after the Babylonian captivity to its final restoration at the end of the predicted desolation, Dan. viii. 13—14, is supposed to be divided into two main branches, before and after the destruction of Jerusalem by *Titus* A. D. 70; the former consisting of 70 weeks, or 490 years, commencing B. C. 420; the latter consisting of 1810 years, ending A. D. 1880.

2. The former branch is subdivided into three parts; 62 weeks, 7 weeks, and 1 week. Arranged in this order 62 + *2 + 1 + *5 = 70. Supposing *two* of the 7 weeks to be inserted between the 62 and the

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* For a very particular account of this foundation, see "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XVI. under the article CHILDREY.

one week in the midſt of which the Meſſiah was to be *cut off*; and the remaining *five* to follow it without a chaſm.

3. The latter branch of 1810 years, is alſo ſubdivided into three diſtinct parts, not ſucceſſive like the former, but detached. The firſt of 1260 days, counted backwards from the end, A. D. 1880, and conſequently commencing B. C. 620; during the *whole of which*, I conceive, the Patriarchal and Evangelical Church, on the "*two faithful witneſſes*," are to be in a ſtate of perſecution from the *Papal*, the *Mahometan*, and the *Infidel* Anti-Chriſt; who, I humbly conceive, are denoted by the *firſt beaſt* ariſing out of the ſea, or Weſt; the *ſecond* beaſt, ariſing out of the earth, or Eaſt; and the *image of the firſt beaſt*, formed and animated by *the ſpirit of the ſecond*, Rev. xiii. 1—11—14. The firſt, is the Θηριον κοκκινον, Rev. xvii. 3, afterwards called, το Θηριον, xix. 19; the ſecond, *the falſe prophet*, xix. 20, or the "Hebraized" *Mahomet*=666; for, it is "*a main number*," and does not accord with a *people*, or a *city*; and the context confirms it to the ſecond beaſt, Rev. xiii. 18; and, although I cannot yet explain the aſſociation between the firſt and ſecond beaſt, in anſwer to *Iulus's* objection (or between *Mahometaniſm* and *Popery*), yet French *Infidelity* is clearly a compound of Romiſh or Pagan idolatry and Mahometan fanaticiſm. And the *three woes* are included in this ſuffering period of 1260 days. The *firſt woe*, commencing A. D. 630, and laſting 150 years, to be inflicted by the *Saracens*, under the Caliphs, Mahomet's ſucceſſors, Rev. ix. 5—12. The *ſecond woe*, commencing A. D. 1281, and laſting 391 years, 22½ days, to be inflicted by the *Turks*, Rev. ix. 13—21. And the *third woe*, commencing with the *French* Revolution, or *Buonaparte's* Mahometan manifeſto, 1798, and to laſt for the remainder of the period, until A. D. 1880; to be inflicted by the *Infidel* Antichriſt, Rev. xi. 15—19. And during the courſe of this third woe, the faithful witneſſes (or Remnant of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Church) will have finiſhed or *perfected* their teſtimony —and οταν τελεσωσι—and, *when* they ſhall have done ſo, they ſhall be overcome and ſlain by their enemies of every deſcription, or "*unſettlement* of all religious *eſtabliſhments*" every where ſhall take place, as predicts *Luke* xxi. 9. for *a ſhort period* before the end, and before their reſuſcitation. Rev. xi. 7—13. The 14th verſe ("*the ſecond woe is paſt, and the third approaching rapidly*") I conceive to be parenthetical, and parallel to Matt. xxiv. 29. But, although the churches or eſtabliſhments may be every where overthrown, (even *Philadelphia*, and the *Britiſh*, alas!) God forbid that, "when the Son of Man cometh, he will not find faith among many *individuals* on earth" —"purified, and made white and tried, and perfected by ſufferings," Daniel xii. 3—10. Rev. xxiii. 20.

4. The ſecond part of the latter branch of 1810 days, conſiſting of 1290 days, and the third of 1335 days, counting from its beginning, or the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, A. D. 70, both run into the firſt, of 1260 days; and peculiarly intimate, I conceive, the perſecutions of *Papal* Antichriſt. But the Inſpector has not, as Iulus imagines, "*unfortunately* fixed upon a part of this diſaſtrous and calamitous period of 1260 years for that *happy period* foretold by Daniel, which is to commence at the expiration of 1335 years," Dan. xii.—The "ſelf-contradiction" is all his own: the Inſpector no where ſtates that "*period* to be happy" or proſperous; nor does Daniel intimate any ſuch notion; he only ſays, "happy is *he* that waiteth, and cometh to the 1335 days." And "a wiſer than Daniel" has declared to his faithful diſciples,

"happy are *ye* when *(the world)* ſhall revile and perſecute you, and ſay all manner of evil againſt you, falſely, for my ſake," Matt. v. 11. Such were "*they* that were perſecuted for righteouſneſs ſake"—the pious and undaunted martyrs *Huſs*, and *Jerom* of Prague, &c. who are "*rejoicing* and *exulting*, for abundant is their reward" now "in Paradiſe," and hereafter "in the Heavens," and ſoon, where they ſhall "*ſtand in their lot*," at the reſurrection of the juſt, and the *happy period*, of the prevalence of the kingdom of God and of his Chriſt "upon Earth, as it is in heaven," which ſhould be the object of our daily prayers; but it is not deſtined to arrive till the concluſion or conſummation of the "*days of vengeance*" upon rebellious *Jews* and apoſtate *Chriſtans* and *Mahometans*.

5. "And that the churches *continue* under perſecution, or that the perſecution *increaſed* to a frightful degree"—"ſeems, ſurely, to be *a good argument* that the 1260 years are *not yet* expired"—or that "*the time*" of the perſecution and ſufferings of the faithful witneſſes, is "*not yet*" come to an end, or "*finiſhed*;" for ſo, I conceive, the ſolemn oath of the *mighty angel* of mercy (of which, his *rainbow* or glory was a fine emblem, Gen. ix. 13, even under the *patriarchal* diſpenſation,) ſhould be underſtood. Rev. x. 1—6. And where did Iulus learn, that the "ſynagogue of Satan were, *before* the end of the days of vengeance, and ſecond coming of Chriſt in power and great glory, "to bow down before the little church of *Philadelphia*?" that "column *ſtill erect* amidſt a ſcene of ruins and deſolation of the ſix other Aſiatic churches;" ſtill ſurviving their downfal, A. D. 1312, by a ſignal providence, and moſt comfortable verification of prophecy, "becauſe *thou haſt a little ſtrength, and haſt kept my word, and haſt not denied my name*"—like the reſt, Rev. iii. 7—13. See *Gibbon's* atteſtation to this curious and marvellous fact, vol. VI. p. 314; or *Kett on the Prophecies*, vol. II. p. 296. And "the righteous nation ſtaid in mind," &c. Iſa. xxvi. 3, plainly denotes "the Iſrael of God," *after* the reſtoration of all things.

6. Although the Papacy be fallen, Babylon is not yet deſtroyed, as Rome, perhaps, will be, by ſome ſignal vengeance, at the end of the 1260 years from the date of the *Papal Antichriſt*. But the exact commencement of this, whether from the *Gregorian* Liturgy, and celibacy of the clergy, or from the title of *Univerſal Father*, confirmed on his ſucceſſor by *Phocas*, &c. cannot be aſcertained until the cataſtrophe. And does not Iulus ſeem to confound the firſt appointment of the *biſhop of Rome*, after it was rent from the Eaſtern empire, with the eſtabliſhment of the *Papal Antichriſt*? Surely *his* beginnings were too inconſiderable at that earlier period, and his power confined to his own ſee.

7. As to the Eaſtern leg of Daniel's image, chap. vii. "denoting the fortunes of the *Jewiſh* church, and the Weſtern leg thoſe of the *Chriſtian*," I muſt own the bluntneſs of my underſtanding does not, with my beſt attention, diſcover this nice and curious diſtinction in the prophet himſelf. And this I will venture to "*hint* to my *brother commentators*" by way of apology for not deſcrying "the *paralleliſm* between the two legs and the 1290 and 1335 days." The argument ſomehow *halts* between theſe two unequal legs.

I fear I have treſpaſſed too much, Mr. Urban, on your tried patience and precious room; but the dignity, the importance, and the difficulty, of the ſubject, imperiouſly demand it at this awful juncture; and even a much fuller, abler, and more elaborate diſcuſſion, than falls to the lot of your *preſent*, and perhaps *future*, correſpondent, ſhould this letter be favourably

vourably received by you, and indulgently by the publick.

I thank you also for the passage from *Callimachus*, p. 1143.

Yours, &c. THE INSPECTOR.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY II.

(Continued from p. 120.)

DURING and after this struggle for the sister kingdom, the nation was deeply embarked in a war on the Continent; so that the discontents observed, that, instead of being allies, we were become principals, and bore the greatest part of the burthen, though we had the least share of the profit. And from this connexion with William many have dated those continental alliances, which have engaged for ages the animadversions or elogiums of our different politicians.

This contest was ended after various successes, to which the king's personal valour in a great measure contributed, by the peace of Ryswick, signed Sept. 10, 1697, by which tranquillity was restored to great part of Europe, and his majesty was secured in the possession of the kingdoms which he had so bravely defended at the hazard of his royal person and all he held dear.

Whilst the king was thus publicly engaged for the safety and honour of the nation, James and his adherents were secretly plotting the destruction of his person, and the overthrow of his government; but, through the vigilance and prudent direction of his queen and others, guided by the blessing of an Almighty Providence, their machinations were frustrated, and several of the late king's abettors were brought to condign punishment. But during this war his majesty's feelings were most acutely tried in the loss of Dr. Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, who died on Nov. 22, 1694, deeply regretted; and by that of his beloved queen, on Dec. 28 following, of the small-pox. His distress was so poignant, that, for some weeks after her death, "he could neither see company, nor attend to the business of state." In her he had lost a faithful and obedient wife, blessed with a clear apprehension, a tenacious memory, and a solid judgement; and who had endeared herself to the nation by her strict adherence to the Protestant religion, by her care of the State during the absence of the king, and by her unruffled passions, even temper, and mild conversation.

Though King William, during the greatest part of his reign, had had to combat with divisions between the houses of parliament, and of the factious in divers parts of the nation; yet he had the satisfaction, towards the close of his life, of seeing them subside, and all parties join in reprobating the insidious conduct of France; and cordially entering into his views of re-commencing a continental war, on the wide and firm basis of the closest alliance with his Imperial Majesty and the States General.

Thus commenced the new century with the most active preparations for hostilities; but the hopes of the nation were considerably damped by his majesty's having a fall from his horse on the 21st day of February, which, from the injury he then received, terminated in his death on March 8, 1701-2.

A few days before his dissolution, he gave his assent, by commission, to the act of attainder against the pretended Prince of Wales; by which he secured the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, and thereby bequeathed to us the blessings of the religion and constitution we now enjoy. And, had no other good resulted from the Revolution but this, it would have endeared the memory of King William to every true Protestant and friend to his country; for, in no transaction in which we are concerned, could the hand of God be more conspicuous in rescuing us from the superstitions of

Popery,

Popery, and from the despotism of arbitrary princes.

Discordant indeed have been the opinions of historians on the character of this prince; his conduct having been pourtrayed in all the different lights and shades which the actions of man can possibly bear. But, far removed from the causes which influenced the mediums through which his conduct was then viewed, we may, perhaps, with greater impartiality attempt an outline of his likeness.

His person, though of the middle stature and not robust, yet, from his aquiline nose, sparkling eyes, large forehead, and solemn aspect, was commanding and respectful. His learning was not extensive, though he was well versed in the French language, and tolerably in the German and English. He was religious, temperate, sincere, and just; a consummate sage politician; an intrepid and successful warrior; indefatigable in the field and in the cabinet, giving out his orders with his own mouth, and writing dispatches with his own hand. But, as a foil to these great qualifications, truth extracts from us the confession, that he was too ambitious; addicted to avarice; and, in the few instances in which his liberality was exerted, it was profuse without a due discrimination of merit. Yet, in the aggregate, William III. was undoubtedly "one of the greatest men of his age;—a true friend to liberty—the preserver of his country—the deliverer of Britain, and the defender of the freedom of Europe."

On the death of King William, the party denominated *Whigs* were exceedingly disheartened, supposing, from the known predilection of his successor to the opposite one of the *Tories*, that all the plans which had been devised by their favourite monarch would be relinquished, and all their hopes of employment entirely frustrated. But the Princess Anne was no sooner ascended the throne, than she assured her parliament, that she was determined to pursue the measures which had been concluded on by her predecessor; and that no endeavours should be wanting on her part to humble the power of France. In Holland, the intelligence of the king's death caused the greatest dismay; but the assurances which they received of Queen Anne's firm alliance and protection, raised them from their despondency, and they unanimously determined on pursuing the most vigorous measures against the common enemy. In France, the certification of his dissolution occasioned universal rejoicings (a sure criterion in what estimation his abilities were considered by them); and at Rome they were still more indecorous; so that the Imperial minister complained of them as an insult to the Emperor, William's friend and ally.

The Earl of Marlborough, who enjoyed her Majesty's confidence, or at least that of the majority of the council, having been dispatched to Holland, concluded with the States General and the Imperial minister, that war should be declared against France and Spain on the same day at Vienna, London, and the Hague; and returned to England to hasten the preparations for opening the campaign on the Continent. T. Mot, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

P. 120, col. 2, l. 29, for *even* r. *won*.

Mr. Urban, *March 7.*

If you deem the following Ode, upon the death of Pilatre de Rosier, the celebrated aëronaut, entitled to insertion, it is much at your service.—The event it commemorates is not indeed very recent; but a subject so blended with the discoveries of science can never be altogether *old* to the friends of literature.—The manner of Rosier's death is well known.—And, as his attempt to explore the secrets of Nature, and to soar into the regions of the sky, "pennis non homini

mini datis," was both daring, and novel; ſo the experiment, and its conſequence, afford a noble field for the flights of poetry.

The Ode, I now offer, is the production of a gentleman well known in the Literary World; by whoſe indulgence I am permitted to make it public.—The whole piece poſſeſſes no *common* merit: yet, as far as I am competent to decide, the firſt and third ſtanzas are the moſt *perfect* parts of it.—Theſe ſtanzas contain a richneſs, and delicacy of ſentiment; cloathed in an elegance of expreſſion, rarely ſurpaſſed in ſuch performances.—I may alſo add, with great truth,—that the numbers are ſmooth, and the alluſions natural.—Of the other ſtanzas it will, perhaps, be obſerved, by *ſagacious* critics, that "the rhyme is not always accurate."—But I anſwer,—that, if this inaccuracy be, in the preſent inſtance, an imperfection, it is an imperfection of inferior conſideration.—The firſt thing in all poetical compoſition is, undoubtedly, the grandeur and ſimplicity of the thought: the rhyme obtains but a *ſubordinate* gradation in the ſcale of merit.—The Ode, from its nature, and the variety of objects about which it is employed, is a variable, and often arbitrary ſpecies of verſification.—To chaunt the praiſes of gods, or heroes worthily;—to record their dangers, or their atchievements;—is an undertaking that occupies the whole mind.—A greater latitude of compoſition in this caſe is, of courſe, allowed; becauſe the bard, filled with the dignity of his ſubject*, or towering into the regions of imagination, may be preſumed to be ſometimes borne away beyond the nicer rules of art.

Dryden's Ode for St. Cecilia's Day ſtands confeſſedly at the head of modern Lyric compoſitions:—yet Johnſon obſerves of it, "that ſome of the lines are deſtitute of correſpondent rhymes."—Horace makes himſelf a new ſpecies of verſification in his eighth Ode,—"Lydia, dic, per omnes," &c.—And Virgil, the moſt perfect of Epic poets, has his hemiſticks, and his breaks.

I mean not, Mr. Urban, from theſe obſervations, to infer, that, by ſuch examples, occaſional anomalies are to be *recommended*; but that by ſuch authorities they are to be *defended*.—In any kind of literary compoſition, a departure from rules, which criticiſm and taſte have eſtabliſhed,—is *admitted*, rather than *juſtified*.—And, it is only when we gain in the ſentiment more than we loſe in the mechaniſm, that we are ſatisfied with the alteration. WENMAN LANGTON.

"SONS of Genius, droop, and languiſh,
Heave the ſigh, and hang the head;
Science claims the heart-felt anguiſh;
Science weeps for *Roſſier* dead.

"'Twas Ambition's bold aſpiring
Robb'd her of her firm ally:
'Twas the pride of greatly daring
Threw her fav'rite from the ſky.

"See him mount on airy pinion,
See aloft the floating car,
Sailing with ſupreme dominion
Through the azure deep of air!

"'Twas in evil* hour he ventur'd;
Vain were all the arts he try'd;
VULCAN ſaw his realms invaded;
JOVE his thunder ſaw defy'd.

"Soon, to ſave their injur'd honour,
And to wreak their vengeful ire,
JOVE launch'd the flaming† bolts of VULCAN;
Soon the veſſel caught the fire.

"Like Icarus, too boldly ſoaring,
He fell,—he periſh'd on the ſtrand;
One on the ſea a name beſtowing,
The other fame upon the land.

"Sons of Genius, droop, and languiſh," &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

THE following intereſting Memoir was found among the papers of a learned and excellent Divine now with God. I believe it never was preſented to the public eye. AGRICOLA.

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* "Sublimi feriam ſidera vertice." HOR.

* "Ut vero ſummo deſpexit ab æthere terras
Infelix Phaëton." OVID.

† —"vibrataque fulmina jactat." Ib.

"The

"The TRINITARIAN ANALOGY; or, a short Way to the Christian Doctrine of a Trinity in Unity.

"I. Man consists of a soul and a body; and as his soul is supported by the power of God, so is his body supported by the powers of Nature.

"II. God having always taught man invisible things, the objects of faith, by some reference to things visible, the objects of sense, he has given us an understanding of his own divine nature, by shewing us how to take our ideas of it from those agents or powers which govern the visible world.

"III. But the powers of Nature, by which all natural life and motion are preserved, are *three*, namely, *air*, and *fire*, and *light*. Experience shews this to all the world. The most ignorant are sensible of it; and the most learned cannot contradict it. These powers are all present whenever a candle is lighted: without *air* it cannot subsist; it burns as *fire*; and it illuminates as *light*.

"IV. These three powers, thus subsisting together in unity, are applied in the Holy Scripture to the three persons of the Divine Nature. We are expressly taught, that God is *a consuming fire*; that Jesus Christ is the *light of the world*, and the *sun of righteousness*; and the Holy Ghost is called the *spirit*, after the name of the *air* or *wind*; for that is the meaning of the word *spirit*.

"Therefore, God is *fire*, God is *light*, and God is *spirit*.

"V. The manifestations of God to man (which it is wonderful to consider) have always been under one or other of these signs. On Mount Sinai he appeared as a consuming fire. To the disciples at his transfiguration, and to Paul at his conversion, Jesus Christ appeared in a light which exceeded the brightness of the sun. In the Old Testament he is to be understood by the *glory of the Lord*; and in the New he is *the brightness of his glory*, and the *express image of his person*, as light is the glory of fire, and conveys the image of it; that is, as the image of the sun is imprinted upon all nature by its own light. The manifestation of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost was under the form of a *rushing mighty wind* coming down from heaven; and, when our Lord communicated the Holy Ghost to his disciples, he did it under the outward sign of *breathing* upon them; to signify, that the Holy Ghost is the breath of the Divine Life; and that, as we speak by our own spirit or breath, so, if we speak by inspiration from God, the *spirit* of God *gives* us *utterance*. The word *inspiration* always implied this.

"This relation between the powers of Nature and the persons of the Godhead, so plain in the Scripture, will give a new prospect of the Christian doctrine; and will shew, at the same time, that the boasted Unitarian opinion, of a single person in the Godhead, has nothing in nature to support it; and, being unnatural, is, according to a rule of the Socinians, incredible. For they have objected, that the belief of the Trinity is *absurd*, because it is a doctrine of which we have *no ideas*, and consequently can have *no understanding*.

"Now, although it is certainly false to say, that, if we had no ideas of a Trinity, we are therefore not to receive it on the *testimony of God*; for that would suppose our understanding to be the measure of all truth, which no man will be so bold as to assert: yet, if it were to be allowed that we cannot believe without ideas; here they are, selected and applied by the Word of God from the creation of God: and, if due justice were done to their testimony, the whole world would be Trinitarian, and join with Christians upon earth, as Christians shall join with angels in heaven, in giving 'Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, Three Persons and One God.'

"The *Trinitarian analogy* is no new discovery. The wise and learned have long been in possession of it. It only wanted to be brought out to view, and properly insisted upon; and this is the proper time, when Infidelity insults us for believing *without ideas*.

"Abbé Le Pluche observed, many years since, 'there are but *three* known fluids in nature, which, by their continual activity, are the *principles of all motion*; and these are *light*, *fire*, and *air*.' The application of these to the Divine Trinity was known to the primitive Christian Church. 'Are not these three persons (says Epiphanius) properly understood by every one as light, fire, and spirit, reveal them to us?'

"Ουκ αν τρια τινα λεγοιτο—εκαστῳ αξιως νοηθεντα, καθως εαυτα αποκαλυπτει Φως, Πυρ, Πνευμα. Edit. Colon. vol. I. p. 891."

Mr. URBAN, *N. S. Mar.* 12. *O. S. Feb.* 29.

YOUR present correspondent is one of a number the ranks of which every day is visibly reducing. He well remembers the effect which the alteration of the style produced on the public mind in the year 1752, and the consequences which ensued, serious in some instances, in others rather of a ludicrous nature*. May he be permit-

* I shall never forget an itinerant orator of that his day, who was mounted on a joint-stool near the Royal Exchange, and whom, as I passed by, I heard declaiming in an empassioned style, and with the true oratorical flourish, against the measures of Administration.

ted to add, that he cannot quite diveſt himſelf, to the preſent hour, of all his antient prejudices? And that, though his reaſon and his arithmetic are bowed down by the weight of Gregorian argument, his fancy and attachments, from early habit, and familiarity with the old arrangement of time, cannot entirely diveſt themſelves of a tendency to Julianiſm? To the writer of this letter, the ſeaſons ſtill ſeem to preſerve their antique ſyſtem, and to refuſe allegiance to modern chronologers. But this is matter of opinion, perchance of whim: I wiſh to call your attention, and that of your readers, to a matter of fact; obvious enough, but which I do not happen to have ſeen inſiſted on.

On ſome occaſions, particularly on that biennial viſit which the favourites of Fortune pay to the Bank of England, regard is ſtill had to the old computation of time. The Midſummer and Chriſtmas dividends are ſtated to become due on the 5th of July and January, as repreſenting the obſolete 24th of June and 25th of December. But, Sir, from this day forward, it will not be the 5th, but the 6th, of July and January which can with propriety be conſidered as old Midſummer-day and old Chriſtmas-day. The act of 26 Geo. II. which enjoins the obſervation of the Gregogorian Calendar, provides for the omiſſion, or rather extinction, of the 29th day of Feb. which ſhould have otherwiſe been added to this centurial year. The Julian, or old ſtyle, ſtill preſerves that day; ſo that this 12th of March, new ſtyle, does not repreſent the 1ſt of March, as it has done in all other years ſince 1752, but the Julian 29th of February—to-morrow, March 13, will be the old firſt of March; and the difference in computation will be increaſed for the next century one whole day. A ſimilar circumſtance will again take place in Feb.-Mar. 1900, after which there will be a difference of thirteen days between the two computations of time. It is a notorious fact that, till Feb. 29, 1700, O.S. there was only a difference of *ten* days between the old and new ſtyles.

I know not whether the gentlemen of the Bank will make any uſe of this fact. It muſt ſtrike every one at once as incontrovertible. Perhaps it is of little conſequence at the preſent day, except with ſuch of your correſpondents and readers, who have connections friendly or commercial with Ruſſia, where the old ſtyle is ſtill obſerved, and with reſpect to which country ſome errors will perhaps take place, if this neceſſary alteration of the reſpective ſyſtems be not attended to.

You have very properly conſigned to their fate the learned arguments of thoſe ſapient gentlemen, whoſe algebra ſays 99=100, and who contend that the 18th century has actually expired. But this letter on a leſs irrelevant ſubject, I hope, will be honoured with a place.

SEPTUAGENARIUS.

P. S. There will be no increaſed difference in the centurial year 2000, that being a leap-year under both chronological arrangements.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*

IF "An Academic," vol. LXIX. p. 1045, had attended to the firſt word which he quotes, "avertens," he would not have miſtaken Virgil's chaſte Muſe; beſides that "cervix" itſelf, as Ainſworth truly informs us, means "the hinder part of the neck." "Roſeus" is properly explained "rubicundulus," and denotes that tinge or mixture of white and red, which is ſeen in different proportions in the gills of the muſhroom, the fleſh of the ſalmon, the feathers of the pelican, in the bluſhing roſe, and in every part of the human ſkin, eſpecially of thoſe who are young and blooming.

R. C.

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niſtration. "They rob us of our money," ſaid the fellow, "and they rob us of our *time* too. What d'ye think they did with the eleven days they took from us in laſt September? Why, they ſent them to Hanover: d—e, they ſent 'em all, every one of them, to Hanover!!!"

Mr.

S.E. View of ADDERBURY Church Oxfordshire

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, March* 5.

TO accompany the engraving of Adderbury church *(Plate II.)* which you have kindly promised, I herewith send you some descriptive lines written some years ago by my father, at which time he had intended a description of the parish at large, with historical notes; but the paucity of materials in the latter particular inclined him to drop that part of his design. Indeed, this has been the particular reason of my long delay in sending the following, as I had been promised such farther historical information as might be procured from the archives of New College, where I thought probably something valuable might be discovered; but, after waiting a long time, I am informed that nothing of any consequence relative to Adderbury is to be found there.

Yours, &c. W. WOOLSTON.

"The glowing sun, declining in the West,
With soften'd ray a mellow lustre sheds
On all the pleasing vary'd prospect round.
And now the verdant corn shoots forth its ear,
Deep-clothing rich the neighb'ring hills and plains,
And softly waves in undulation wide
Before the cooling breeze, which seems to roll
Light o'er its tops, then sweeps the blossom'd beans
And lovely clover'd meads, collecting thence
Perfumes more grateful than the spicy gales
Breath'd from the shores of Araby the Blest.
Here set at ease beneath the spreading shade
Of cluster'ring beeches on a hill's steep brow,
Where Sorbrook's silver stream glides soft below,
Reliev'd from life's tumultuous cares, the mind
Enjoys sweet Contemplation's tranquil charms,
Inhaling raptures from the mingled scents
Shook from the passing Zephyr's balmy wing.
But, hark! what pleasing sounds salute my ears!
Sonorous fall the cheerful bells rebound;
Now die away, and scarce the tuneful peal
Is heard to murmur; now again returns
In measur'd cadence, full each note is heard;
Swift wafted oft to yonder distant hills,
They haply catch the ear of some lorn swain,
And thrill his breast with pangs of slighted love,
Recalling to his mind the hated day,
When, death to ev'ry joy, his faithless nymph
Hasted to church, and bless'd his rival's arms,
While loud yon pealing bells the tale proclaim'd.
The sounds direct my eye along the vale
To where the venerable structure rears
Its elevated spire *, which long has brav'd
The pelting fury of the brumal storms:
Yes, centuries of years the pile has stood,
And mark'd the place where generations sleep
Which once possess'd the spot which now we tread,
Beneath their grassy hillocks quite forgotten;
Except indeed where many a stone, uprear'd,
Tells us who lies below. Memorial frail!
For, ah! not one in ten scarce fifty years
Can number from its date, and hardly one
Has seen the seasons roll a cent'ry round.
Now busy Fancy turns to other days,
And raises forms from long-forgotten dust,
Enquiring when, and who, with pious zeal,
Laid the foundations of these holy walls.
Yet though in vain Enquiry's anxious search,
A happy spirit now, I trust, he dwells
In heav'nly mansions, where his earthly hopes
Are turn'd to joys celestial, and his faith
Is chang'd to blissful visions of his God.
These sacred courts I tread with pious awe,
As here th' Almighty, merciful to those
Who seek his love, holds audience high with man,
And gives the eye of Faith a glimpse of heav'n.
Around the venerable walls are seen
Fair records spread, plain tablets some, and some
With various sculpture deck'd, and marshall'd arms.
Here on the right the antient Bustards † rest;
A family, the village pride and boast,
Wide-branching once with names of fair renown,
Now quite extinct, not one remains to guard
These monumental stones from sad decay.
The floor presents the eye with many a name
No more remember'd, save that here they rest;
The stone informs us who, and when they dy'd:
While numbers more, some e'en engrav'd on brass,
Th' obliterating hand of Time has ras'd.
Spacious and firm, the lofty pile presents
The handy-work of distant ages past,
Re-edify'd and rais'd, perhaps enlarg'd,
By pious Wykham ‡, architect sublime!

At

* It is a handsome stout-built steeple about 160 feet high, and contains a fine ring of eight bells. There were formerly but six; but being very heavy, and two of them broken, they were re-cast, in the year 1789, by that ingenious artist, Mr. John Briant, of Hertford. The present tenor is about 26 Cwt.

† See Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 111.

‡ The vicarage belonged to William of Wykham, who gave the presentation to his own

At leaſt, contemporaneous with that work,
The beauteous chancel, doubtleſs all his own.
Light, lofty, elegant, compact, and bold,
For years and years it ſtood the boaſt of art,
Till ſacrilegious hands the work defac'd,
Dark'ning the place, ſhut out the light of heav'n [walls.
With ſtones polluted from the kennel's
O, impious deed! Couldſt thou, indignant ſhade,
Look down with pity on the ſordid wretch,
Who, led by malice, thus thy work deſpoil'd,
And carry'd rancour to the Houſe of God.
As we approach the chancel, we behold
Remains of antient Piety's parade;
The rood-loft high, the chantry* with the ſtalls,
And Charity's old box, no longer us'd.
But though the building ſtill attracts the eye,
Yet Death's long records claim the chief regard;
And while I read the monumental verſe,
The mind, ſubſiding to a perfect calm,
Reviews in long ſucceſſion ages paſt,
Examines characters of old renown,
Contemplates what remains of all their works, [fame.
Their deeds, their property, and once fair
But, ah! how little now remains behind!
Here loyal Oldys† lies, a patriot he
True to his ſov'reign, zealous in his cauſe.
Yet loſt not he his life in honour's poſt;
Waylaid by murd'rous hands, he hapleſs falls,
And leaves a numerous family forlorn:
And oh! ingratitude! infernal fiend!
Fell by his hands who ow'd him faith and love;
A foul return for long and kind ſupport
Which from his hands the murd'rer had receiv'd!
Yet, tho' by party ſhelter'd from the fate
The horrid and unnat'ral deed deſerv'd,
His comrades ſcorn'd him, and abhorr'd the act;
And he who firſt, by helliſh malice led,
Inform'd his enemies, and work'd his fall,
A prey to keen remorſe, could know no reſt;
For Heaven's dread bolts purſued the impious wretch, [ſpot
And ſtretch'd him ſoon a corſe upon the
Where late his pious paſtor's blood was ſhed.
Poor drooping relict! heavy were thy woes!
And long the time that thou didſt mourn thy loſs,
Left to ſuſtain a widow'd parent's care!
Ah! well didſt thou ſupport the weighty charge, [ſons,
Thy huſband's mem'ry honour'd, and thy
Bred to revere a pious father's name.
Yes, happy pair! ye now are join'd in heav'n, [more.
Nor time, nor death, ſhall ever part ye
"So here, in all the pomp of elder times,
Stands the proud record of Cobb's antient fame; [fame;
Their pedigrees and intermarriages
Preſented to the view on num'rous ſhields,
Marſhal'd in point with nice heraldic art.
But vain the ſolemn pageantry appears,
Their boaſt of antient or of noble blood;
For now the dwelling of their fathers lies
In deſolation, ruin'd and forlorn.
Ah! where are now the lofty ſpreading groves,
Which grac'd the noble manſion? Vaniſh'd all
The ſpacious gardens, and the goodly pools,

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own college, Wincheſter, or, as it is uſually called, New college. It is evident the chancel is of his building; and a beautiful and moſt elegant deſign it is in Gothic architecture. It had originally ſix grand and lofty windows; but ſome years ago, through an unhappy diſpute between the vicar at that time (Dr. Blackſtone) and the ſteward for the eſtates of the late Sir George Cobb, who held the appropriation of the great tithes, relative to the repairs of thoſe windows, the ſteward, in oppoſition to the vicar, walled three of them up with the ſtones pulled down from an old dog-kennel, very much to the diſſatisfaction of the pariſh in general.

* Here was a chantry and ſix ſtalls, though there are only three remaining entire. There are alſo the remains of a ſpacious rood-loft, with a ſtaircaſe leading up to it, in the South aile, within the abutment of the great arch which joins the chancel to the church.

† There is an elegant monument in the chancel, over the veſtry-door, to the memory of Dr. Oldys, who was waylaid by ſome ſoldiers of the Parliament army, and ſhot at the top of the village in the road leading to Banbury, to the caſtle of which place he was obliged to betake himſelf for ſecurity, having, by his loyal and ardent affection to the royal cauſe, rendered himſelf obnoxious to the rebel party. And it is related, upon indubitable authority, that the miſcreant who ſhot him was one who had formerly ſubſiſted upon his liberality; and that the perſon, who gave information to the ſoldiers, afterwards dropped down and died upon the very ſpot where the Doctor fell when he was ſhot. (See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy). As the monument has been particularly deſcribed in your vol. LV. p. 107, I ſhall only farther obſerve, that his widow lived a very exemplary life, in a ſtate of widowhood, juſt 60 years after his deceaſe, as ſhe died in the year 1705. In the church-yard, at the chancel end, is a monument to the memory of Dr. William Bew, biſhop of Landaff, who died in the year 1705. He had formerly been vicar of Adderbury, and was expelled from the fellowſhip of New College, by the arbitrary power of the viſitors, in the unhappy times during the grand rebellion.

Fill'd

Fill'd up and trodden down; no more they yield
Thoſe delicacies rare, which grac'd the board
Where Hoſpitality and Plenty reign'd.
Ye venerable ſhades, who ſojourn'd here
In ages paſt, and taſted all the ſweets,
Which Nature, nurs'd by Art, profuſely pour'd,
And all the ſocial joys which ample wealth,
And friendſhip with the great, could well beſtow;
Well did you know to prize thoſe goodly ſcenes,
To deal your overflowing bounty round,
And give to Poverty the ſmiles of joy.
So, when the evening's fall a reſpite gave
To labour and to care, the nymphs and ſwains,
In order met upon the village green,
Gay to the ſprightly pipe and tabor's notes,
Led up the ruſtic dance with jocund glee;
You oft with courteous condeſcenſion view'd,
And ſmil'd kind approbation on their ſports:
'Twas then old Adderbury flouriſh'd fair,
But, ah! ſuch patrons now no more are found,
And round a dull and taſteleſs languor reigns."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

PERMIT me to take up one more corner of your Miſcellany to thank E. D. for his ingenuous and noble apology. I call it noble, becauſe it is the hardeſt thing for human nature to conquer that pride every one feels in a degree, but eſpecially thoſe of ſuperior talents, which E. D.'s tranſlation of the parody evinces he poſſeſſed, and for which reaſon I thought it more dangerous at this time too, when the enemies of our Holy Religion employ every artifice to ſay or ſhake what they ſuppoſe the weaker parts of the Chriſtian edifice; which is founded on a rock, "againſt which the winds and the waves ſhall beat" in vain. Yet it is the duty of every member to keep a diligent watch; and happy ſhall I think myſelf, if, by my *feeble* efforts, I have afforded a *leſſon* to thoſe ſuperior to myſelf in attainments. I readily believe in this caſe it proceeded only from thoughtleſs levity; and from which cool reflexion ſees a train of evil conſequences ariſing, as the poet juſtly deſcribes: "*Hæc nugæ*" imprint too deeply on a retentive memory, like an electric ſhock; one link ſtruck, a long chain follows, as I have often, but too experimentally, proved.

I poſſeſs an Italian legend of St. Macarius, which contains a pretty ſtory of his ſeeing, through the divine gift, a company of evil ſpirits buſily employed in diſtracting the attention of a congregation of monks at their church, by preſenting to the more lively, I ſuppoſe, objects of various ſorts; touching the eyes or mouths of the heavier ones, ſo diſpoſing them to ſleep or gape; and the ſaint is told by one of them, in a triumphing manner, that they always mix in the congregations. I think, divines of our own perſuaſion allow, that both good and bad ſpirits, from their ſuperior natures, can infuſe ideas to our minds by ſome medium incomprehenſible to our bounded faculties. It is, however, too certain that impertinent thoughts will obtrude themſelves when we would wiſh and ought to be more collected. "An old Divine" (as the pious Mrs. Hannah More quotes) ſays, "it would exceedingly humble a *good* man, could he, after he had prayed, be made to ſee his prayers writ down, with interlineations of all the vain and impertinent thoughts which had thruſt themſelves in among them." The ſame may be ſaid of our hearing or reading the word of God; which made me ſtyle jeſting with Scripture "a ſtumbling block." But I will intrude no longer on your or your readers' time.

EUSEBIA.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

THE favourable reception you always give to whatever may tend to the advantage of ſcience, encourages me to requeſt a place in your magazine for this letter. The ſubject relates to Botany.

The reſpectable Profeſſor Martyn having publiſhed a Dictionary of the Language of Botany, I would venture humbly to ſuggeſt, in caſe of

of a future edition, a conſiderable improvement. What I mean is, that, to every term or article explained in the Dictionary, an example ſhould be referred to, taken from nature. I grant this has been attended to already in ſeveral inſtances, but yet very ſhort of the whole; and it is much to be deſired that, for greater certainty and uniformity, it might be obſerved in every inſtance without exception. I ſhould then recommend that perſons who uſe the Dictionary ſhould collect the ſpecimens pointed out, place them in a book, marking the top of the page with letters conformable to the Dictionary. An *Herbarium* of this kind would ſoon be completed, without being of inconvenient bulk. A perſon, not underſtanding the article in the Dictionary, might readily turn to the real figure in his *Herbarium*; and, in moſt caſes, his difficulties and doubts would be removed. The learned Profeſſor, ſenſible of the neceſſity of examples, publiſhed, ſoon after his excellent letters on Botany, explanatory plates. They are uſeful and good in their kind, but very inferior to real ſpecimens. It may ſeem to him, that examples ſufficient have already been mentioned in the Dictionary. To this I beg leave to obſerve, that gentlemen far advanced in ſcience are apt to forget the difficulties that occurred to themſelves when they began their ſtudies. If they would converſe a little with pupils and acquaintances, they would ſoon find how imperfect and indiſtinct were their conceptions, where the inſtructor might ſuppoſe every thing had been very plain. The inſpection of the real ſpecimen would convey to the ſtudent, in a few moments, more clear diſtinct ideas of the term to be explained, than whole pages of verbal deſcription. I ſhall now point out ſome particular articles, and with great deference ſubmit them to the conſideration of the learned Profeſſor and the lovers of Botany. It is requeſted that the reader would have the Dictionary at hand, to turn to; the quoting the whole paſſage would take up too much of your Miſcellany.

Abbreviated Perianth.—It would be better to mention one or two more examples, one only having been referred to.

Abortive flower.—Examples ſhould be mentioned. This term is one of the few that can ſcarcely be miſunderſtood; yet, for uniformity, and to guard againſt omiſſions in other articles, it ſhould be a rule to quote ſpecimens for every term whatever.

Abrupt Leaf.—It is extremely material that examples ſhould be given not only of this but of every other kind of *leaf* whatever. It would be an excellent expedient to make a collection of every form of *leaf* mentoned by Linnæus. Multitudes of engraved plates pretend to explain the various forms of *leaves*; not one do I recollect in which the *outline* is correct and true; they are all, without exception, ill-drawn, and convey very imperfect ideas.

Adnatus.—Examples wanting to this term as applied to *Leaf*, *Petiole*, *Anther*. Examples are quoted of *Stipule*; but, when you turn to the word *ſolutus*, a term referred to, no example being quoted, the difference therefore is not clearly perceived.

Anther.—An excellent article. An example is mentioned of every circumſtance, one excepted, *viz.* "connected by the baſe and top of the filaments." Might not the arrangement be altered for the better thus? *ſagittate*, *haſtate*, *ſubulate*, *lanceolate*, to place near each other what, though different, bears cloſe reſemblance.

Aſper.—Examples are requiſite to ſhew the diſtinction between that and *ſcaber*, &c. *hiſpid*, *hirſute*, *villous*, &c. ſeveral ſpecimens for each of thoſe are neceſſary to make the nice differences clear and intelligible.

It would be encroaching too much on your Repoſitory to enumerate more articles. It is ſufficient to ſay, that every term, without exception, ſhould have reference to the example in nature. I would ſhortly obſerve, that *Pedicellus*, *Pedunculus*, and all its varieties; alſo, *Perianth*, *Pericarp*, *Pinnale*, are all difficult to be underſtood, from want of references to the natural *ſpecimens*. If theſe hints ſhould meet with the learned Profeſſor's approbation, they may be adopted in a future edition of the

the Dictionary. That his valuable labours may be the leſs interfered with, he might diſtribute amongſt botanical friends to each ſo many articles for *ſpecimens*, and at his leiſure reviſe them, and ſee that the *ſpecimens* to illuſtrate the article were ſtrict and proper. Wove paper, in books of this ſort, ſhould be avoided; it makes the books too heavy; a common thin, but firm, paper would be lighter, and more convenient to carry about. C.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

YOUR correſpondent F. D. p. 118, ſeems a little ſurprized that S. A. or any other perſon, ſhould be ſo preſumptuous as to queſtion the conduct of the medical practitioners who have inſtituted a Cow-pox hoſpital in this metropolis; by ſuppoſing that they ſhould "not have ſufficient ſenſe *to know their own intereſt*, by committing their credit in the proſecution of a falſe and dangerous theory." This preſumption, F. D. ſays, is founded on a ſuppoſition, "that it is not yet aſcertained that Cow-pox is not a permanent preventative of the variolous contagion; and that, therefore, thoſe who truſt to it are liable to become in future doleful victims of experiment." I have taken the liberty, Mr. Urban, to uſe F. D.'s own words, ſuch as they are. F. D. then proceeds, "to this we ſhall make no other reply than a *plain query*, to which we beg a categorical anſwer. Whence is it that perſons, who have had the cow-pox 20, and even 30 years ago, are now inſuſceptible of Small-pox?"

It has not been, Mr. Urban, a queſtion, whether theſe medical practitioners "*know their own intereſt*," but whether they conſider the *public good*, in a project which has been juſtly reprobated by ſome of the moſt learned and thinking part of the community, ſince their attention has been excited to the ſubject by a recent publication *.

* Dr. Moſeley's Treatiſe on Sugar, and Medical Obſervations, ed. 2. p. 179.

But ſuppoſing, Mr. Urban, that the merits of the caſe depended ſolely on the Cow-pox being a preventative againſt the Small-pox, and no evil conſequences reſulted from this change of diſeaſe; what is to be gained by it? Deaths have occurred in the Cow-pox, it is admitted.

It requires an abler advocate than F. D. to remove the difficulties that have been ſtarted againſt this *beſtial* diſtemper; and to aſcertain a point, which no perſon has yet touched on, and which will, I believe, dethrone theſe *Cow-mania* reveries, which have uſurped the place of reaſon and common-ſenſe*.

Suppoſing that the Cow-pox infection has gone through an habit, and that ſuch habit for a ſeries of years, or a certain time, will not receive the Small-pox infection by inoculation; nay, admit, for argument ſake, that the habit ſhall be proof againſt the ſmall-pox at all by this mode of inflicting it (which we know is the caſe); will ſuch habits reſiſt receiving the Small-pox from an infected atmoſphere, when the diſeaſe is very malignant, and rages epidemically through ſome peculiar diſpoſition in the air, by which diſpoſition the Meaſles and Small-pox, when epidemic, always prevail †?

If the Cow-pox will do theſe things, though no advantage is to be obtained in changing one diſeaſe for the other, I will admit the Cow-pox to be a preventative of the Small-pox. But, ſuppoſe this be not the caſe, what becomes of Cow-pox, profeſſors, inſtitution, and the "plain query" into the bargain?

Mr. Urban, enthuſiaſts never reflect; and, whether "*their own intereſt*"

* To ingraft the Cow-pox in the body of man
Has of late, it is ſaid, been a medical plan;
But to ſhun ſuch a project is wiſer by half,
Unleſs you're a bullock, a cow, or a CALF.

† It is well known that many people have been repeatedly inoculated for the ſmall-pox without receiving the infection, and yet have been attacked with that diſeaſe in the natural way when it raged epidemically.

intereſt" or the public good be uppermoſt, they often do much miſchief.

But, to give a "*categorical anſwer*" to ſomething more than the "*plain query*," an inſtance has lately occurred, in a village at ſome diſtance from London, where ſeveral children were inoculated for the Cow-pox, and had the diſtemper. Three weeks afterwards, they were inoculated for the Small-pox, but did not receive the infection. Some time after this, the Small-pox broke out in the village, and two of the children who had the Cow-pox, and did not receive the Small-pox afterwards by inoculation, were attacked by the Small-pox in the natural way. One of theſe children had the confluent ſort, and died; the other had it in a favourable manner, and recovered. Has the "*plain query*" got a "*categorical anſwer*?"

The particulars of this affair will be publiſhed in due time by the practitioner who had the management of the caſes; and it is only in juſtice to him that I do not lay them before the publick. M. D.

Mr. Urban, *B. M. March 7.*

MY communication, at p. 18, on the Cow-pox, is taken notice of by a correſpondent, at p. 118, under the ſignature of F. D. where he ſtyles it "a ſevere reprobation of the inſtitution of a Cow-pox hoſpital, under the patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York." This is an inſtitution which had eſcaped my obſervation; and, with the ſanction of the College of Phyſicians, I ſhould by no means object to it, as it is done with the knowledge and conſent of the patient. If your correſpondent refers to my ſtrictures, he will find them principally directed againſt the introduction of the practice into improper places, and without a ſanction which I deem abſolutely eſſential. I make no ſcruple of acknowledging, that my opinions agree entirely with the reſpectable writers in the Britiſh Critic. Surely, after ſtyling what I had before written "a ſevere reprobation," F. D. cannot be ſerious in offering to produce perſons for me to try experiments on.

F. D. being become plural, "*we* demand a categorical anſwer;" the anſwer can only be, that, 20 or 30 years ago, the diſorder in queſtion had eſcaped all medical obſervation, as I do not recollect, before its being lately brought forward, that a ſingle ſentence had ever been written on the diſorder either by phyſicians or veterinarians.

As to the new-adopted term of *vaccine* diſeaſe, I am ſo much an Engliſhman as to diſapprove of all inoculation of foreign language on old ſound Engliſh; that I prefer all plain method of writing; and would wiſh the Cow-pox to have remained with its proper ſpecies of animals only; and the ſwine-pox and chicken-pox to be treated with the greateſt care and attention in our children.

The metamorphoſis of S. A. into A. S. is too ſtale to produce even a ſmile. I ſuppoſe, Mr. Urban, that moſt of your correſpondents, if not the generality of your readers, know, that a communication, dated B. M. with the ſignature of S. A. is that of your frequent correſpondent, S. Ayscough.

Brit. Mus.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXI.

The Antient Palace *of the* Kings of England *at* Weſtminster, *continued.*

The Interior of the Great Hall.

ACCUSTOMED as we are become to all the wanton deſpoliations of the "*Iron hand**," our chagrin and regret at ſuch havock muſt now ſubſide for a ſhort interval. We behold, we wonder, and we adore! Where will our ſenſes hurry us, or to what ray of comprehenſion can they find a ſtay

* A late adopted ſignificant term, expreſſive of Architectural Innovation.

to

to compoſe the incomplete abilities of us modern profeſſional men, that we may dare to give a name of ſufficient force, or a reaſon of ſufficient weight, to mark the magic work of the roof, or to ſay, thus was it deſigned, thus was it conſtructed! Humbly do we bow the head with conſcious ſhame, that we can only gaze, but can never imitate.

Our vanity ſinking with our eyes, the windows next come under our inveſtigation. How fine! Below them, our view becomes ſhocked with the prepoſterous modern erections at the baſement part of the South end, exhibiting architectural taſte at its loweſt ebb either of invention or execution.

Animated again with the delightful (not unmixed with pain) taſk of our ſurvey, let us once more fully take into our minds the magnitude, the glory of the view: no common command bid theſe walls ariſe; no, a ſplendid king ſaid, this my intended palace ſhall ſurpaſs all the architectural works of my contemporaries; here ſhall be ſeen the world's habitable wonder! How well this royal reſolution was carried into effect, even the callous hearts of the deſtroyers of our antient architectural works muſt allow, if envy of ſuperior excellence would permit them to tell the dictates of their conſciences. We who are Antiquaries enjoy and feel all the raptures which this remaining memorial of kingly ſtate can poſſibly inſpire. We faintly ſpeak; but our extaſies tell it all!

The dimenſions firſt demand our notice. The length of the hall from North to South, 236 feet; breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, 66 feet; and the height 87 feet.

Some 16 or 18 years back, the baſement part of this hall underwent a repair, or, more properly ſpeaking, an alteration, from which buſineſs the height of the building was curtailed ſome feet, by raiſing the pavement; and the walls were faced with new ſtone-work as high as the entablature under the windows, where we find octangular pilaſters and other dreſſings of an entire modern faſhion, giving a ſeeming ſupport to the ſeveral diviſions of the timber-work of the roof.

Whoever conſiders the natural preſſure either of the great timbers, or the groins of antient ſtructures, will be convinced that their force is directed outwards: therefore, our forefathers wiſely invented attached or flying buttreſſes on the exteriors of ſuch works, to reſiſt every danger which thoſe objects might bring to their ſupporting walls. Hence where was the neceſſity for theſe modern intruſions of groteſque pilaſters, and the immenſity of ſquare ſuperficial feet of plain Portland-ſtone maſonry? No doubt, this new work is more conſpicuous on the inſide of the hall than ſuch an accumulation would have been on the outſide of its walls. Why, indeed, ſhould a good job be executed in a ſituation, where few would ever be able to admire it, or to envy the good fortune of him who made out a long bill for *"ſtuff and time?"*

The North end. On the right ſide of the entrance is an antient doorway with a modern addition of a pointed arch ſet over its top. The antient ſtairs aſcending to the Exchequer offices have been replaced by new ones; and, when they were deſtroyed, an antient ſtatue of a knight was found, rather perfect, which was ſuppoſed to have, at one time or other, been placed in ſome of the niches on the front of the hall *. It was afterwards broken to pieces. At the bottom of theſe ſtairs there yet remains an antient pillar with arms and devices †. On the left ſide of the entrance are new ſtairs and a new pillar (it is not remembered if there was at any time an original one;) a good imitation of the correſponding

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I. † Ibid.

antient

antient one. The great window unaltered.

Eaſt ſide. The doorway into the Exchequer offices unaltered, with a curious buſto in the centre of the arch *. The doorway in the baſement part, near the foregoing one, modernized. The doorway at the South-end is ſquare-headed, and has been cut through the thickneſs of the wall for making a convenient paſſage to and from that part of the hall; probably done in Charles I's reign, as there is over it a ſcroll bracket, which, till the late repairs, ſupported a fine and moſt valuable bronze buſto of Charles. We do not preciſely know in whoſe cuſtody it now remains. Eight of the twelve windows have been ſtopped up for modern convenience in the adjoining habitations; therefore, that ſome light might be admitted on this ſide, ſix garret windows have been ſtuck into the roof, diſgracing moſt ſhamefully the ſymetry of the work.

South end. Two of the 12 diviſions of the building have been filled up by the courts of King's Bench and Chancery. It is not in our nature to command the indignant ſcorn which we as Antiquaries, and indeed thoſe who pretend to admire the arts of any age or country, ſhould conceive at ſuch a pitiful, and ſuch a contemptible introduction as the deſign of the front of theſe courts exhibit. The architect to be ſure ſtyled it, our antient architecture deſigned after a *new way!* Here all the little fancies of modern art, mixed with ſome groſs imitations of our antient works, fill the whole of theſe fronts. What a farrago of pinnacles and pine-apples, pointed compartments and ogee arches, buttreſſes and baluſters, a Grecian entablature and French ornaments! Why curtail the hall of ſo much of its fair dimenſions by theſe uſurpers of its rightful proportion? Why not have cut pointed arches in the wall at this end, and built up courts without, which might have been viewed from the hall with every degree of architectural propriety and effect? Why do we aſk theſe preſuming queſtions? Ah! why indeed! Silence alone muſt here direct our prudence. The ſix niches in the baſe part of the wall retain their beautiful work and their fine ſtatues of our antient kings *. The accompanying decorations, which no doubt rendered this end of the hall a brilliant ſcene (here being the place for the croſs table, where the family of royalty ſat), have been intirely cut away. The great window unaltered.

The Weſt ſide. In the baſement part, Southwards, is the appearance of a ſquare-headed doorway (ſtopped up) correſpondent to the one on the oppoſite ſide, with a bracket alſo, once ſupporting, it is very probable, the buſto of Charles's queen, the lovely Henrietta. The great ogee arch-way that has been cut through the thickneſs of the wall, giving admittance into the Court of Common Pleas, is in the ſame ignorant and vulgar ſtyle as the work of the courts at the South end, and, no doubt, by the ſame great maſter.

I aſk, from what antient example did this ogee pointed arch owe its origin? Recollection tells me, I may be anſwered, it is an improvement on our antient architecture; and with a witneſs; for, can ſuch a ſweeping arch be either natural, or give an idea of ſtrength? This queſtion is almoſt an inſult to common ſenſe; therefore we will proceed. Near the North extremity is a doorway, but it has been modernized; and the one entering into the Court of Chancery has ſhared the ſame fate. Three of the twelve windows have been ſtopped up, and four garret windows have been ſtuck into the roof, as on the oppoſite ſide.

In the entablature below the windows,

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I.

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I.

windows, which continues round the hall, we find it entirely filled with arms and devices, moſt excellently ſculptured; and we may likewiſe perceive the numberleſs holes, cut among the ornaments (a ruthful buſineſs) for the purpoſe of inſerting the ſcaffold-poles when galleries are erected on public occaſions, as at coronation feaſts and ſtate trials. We muſt not fail to obſerve, that the ſeveral windows have as yet in no way been altered or damaged; and likewiſe to dwell with a degree of delight on the ſhield-crowned brackets, from which the timbers of the roof take their ſpringings. The lantern in the fourth diviſion of the roof from the South is of an hexangular form, and is an excellent effort of art in that way. Theſe objects in our antient halls were for the purpoſe of letting out the ſmoke aſcending from the fires on the pavements below; which cuſtom is ſtill kept up in our univerſities, and other public buildings, as we find in the college-hall in the deanry of the adjoining abbey. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

THE drawing of Colliton houſe, which your correſpondent Amicus preſented us with in February (*Pl. III. fig.* 6,) is very curious, though it bears very little reſemblance to the preſent building; indeed the likeneſs can be no farther traced than as to the ground-plot, or plan. Of the embattled part, which ſeems very different from the reſt of the building, there is not the leaſt remains; neither is there any appearance now of the preſent ſtructure being larger at any former period, as it ſeems an entire piece of building, carrying no viſible alteration. I am well perſuaded no one, on ſeeing the drawing, would ever conceive its being intended for Colliton houſe. (Q. Might it not be an original deſign, and the plan afterwards altered agreeable to the taſte of the perſon for whom it was originally built? There being no date to the drawing, it may be fairly conjectured.) Amicus conjectures from the old map of Dorcheſter and Maiden caſtle (which he has), dated 1721, that, as there are four marks, denoting as many houſes belonging to gentlemen whom he names, it is probable Colliton at that time was the property of one of them; but the marks alluded to mean no other than Stinsford, Kingſton, Woolveton, and Herringſton, as the ſeats of Col. Strangways, Mr. Grey, or Pitt, Mr. Trenchard, and Major Williams, their reſpective owners. That it belonged to the Trenchard family once is very plain, from the following tranſcription from Hutchins, I. 397.

"Colliton-row is a tything of St. George, and a ſmall ſtreet adjoining to Glidepath-hill on the S.*—19 E. IV. John Mohun at his death held eight meſſuages and eight gardens in Colles-row, in this pariſh (meaning St. Trinity, Dorcheſter), of the Biſhop of Sarum. 1 Henry VII. John Trenchard at his death held twelve acres in Dorcheſter and Colwallys, of the ſaid biſhop, in right of his church, by ſervice of paying 13s. 4d. *per ann.* for all ſervices. 19 Jac. I. John Churchill held at his death a meſſuage, nine cottages, and nine acres of paſture, called Colliton-row, and nine acres and a half in Fordington field, of the manor of Stratton, paying the ſame rent, value 40s." Again, afterwards, "John Churchill, who died May 31, 19 Jac. I. (A. D. 1621) held (among many other lands) of the burgeſſes in burgage, by rent of 3d. value 5l. nine cottages, and nine acres of land, called Colliton-row, in St. Trinity pariſh."

It is therefore clear, that, at the date of the map, it was a family manſion belonging to the Churchills. It appears likely that they gained it by marriage into the family of the Mohuns, who are the firſt owners upon record; as *Mary*, daughter of John, brother to William Churchill, the anceſtor, at leaſt as far as we

* If S. means South, it is a miſtake, as Colliton-row lies due Weſt to Glidepath-hill; they being in fact only one ſtreet; Colliton-row one ſide, and Glidepath-hill the other.

can find of the family, married Maximillian Mohun. It is not known whether the houſe is called after the ſtreet, or the ſtreet after the houſe. NOVUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*

I HERE ſend you a liſt of the biſhopricks and deanries of Ireland, with their incomes, from Mr. Young's Tour; alſo, a liſt of archdeacons and vicars-general, from the Iriſh Gentleman's Almanack; accompanied with a liſt of titular biſhops in that country, from their Addreſs of May 28, 1798; in which, however, I find Tuam omitted, and gueſs that Galway ſtands for it, as it is in the ſame county. I alſo miſs the name of the titular biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore; but I know there is ſuch a perſon, although his name was not ſigned to the Addreſs, and that he reſides in London.

The following liſts may ſerve as a ſupplement to the letter on Iriſh cathedrals in vol. LXIX. p. 1020.

Proteſtant Biſhops in Ireland, and Income.		Proteſtant Deans, and Income.		Proteſtant Archdeacs.	Proteſtant Vic.-gen.	Popiſh Biſhops.
Armagh	8000	Ditto	150	Do.	Do.	Ditto.
Dublin	5000	Chriſtchurch	200	Dublin	Do.	Ditto.
Glandelagh		St. Patrick's	800	Glandelagh	none	
Caſhel	4000	Ditto	200	Do.	Do.	Do.
Emly		Ditto	100	Do.	none	
Tuam	4000	Ditto	300	Do.	Do.	Galway.
Ardagh		Ditto	200	Do.	Do.	Do.
Enaghdoen		none. perhaps		none	none	
Meath	3400	Clanmacnors	50	Do.	Do.	Do.
Elphin	3700	Ditto	250	Do.	Do.	Do.
Derry	7000	Ditto	1600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Raphoe	2600	Ditto	1600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Clogher	4000	Ditto	800	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dromore	2000	Ditto	400	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kilmore	2600	Ditto	600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Cloyne	2500	Ditto	220	Do.	Do.	Do.
Oſſory	2000	Ditto	600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Waterford &	2500	Ditto	400	Do.	Do.	Do. united.
Liſmore		Ditto	306	Do.	none	Do.
Killala and	2900	Ditto	150	Do.	Do.	Do.
Achonry		Ditto	100	Do.	Do.	Do.
Down and	2300	Ditto	1700	Do.	Do. united.	Do. united.
Connor		Ditto	200	Do.	Do.	Do.
Corke and	2700	Ditto	400	Do.	Do.	Do.
Roſs		Ditto	20	Do.	Do.	
Limerick	3500	Ditto	600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ardfert and		Ditto	60	Do.	Do.	Do. united.
Aghadoe		none		Do.	Do.	Do.
Clonfert and	2400	Ditto	20	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kilmacduagh		Ditto	120	Do.	none	Do. & Kilfenora united.
Leighlin and	2200	Ditto	80	Do.	none	Do. & Kildare united.
Ferns		Ditto	300	Do.	Do.	Do.
Killaloe and	2300	Ditto	140	Do.	Do.	Do. [nited.
Kilfenora		Ditto	210	Do.	Do.	Do. & Kilmacduagh u-
Kildare	2600	Ditto	120	Do.	Do.	Do. & Leighlin united.
						Antrim has a Popiſh bp.
22 Proteſtant Bps.		33 Deans.		34 Archd.*	28 Vic.-gen	25 Popiſh Biſhops.

In p. 1126, a correſpondent has made a miſtake in ſaying, that "no notice is taken of the cathedrals of Corke and Roſs;" which he will diſcover by reading the letter (p. 1020) once again.

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* I have ſeen ſomewhere mention made of the archdeaconry of Kells, worth 1200l. a year; but do not find ſuch office mentioned in the Iriſh Gentleman's Almanack.

P. 1120. The noble family of Ponſonby are not the only deſcendants now in Ireland of the great Duke of Ormond; for his Excellency Marquis Cornwallis is deſcended from that duke's granddaughter, and quarters the arms of Butler with his own.

Some important intelligence, reſpecting the conduct of the Proteſtant Clergy in Ireland, is given in p. 1131; which confirms me in the opinion, that the Romaniſts there complain of grievances which do not exiſt; and in p. 1142 is ſome excellent advice to *them*, which they may profit by.

Yours, &c. J. Gee.

Mr. Urban, *March* 4.

YOUR correſpondent, LXIX. p. 1021, ſeems tolerably accurate in his account of the cathedrals in Ireland, yet appears not recently to have viſited thoſe in the city of Dublin. It is now 10 or 12 years ſince the organ of Chriſt church in that city has been removed to the Weſt-end of the choir, and fixed in place of the ſeat before then allotted to the chief governors of Ireland, and they accommodated with one in the Southern gallery, purpoſely fitted up for them. Neverthéleſs, the printer of the Dublin Magazine has thought proper to copy the beforementioned error, though he cannot but be apprized of the miſrepreſentation. The parochial church of St. Nicholas Without (p. 1024), which formed the Southern tranſept of St. Patrick's cathedral, has been, for ſeveral years paſt, in abſolute ruin: and the walls of the nave of the cathedral have become ſo very defective, that it has been found neceſſary to ſupport the roof by a number of ſtrong beams from the floor, which ſo fill up the nave that all beauty of it is loſt, and it appears more to reſemble the inſide of a ſhip than a place of public worſhip. This roof, it is to be feared, will ſoon fall-in; and the nave, with all the monuments it contains (among which is that of Dean Swift), be totally deſtroyed. Your correſpondent has noticed the antient monument in Chriſt church, ſaid to be Strongbow's; but has not attended to thoſe antique ones in the choir of St. Patrick's; one on each ſide the high altar, and adorned with many ſtatues: the Northern one appertaining to the family of Archbiſhop Jones, the other to the Boyles, Earls of Corke; both with very long inſcriptions.

The late primate of Ireland, Dr. Newcome, did not die at Armagh, but at his houſe, St. Stephen's green, Dublin; and was interred in the New chapel of Trinity college, cloſe to the remains of the late provoſt Murray. Your calling this place the New College chapel is rather ſomewhat incorrect, as it ſeems to imply rather the chapel of a new college, than a new chapel to an antient foundation, which is the caſe here; no college having been erected in Ireland ſince the days of Queen Elizabeth; ſave a Popiſh one, under ſanction of the Iriſh parliament, and within theſe 8 or 10 years built up, and amply endowed, in the town of Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, about eleven miles from the city of Dublin.

Your correſpondent, p. 1102, is much miſtaken if he ſuppoſes the Duke of Buckingham's codicil he mentions had any connexion with the trial in ejectment between the late Lord Angleſey, and James Anneſley. Such trial related ſolely to the legitimacy of James Anneſley, as the ſon of Lord Altham by his wife Mary, a natural daughter of that duke of Buckingham, and therefore legal heir to the Angleſey eſtate; but any property of the Buckingham family was not a ſubject of that proceeding.

There is neither cathedral, dean, nor chapter, appertaining to the ſee of Meath (p. 1126). The conſtitution of that dioceſe is (or was) uncommon; it conſiſted originally of the biſhop, and an aſ-

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ſembly of his clergy called a ſynod, but which meeting has not been convened for 70 or 80 years laſt paſt: it had a common ſeal diſtinct from the biſhop's epiſcopal ſeal; and a member of that body, now deceaſed, had the cuſtody of that ſeal, until compelled to give it up, I think, to Biſhop Evans. The cathedrals of Kilmacduagh and Killaloe (miſprinted Kilalie), with ſeveral others in Ireland, are too inconſiderable to merit any particular notice.

I give you the trouble of theſe corrections, from a deſire to render your eſtimable work as perfect as in my power to do; knowing the uſe it may be to poſterity, by its having recourſe thereto for deſcription and information. Theſe are my only motives for ſpecifying theſe miſtaken articles, in order to have them rectified; if you will pleaſe to beſtow ſo much attention upon an old correſpondent, JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *Mar.* 13.

YOUR readers will recollect the account given in your vol. LIX. 158, LXII. 789, 903, of a collection of letters, written in Arabic, of the time of the Saracenic Emirs, and a complete tranſlation of Livy's Roman hiſtory into that language. The firſt of theſe was attacked by a Malteſe, and defended by Profeſſor Tychſen; and a wiſh was expreſſed for the publication of the latter. The expectation of the Literary World is now completely baffled by the detection of both theſe works as forgeries. Dr. Hager, by a long reſidence at Palermo, and attentive examination of them, *decided* that the whole was an impoſture. The particulars of this detection are thus given at large in Dr. Beiſter's Berlin Journal.

Joſeph Vella, a native of Malta, and a titular chaplain, was at Palermo, 1782, when Mohammed Ben Oſman, embaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco, was driven in by ſtreſs of weather in his return from Naples to Mequinez. The books and monuments in the Arabic language in Sicily were ſhewn to him; and Vella, ſpeaking the popular idiom of Malta, a dialect of the Arabic, ſerved as interpreter. They frequently converſed together. Vella commenced in his own imagination a compleat Arabic ſcholar; and his unparalleled aſſurance in explaining Arabic writings was only matched with his greateſt ſuppleneſs in retracting his explanations. He gave out that he was poſſeſſed of 17 of the loſt books of Livy in Arabic, a preſent from the Grand Maſter of Malta, to whom they had been given by a Frenchman, who took it from a ſhelf in the church of Sta. Sophia, at Conſtantinople. It had often been aſſerted, that Livy's Hiſtory was preſerved entire in Arabic either at Conſtantinople, the iſle of Chios, or Fez. Vella was, however, too circumſpect to expoſe his MS. by printing it, though the *Dowager Lady Spencer*, then on a tour through Italy, offered to defray the expences of printing. At length he publiſhed an *Italian* tranſlation of the 60th book, by way of ſpecimen*, in *one octavo page*, being only the epitome aſcribed to Florus; which ſo deceived the profeſſor of Oriental languages, that he re-publiſhed it with the following introduction: "What is here communicated of the Arabic tranſlation of Livy will be particularly acceptable." The monks of St. Martin, near Palermo, purchaſed, in 1744, five Arabic MSS. from the heirs of Don Martino la Farina, who, in the laſt century, carried ſeveral with him from Spain to Palermo. Theſe were alſo ſhewn to the embaſſador; and V. fixed on one of them to impoſe it on the world as a genuine Arabic collection of Sicilian deeds and records, which he was enabled to publiſh by the generoſity of the Government, concurring with the general wiſhes of all claſſes of the people, who are more intereſted than moſt nations

* Can that ſpecimen be purchaſed?

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in the earlieſt part of their hiſtory. V. *after* the departure of the embaſſador, affirmed, that *he* had declared it to be an authentic and official correſpondence between the Arabian governors in Sicily and their ſuperiors in Africa, from the firſt landing of the Arabians in that iſland, A. D. 872; and the reports of the Emirs, or deputy-governors, in the different diſtricts of Sicily, to the grand Emir at Palermo; and his report to the Muley at Kairwan, the antient capital of Cyrenaica, and the anſwers; and, laſtly, the correſpondence carried on by the Arabians with other princes of the age, popes, &c. This diſcovery excited the greateſt attention. The archbiſhop Airoldi eagerly promoted the publication of the code, which does not really contain any thing about Sicily, the Emirs, the Muley, or any political ſubject. He loaded with favour the diſcoverer and explainer of it; who received ſtill greater from the king. He was appointed abbot of St. Pancras with an annual revenue of 1200 ducats, and profeſſor of Arabic with a ſuitable ſalary, beſide a benefice worth 250 ſcudi a month, and preſents from perſons conſulting him on Oriental Antiquities. He pretended to correſpond with the embaſſador for a clearer explanation of the code, which, containing only 279 4to leaves, after ſome little time appeared to him not ſufficiently lucrative. He pretended to diſcover a more complete copy at Fez; and the king was induced to order a ſum of money to defray the expences of a voyage thither, which was ſuſpended by the continual receipt of extracts and copies of papers from his correſpondents, and even a new collection of ſtate-papers relative to the Norman period of the hiſtory of Sicily. His tranſlations were continued; and the archbiſhop, at the expence of 2000 ounces, printed the *Codice diplomatico de Sicilia ſotto il Governo degli Arabi*, in 4 vols. 4to, containing occurrences from 827 to 1039. Two more volumes were ready to continue it to the very laſt year of the Arabic period. The MS. at St. Martin's abbey, treating really of Mahomet and not of Sicily, was artfully diſguiſed and diſfigured by V. and ſpecimens of his character engraved, which excited admiration of the man who could decypher theſe new and controvertible ſpecies of Arabic character. The very paper on which they were written, though merely made of rags, became a ſubject of controverſy. The five fac-ſimilies of papal letters, inſerted in part II. vol. I. p. 244—261, are abſolute fictions, not traceable in the MS.; yet ſome foreign Literati affirmed they had been ſo happy as to decypher theſe five leaves, and found them all correſpond with the tranſlation. V. himſelf affirmed, that intenſe application had deprived him of one eye; and ſo excited the compaſſion of the late pope. In order to preſerve ſuch a treaſure, he had gold-beaters' ſkin glued over every page; and he never returned the code to the abbey, but pretended he had been robbed of it, and contracted a violent fever from the fright: when the interrogatories of the criminal court, put to every perſon on his houſe being robbed, proved that, the day before the pretended robbery, he ſent off a large cheſt. He ſpent ten years, between the firſt and laſt volume of his publication, in reading and examining all hiſtory and records relative to his forgery. The German Reviews puffed the work; extracts were made, and tranſlations begun into Latin, Engliſh, and French; and the German tranſlation, by Profeſſor Hauſleutner, at Stutgard, extended two of the original volumes into four. In Italy, textbooks of Sicilian hiſtory, and explanation of its antient geography, were taken from it; the charters and ſtate-papers were copied into works of importance by the ſeveral Antiquaries; V.'s egregious and ridiculous errors were overlooked and borrowed;

borrowed; his Arabic was copied for the uſe of learners. Dr. Hager, born of Auſtrian parents at Milan, during his reſidence at Palermo, became convinced that the whole was a forgery. He committed his arguments to paper, and preſented them to the King of Naples, who invited him from Vienna to take a ſecond examination at Palermo; where he ſtayed from Dec. 1794 to Dec. 1796; and having got the MS. into his hands, and ſtripped off the goldbeaters' ſkin, detected the recent inſertions, and found that the pretended code was no more than a *hiſtory of Mohamed and his family*; and that the fictitious coins were not ſtruck, but caſt. Of the counterfeit correſpondence, ſaid to have been carried off by robbers in diſguiſe, when V. produced ſix leaves of the pretended ſupplements tranſmitted from Morocco, he found they were written on Genoeſe paper, ſuch as is ſold at Palermo. The *Norman code*, notwithſtanding the improbability that the laws of Count *Rudiger* (Ruggiero) and Duke Robert, and the correſpondence of the latter with the Egyptian Fatimites, ſhould have got to Fez, was printed with royal magnificence, with the original Arabic, under the title of *Libro del Conſiglio di Egitto*, in Arabic and Italian; a ſplendid folio, with engravings of coins and vignettes in the neateſt manner, 1793. The 2d volume had reached only to the 38th ſheet when it was ſuppreſſed by Government as a manifeſt fraud. Theſe expenſive publications prevented the publiſhing of the *Civil Hiſtory of Sicily*, by Father *Salvator di Blazi*, intended in 12 vols. 4to; and three more of documents and records. Queſtions of politicks and government were pretended to be determined by theſe fictitious MSS. Appeals were made to them to eſtabliſh new and aboliſh old privileges; ſo that the Sicilian parliament, 1794, propoſed a decree, that the Norman code ſhould not be adduced as legal authority till his Majeſty by royal proclamation ſhould have declared it genuine; which motion was overruled by Carelli, the ſecretary of ſtate, whom V. named as his prime aſſiſtant in framing it. On Dr. H.'s detection of it, a committee of five was named to examine V. though they underſtood not a word of Arabic. The forger was driven to a *confeſſion* of his falſifications, and his accomplices in Malta and Sicily, ſtill abounding with inconſiſtencies, yet not pretending to deny that the whole was a fraud, of which *he* had been the *dupe*. M. Von Muir, at Nurenberg, was the laſt to be convinced; and even cenſured Dr. H. for pretending to greater penetration than perſons of the firſt rank in Sicily, who had acknowledged their obligation to him for his detection. The king deſired him not to print a circumſtantial account, with the document of V.'s judicial examination; all which Government propoſed to publiſh in due time; though it has never yet done. The ex-abbate V. was diſmiſſed from all his offices, and committed priſoner to the caſtle for *fifteen* years.

SIR HERBERT CROFT'S LETTER,

(*Continued from p.* 104.)

MY fate has been rather curious. I wrote a book to ſerve Chatterton's fame and his ſurviving family, at a time that, as p. 190 records, ſo little was known or had been ſaid of him; this book was then objected to, becauſe at leaſt 136 pages, out of 340, were devoted to that purpoſe: and, twenty years afterwards, I am thus accuſed; inſtead of being thanked, as their greateſt and perhaps their firſt real friend.

Again—Mr. S. not content with trying to "filch from me my good name," in order to "enrich himſelf" (conduct, agreeable enough to what I have heard of Briſtol pantiſocracy), condeſcends to ſteal from me my humble proſe, and to prove his poetical feelings for the family in almoſt the words of him,

whom

whom he scurriously accuses of breaking all their hearts by a robbery, under which they pined away from 1778 to 1799. Let Mr. S.'s language in the third paragraph of his letter be compared with the following passage, p. 147 of my book.

"His patrons do not boast of their generosity to him. They (Catcott at least) received no inconsiderable sum for Rowley's poems; nor has the sale of them turned out badly. In consequence of the money got by poems which Chatterton certainly brought to light, which I firmly believe C. to have written, his mother acknowledges to have received the immense sum of five guineas, by the hands of Mr. Catcott; and Mr. Barrett, without any fee or reward, cured the withered finger of the sister."

This, certainly, is not one of the "LITTLE meannesses" which poor C. says (letter II. p. 194) disgrace Mr. S's city. If Mr. S. choose, thus, to make use of my ideas and my words, in his edition, I fear he will not be allowed the credit of much more originality as an editor, than as a friend.

Deduct from Mr. S.'s famous paper all my own praise of C. and lamentations over his family, with all the unwarrantable abuse of me; and what remains, but that Mr. S. wishes to degrade one at least of the first and greatest friends of C.'s family, and *pantisocratically* thrusts himself into this place? In one respect, indeed, my book has finished with doing me a service; as it did formerly. After experiencing the pleasure and honour of owing to it Samuel Johnson's acquaintance and friendship (as I say, when I inscribe the fifth edition to his memory, p. 340); I am, now, indebted to the same work, for the enmity of Robert Southey: and I do assure this last great man, that, with my sentiments both public and private, I count such enmity, for something, as well as such friendship. Even poor Mrs. N. may live to be of the same opinion with me, on his head; for she, who wrote me the letter which I printed, did not need any one's assistance to apply to me in 1796. Those two epistles, with which I was avowedly honoured on account of "the respectability of my connexions in life" (see the first,) are as much *threatening letters* as if they had begun with "put ten pounds *more* under a stone, or" —as much as any that were ever indited by the most skilfull *coloniſt* of Botany Bay, who may now be studying there, Mr. S.'s eclogues, composed for that classical meridian: and if I had not, in my letter of September 1796, called them *threatening*, I should never, perhaps, have heard of Mr. S.'s *gentlemanly* letter to the Monthly Magazine—and if it were *not* Mr. S. who imposed upon the poor woman, and persuaded her to copy his lucubrations, written in his leisure from inventing Botany Bay eclogues, I should be glad to know *who did*, that I may have the honour of complimenting him upon his talents for such kind of compositions and for such sort of morality. If I liked egotism, I would point out the very paragraph, in the newspapers of September 1795, copied as usual into magazines, &c. which suggested to Mr. S. or to poor Mrs. N.'s adviser, in 1796, after some natural hesitation even in such minds on such a step, the probability of forcing something from me; and something, perhaps, even worth *dividing*. Mr. S. shows, by his paper, what respect his poetical turn permits him to pay to veracity; but even he will not venture to say that my simple correspondent, of 1778, was so improved as to write such *elegant* letters, and so disimproved (we want a word of this kind) as to write such *silly* letters, in 1796. Poor woman! Her simplicity was no match for our Epic Poet. Immediately after saying, for her, that "my purpose was served" he adds, "*luckily* Mrs. N. preserved my letters." But by what *luck* did it happen, that Mr. S. in his abuse of me, only printed a few

a few blind extracts from those letters? It is lucky for me that Mrs. N. preserved my letters; and that I have copies in England, if Mr. S. should destroy them: and in addition to the demand, which I have already made, that Mr. S. print his unjust attack on me, along with these remarks, in his edition of C. (should he ever venture one), I here *insist* that he print at the same time (and his own language can tell him what he will be branded for if he refuse) the *whole* of my letters to Mrs. N. or her mother. My memory is pretty good, and I will venture to promise that the public will, then, see why Mr. S. did not do this in the first instance, and will dispose, accordingly, of their "general indignation," however they may or may not permit Mr. S. in his editorial capacity, to dictate to their "general liberality." As to Mrs. N— I readily forgive her, even if it were something more than bad memory: for is she not the sister of Chatterton? and are there not bad advisers, every where? and must not those be *sturdy moralists*, as Johnson said about Scotland, who prefer poverty to truth? Her daughter needs still less forgiveness; and I certainly will serve the niece of C. if I ever have it in my power.

8, 9. Of these two heads of Bristol liberality of mind, published and industriously distributed while I was absent, and when the subscription-money, it was hoped, would be paid before the accusations would even reach me (if Mr. S. will say he did not know I was abroad; that he had not read even the REVIEWS of my *Letter from Germany to the Princess Royal on the English and German Languages*; whom will he get to believe him?) —of these two heads I will only say that *I am* a clergyman, and that I forgive Mr. S. even this: which is more than C. would do, for his seeking to procure subscribers to his works *by such means*—for giving him the author of a six weeks epic for his editor—and for meaning to prefix to his works Dr. Gregory's "*meagre*" life of him. (P. of Literature, dial. 1, l. 151, note.) Nay more—Mr. S. seems to have in him some seeds of a poet (unfortunately for me, I can prove the gentleman's propensity to fiction); and I shall quote his *Joan of Arc* in my *English Dictionary*, if I ever see him *still further* clear a future edition of its *republican, revolutionary,* RIDICULOUS, and REVOLTING passages: but I cannot discover his modesty, in calling it an *Epic Poem*; and when I read, vol. II. p. 226, and shuddered at reading—"whom the laws cannot reach, the dagger should"—I little thought that, without having overstepped any law real or ideal, except perhaps going beyond what many others would have done, both in actual recompence and intentional services (as I have been thought to use too warm language of C.), I was doomed to prove that it is possible to *speak daggers*, as the poet says, no less than to use them. But I forgive him; and I have done with him: and I do not quite despair of him, if a young man: for I hope he will grow wiser, as he grows older. In what I have said here, he has moved me from my usual moderation; and a dull, cold dictionary-maker might object to my parenthetical style, &c. &c. but I should scorn myself, if, under such a charge, I could fix my mind on any thing, except the baseness of the accusation and my own innocence.

Since my pen is in my hand, and I like not *writing* egotism as much as many, after all, like *reading* it; I will notice, here, what will be thought of consequence by all who remember what Dryden says (in his dedication of Juvenal, I think), about Jack Ketch, his wife, and his servant, and who have no ambition to "die *sweetly*" by the hands of a Southey.

I will deprive such another person as Mr. S. if he be not yet come to either a timely or an untimely end,

of the fun of ſeeing a little dictionary-maker baited by a great Epic Poet; whom perhaps, too, he encouraged to the ſport. The wretch I mean may poſſibly know himſelf in the note without a name on v. 123, of the ſecond dialogue of *the Purſuits of Literature*, written in 1796—ſee ed. 8. This man has before attempted Mr. S.'s dirty work; but without a name, becauſe no one was then forced to come forward with a name, or loſe the fame, or the emolument, or both, of being *an editor*. His attack upon me was to prove, by reprinting a ſhort letter of Johnſon's to you, ſoon after his death, in your Magazine *, Mr. Nichols, and confronting it with my P. S. to my *life of Young*, that Johnſon wrote, or at leaſt corrected, the life for me, and that I told a deliberate lie in the P. S. though I printed it before Johnſon's death. This aroſe, I conclude, from envy, on account of the flattering words with which Johnſon was pleaſed to preface my life: for I can truly ſay, of this man, as of his hireling, friend, or imitator, Mr. S. that I know not how, otherwiſe, to account for ſuch malignity; ſince I am ſure I never injured him, and I am almoſt confident that I never did him a kindneſs, or promiſed (as I am accuſed by the friends of Chatterton's family, Sept. 1796) to "try by every means in my power to ſerve him."

You, Mr. Nichols, luckily for me (but, more ſo, in many reſpects, for literature), are ſtill living; and you *know* that Johnſon did not make a *ſingle* alteration, or correction, nor even correct the preſs; and that all he did was to ſtrike out ſome paſſages becauſe my life was longer, in proportion to Young's works, than the other lives. You *know* that all which my P. S. ſays is ſolemnly true, and that this wretch's charge was founded on a fallacy; as if I, in ſaying to Johnſon in my P. S. "you ſtruck out *one* paſſage," had aſſerted that "he ſtruck out *but* one," when his letter ſays "he had ſtruck out ſeveral" (or ſome ſuch phraſe) "to make it ſhorter, and that he wiſhed to ſee it ſtill ſhorter."

It *had* its effect, however, on a mind of a different make; for the liberal Dr. Anderſon, in his life of Young, vol. X. of the Poets of Great Britain, p. iii. ſays,—"For the life of Young the world is obliged to Mr. H. C. the Engliſh lexicographer, formerly a barriſter, now a clergyman.—Mr. C.'s narrative was *ſubmitted to the reviſion* of our great poetical biographer," &c. —I certainly ſhould have been glad, if Johnſon HAD *reviſed* it, but you know Mr. N. that he did not †; and I know, that, when I aſked him to correct the preſs; his anſwer was—"No, ſir; you ſhall do it all, yourſelf. If I touch it, the dogs will ſay I wrote it for you ‡."

But

* Dr. Johnſon's letter (vol. LVI. p. 10,) ſpeaks for itſelf. "What is croſſed with red," he ſays, "is expunged by me." If any one wiſhes to ſee what the Doctor *did* expunge, he may find the whole (three paragraphs) in vol. LI. p. 319. EDIT.

† The only alterations made by Dr. Johnſon were the expunctions above alluded to. EDIT.

‡ Dr. A. will permit me to correct an *error*, into which he has fallen, in his life of Johnſon, Britiſh Poets, vol. II. p. 815. "To his liſt of technical and provincial words, nine thouſand have been added by Mr. H. C. in his *Dictionary of the Engliſh Language*; the publication of which is delayed, for want of ſuitable encouragement." The title page of this volume is dated 1795. In May 1792, my propoſals for publiſhing "*Croft's Johnſon's Dictionary*" in the May following, declared me able to enlarge it with more "than twenty thouſand words," not *technical* or *provincial*, but "illuſtrated by examples from the books quoted by Dr. Johnſon, and from others of the beſt "authority in our own and former times."

It had been well worthy of ſuch a mind as Mr. S.'s to accuſe me of having received ſubſcriptions enough, on my own account, to print my *Dictionary*; becauſe the Archbiſhop

But this was not all. The ſame wretch made, or reported to Boſwell, a *bon mot* of my unhappy life of Young; that "it had all the contorſions of the ſybil" (I think) "without the inſpiration," but ſtolen (I know) from Junius's "melancholy madneſs of poetry, without the inſpiration:" and he perſuaded Boſwell (who told me, afterwards, he was aſhamed of being *led* into that, and ſome language he had uſed) to inſert his abuſe of *me*, as part of *the life of Johnſon*. Nor was this all. Still, *labitur*; but not *labetur*, which this will prevent, or my ſpeaking out ſhall. He, then, I have reaſon to believe, was the wiſe friend, who cauſed the ſilly author of an inſignificant book, which I will not diſtinguiſh by naming it, to quote his own abuſe of me in Boſwell's book *as the higheſt flight of eloquence in the Engliſh language*. Mr. S. beſt knows whether this man have made a handle of him againſt me, as Mr. S. has made one of poor Mrs. N.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Briſtol, March* 20.

AS the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft has replied in your Magazine (p. 99) to my ſtatement of his conduct towards the family of Chatterton, I truſt you will inſert the few remarks which his letter requires.

My ſtatement, it appears, was inaccurate, in ſuppoſing him to have been in orders in 1778. In no other part does it require correction: Sir Herbert does not deny that *he promiſed to return the letters in an hour when he borrowed them*; nor that *he publiſhed them, without the knowledge of the family, for his own emolument*. How far the publication, intituled, "Love and Madneſs," was indebted to theſe letters for its value, its popularity, and its ſale, the publick can judge. Sir Herbert does not deny his promiſes to the family of *after-aſſiſtance*; nor that, when Mrs. Newton applied for it, *he required a certificate of her character from the clergyman of the pariſh*.

To the perſonalities contained in Sir Herbert's letter, I make no reply: theſe things do not concern the publick. Sir Herbert may ſtill *date his letters from Denmark*, and complain of my attacking him during a North-eaſt wind; it is not my buſineſs to correct theſe miſſtatements. But, as he has endeavoured to injure the propoſed publication, by declaiming againſt the principles, real and imputed, of the editor, I will not let paſs the opportunity of requeſting, that party prejudices may not impede a work deſigned to benefit the family of Chatterton. *The ſiſter of Chatterton ſupports herſelf by teaching children to read; ſhe is advancing in years; and her ſight begins to fail.* Should the ſubſcription for his Works be extenſive, it will render her old age comfortable, and provide for her child.

Sir Herbert intimates, that my object is to profit by the ſubſcription. The liſt of ſubſcribers ſhall be publiſhed, and the accounts.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

MR. URBAN, *March* 10.

IT is unqueſtionably as much the duty of criticiſm to detect erroneous poſitions, as to illuſtrate and confirm thoſe that are juſt. But then this muſt be attempted by fair quotation and ſound argument, not by fraudulent references and unſupported aſſertions.

This remark was ſuggeſted by ſome

ſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhop of Saliſbury, Lord Moira, and three or four others, out of the eighteen or twenty ſubſcribers I had, refuſed to take back their money.

I hope, now, *ſhortly* to return home; and to prove that my time has not been thrown away in the North of Europe, by giving my Dictionary to my country, either publiſhed in numbers or by means of engagements with bookſellers.

What I diſdain to ſay, in anſwer to Mr. S.'s attack for my refuſing to *put more money under a ſtone* for Mrs. N. I will ſay to the public—that I would before now, have laid my country *under this obligation* (I know what I ſay—a lexicographer does good, if no more than an index-maker), had the baronet's title of my antient family brought along with it *any part* of the fortune of my anceſtors.

curious

curious inſtances of critical fineſſe which occur in the Monthly Review for February laſt, p. 124, in a critique on a pamphlet, intituled, "A Propoſal for reſtoring the antient Conſtitution of the Mint, ſo far as relates to the Expence of Coinage, &c. &c. By the Rev. Rogers Ruding, Vicar of Maldon, in Surrey."

The Reviewer begins by ſaying, that, "in the preſent ſtate of Great Britain, when commerce flows through ſo many channels, and is ſo well underſtood, *coin will not purchaſe more than its own intrinſic value in bullion* (ſilver in ſmall quantities, for the convenience of change, excepted)."

From this paſſage, perſons unacquainted with the ſubject would naturally conclude that coin in general will purchaſe its own intrinſic value in bullion, but will not purchaſe more. This, however, is ſo far from being true with reſpect to ſilver coin, which, I preſume, from the parentheſis, is the coin intended, that an ounce of ſilver coin has not for many years been ſufficient for the purchaſe of an ounce of ſilver bullion by one, two, and ſometimes three-pence the ounce*. And for this reaſon; ſilver is coined according to the Mint-price of 5s. 2d. *per* ounce, at which rate it muſt be current, be the price of bullion what it may; and the merchant is reſtrained by ſevere penalties from reducing it into bullion again.

This difference in the value of coin and bullion being the ſole arguments on which Mr. R. reſts his arguments for diminiſhing the weight of the ſilver coin, the Reviewer, for ſome reaſon, which he has not thought fit to avow, has prepared the minds of his readers, by giving them a falſe idea upon the ſubject.

He then proceeds, in order to invalidate Mr. R.'s ſtatement of the loſs which has accrued to the nation from the preſent conſtitution of the Mint, to ſay, that "the poſitive loſs to the revenue is the expence of coinage." But does he ſuppoſe that the perſons, who ſent above 57 millions of gold to the mint during a period of 36½ years, were actuated ſolely by a regard for the accommodation of the publick, without any view to their own private emolument? Or will he ſay, that the profit which accrued to them would not have been gained by the State, had Government ſupplied the Mint with bullion?

His argument reſpecting the effect which the diminution of the coin would have upon the national creditors is not applicable to the caſe before him. Mr. R.'s propoſal is to reduce the ſilver coin only (which bears a very ſmall proportion to the value of the money in circulation); nor can his arguments, by fair inference, be extended to any other metal, as he ſtates his reaſon for the reduction to be founded on the ſuperior value of bullion to coined ſilver; a reaſon which has no exiſtence with regard to the gold or copper money of this kingdom.

The Reviewer then proceeds:—"With reſpect to a new ſilver coinage, Mr. R. propoſes, that the ſhillings ſhall be reduced to 90 grains inſtead of 92¼. He argues, that, as foreigners have without ſcruple received ſixpences at little more than one-third, and ſhillings at about two-thirds, of their proper ſtandard weight, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that they will not think themſelves grievouſly injured, when they receive for their commodities money which wants not more than five *per cent.* of the preſent ſtandard weight."

Plain men, who are accuſtomed to read ſtraight forward, will undoubtedly conceive that this extract immediately follows, in Mr. R.'s pamphlet, the propoſal for diminiſhing the ſilver coin; and, without giving themſelves the trouble to calculate, may take it for granted, that a reduction of 2¼ grains from each ſhilling is at the rate of five *per cent.* But how will theſe plain men admire the art of criticiſm, and the honeſt ingenuity of the critick, when they are told, that *the extract occurs at page* 16*, *and the propoſal at page* 32! and that Mr. R. ſtates the reduction to be ſomething more than 2½ *per cent.* at the preſent Mint-price of ſilver; and that, at p. 34 the Re-

* Except in one inſtance, which the Reviewer may, perhaps feelingly, recollect to have been about the time when the working of the Mint was ſtopped.

* The extract, in its proper place, is intended as an anſwer to an argument made uſe of by the author of "Thoughts on a new Coinage of Silver;" and the idea of the intended coinage being 5 *per cent.* under the preſent ſtandard belongs excluſively to that gentleman, who has adopted that proportion without any authority to warrant the ſuppoſition.

viewer might have diſcovered the author's reaſon for propoſing this reduction, which is, that every increaſe in the value of ſilver bullion beyond the Mint-price of 5s. 2d. *per* ounce gives a conſiderable profit on melting down the coin!

With this inſtance of irregular quotation I ſhall take my leave of the Reviewer, only ſuggeſting to him the propriety of conſidering how far ſuch a critical manœuvre agrees with the original deſign and profeſſions of his Review; which, if he is a young man, he has probably never ſeen, but which he may find in the advertiſement prefixed to the firſt volume. The authors, at that time, declare it to be their intention, that the work "ſhould, in virtue of its candour, and juſtneſs of its diſtinctions, obtain authority enough for its repreſentations to be ſerviceable to ſuch as would chooſe to have ſome idea of a book before they lay out their money or their time upon it."

If the Reviewer ſhould have any curioſity to know who is the writer of this letter, you are at liberty to exchange my name for his. X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Walton, March* 13.

IF you publiſh the following receipt in your widely-circulating Magazine, it may do much good, as it has been proved by experience in my own family for the two laſt months: particularly at this period, when barm cannot be obtained for money, owing to the advanced price of barley, ſo little being brewed into ale; and becauſe this ſubſtitute is preferable to yeaſt from ale with flour in its preſent unſound ſtate; nay, ſo much ſuperior, that, if both were at hand, this preparation would be preferred, as making ſuperior bread. J. HOLT.

To make bread without yeaſt, as in Hungary, from Dr. Townſon's Travels.

"Boil two good handfuls of hops in four quarts of water; pour this upon as much wheaten bran as can be well moiſtened by it; to this add five pounds of leaven; work this maſs together, to unite the different parts, whilſt warm; after which, let it remain twenty-four hours in ſome warm place; after which, divide it into pieces about the ſize of an orange, which muſt be dried on a board expoſed to the air, but not to the ſun, after which they will keep for many months. When the ferment is uſed, break the balls into fragments, one handful to each loaf, diſſolved in eight quarts of water, which muſt be poured through a ſieve into one end of the bread trough, and three more quarts of water poured through the ſieve after it. This liquor to be mixed with about one-ſixth part of the flour intended for uſe, then ſtrewed over with flour, and covered up warm till the ſurface begins to crack. Then 15 quarts of warm water, in which ſix handfuls of ſalt have been diſſolved, are poured through the ſieve upon it, and the neceſſary quantity of flour added, and kneaded with the leaven; after which, it is covered up warm, and left about an hour, and then formed into loaves, which ſhould be kept in a warm room half an hour before put into the oven, which ſhould remain there two or three hours, according to their ſize."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

THE following epitaph is deſerving, on account of its ſimplicity, energy, and ſcrupulous truth, of the wide circulation which your long-eſtabliſhed Miſcellany can give.

In the church of Wootton, in Kent, on a mural tablet of white marble, executed by Bacon.

"Near this place lies interred the body of John Bridges, eſq. who died April 22, 1780, æt. 69.

"Alſo the body of Edward Bridges, eſq. who died Nov. 19, 1780, æt. 68.

"Theſe two brothers, after having received a liberal education *, choſe a life of retirement †, which they paſſed together, being united not only by a ſtrong affection, but by an uncommon benevolence of heart, which mutually inclined them daily to promote the happineſs of all around them. The unfeigned ſorrow which the inhabitants of this village, and an extenſive neighbourhood, diſcovered at their death, ſpeaks at once to the heart their uncommon virtues, and renders the pomp of epitaph vain and uſeleſs.

"John Bridges died a bachelor.

"Edward Bridges married Jemima, daughter and co-heir of William Egerton, LL. D; and has left her, with three ſons and five daughters, to lament his loſs, and revere his beloved memory."

Arms. 1ſt and 4th, *Bridges*, Arg. on a croſs Sable, a leopard's face Or; a mullet for difference; 2d and 3d, *Gibbon*, Sable, a lion ramp. gard. Or,

* They were of Bene't college, Cambridge; of which Edward was a ſhort time Fellow, and took the degree of M. A. 1735. See Maſters's Hiſtory of Bene't College in the liſt of members, p. 9.

† They loſt their father in their infancy. He owned the eſtate at Wootton, and was a barriſter of Gray's-inn; of which he was admitted May 6, 1699. He died in July, 1712, æt. 32.

3 eſcal-

3 escallops Arg.—On a scutcheon of pretence: *Egerton*, Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. between 3 pheons heads Sable.—Crest. A Saracen's head in profile, &c.

The characters of these two most estimable men were so extraordinary, and so worthy of imitation as country-gentlemen, that it is to be lamented they have not hitherto found a pen to delineate their portraits more at length than would have been proper for an epitaph. Yet it would require the inimitable touches, and lively discrimination, of Fielding, and the elevated sentiments of Richardson, to *do them justice*. E. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

YOUR correspondent from the Temple, who signs Consil. ad Legem, p. 39, observes very truly, that "the advice of counsel without a fee is never to be depended on." How the sending a fee will give Clericus better reason to rely on the opinion which this learned gentleman has "attempted to give him," I do not know. I would advise Clericus not to send the fee. Without asking for any (which I am not entitled to receive), I believe I shall, with your leave, give him a much clearer and more decisive opinion.

Lord Mansfield, and the whole Court of Kings Bench, held clearly, in the case of Flower against Darby, Easter, 26 Geo. III., that, when a lease is determinable at a particular period, no notice to quit is necessary, because both parties are equally apprized of the determination of the term.

But that, where a tenant holds from year to year *, if either party change his mind, he should give the other half a year's notice before the expiration of the year which has began to run; and that a notice to quit in the middle of the year is not binding, as it is contrary to the agreement.

Ashurst and Buller added, that there was no distinction in reason between houses and land.

The latter observed, that the notice must be half a year's notice, not 6 months, by which I understand, that a notice to quit at Michaelmas must be given before Lady-day, and that a notice given on March 26, to quit Sept. 29, is not half a year's notice, though it is six months.

It has been often held since, that this is the law, and that the six months notice must expire at the end of the year. A READER OF BOOKS.

* What used to be called a tenant at will is now understood to be a tenant from year to year; that is, if I lett a house or land at so much a year, the tenant holds it for a year, though he is to pay quarterly.

Mr. URBAN, *Yarm, March* 12.

HAVING been employed for some time in collecting and arranging materials for a topographical history of Cleveland; and being desirous to render the work as perfect and correct as the nature of such publications will admit; I have taken the liberty, thro' the medium of your valuable Miscellany, to solicit a candid and friendly communication from such persons as may possess any information applicable to the subject, whether on Topography, Antiquities, or Description.

Those who please to favour me with their correspondence, are requested to direct their communications to "The Rev. J. Graves, Yarm, Yorkshire." Proper acknowledgements will be made; and the names of those gentlemen who contribute information will be mentioned, if not particularly requested to the contrary.

As it is intended to give brief biographical notices of persons either remarkable for eccentricity of character, or distinguished for their literary abilities, &c. it will be considered an obligation, if any of your ingenious correspondents can furnish, through the channel of your Repository, any unpublished anecdotes of the immortal Capt. Cook, or of the very learned Brian Walton*, author of the Polyglott Bible, who, it is said, was a native of Cleveland, though not known of what particular parish within the district.

Anecdotes of any other persons (natives of Cleveland), who may be thought worthy of notice, as well as such hints and remarks on any particular subject as may tend to render the work perfect and complete, will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.

This topographical account is intended to comprehend the deanry of Cleveland, containing the wapentakes of Allertonshire, Langbergh, and Whitby Strand. J. GRAVES.

* See vol. XLIV. p. 219; vol. L. p. 461. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 24.

I AM glad to record one step towards my plan of erecting naval memorials in different parts of the metropolis. Stratford-place has been decorated by a Corinthian pillar and pedestal, upwards of 20 feet in height, supporting a statue of his Majesty, with trophies, &c. and the following inscriptions. J. P. MALCOLM.

On the front square.

"Sacred to British glory and the heroes
of its empire:
who, aided by the Almighty,
have carried their victorious arms
throughout every region
of the earth;
liberating mankind
from the Atheistical principles,
unjust usurpations,
and tyrannical subjugation,
of rapacious France;
restoring due subordination, felicity, and
civilization, throughout
Europe."

On the right-hand square.

"In this memorable year,
on the 4th of May, 1799,
Seringapatam was taken by storm,
and the perfidious Tippoo Saib
slain in his capital,
by the English forces under Gen. Harris;
the territory of Mysore,
and port of Mangalore,
annexed to the Eastern dominions
of Great Britain;
and quiet and security restored
to that quarter of the
Globe."

On the left-hand square.

"In memory of
the atchievements of Admirals
Lords Hawke, Rodney, Howe, Hood,
Bridport, St. Vincent, Nelson, Duncan,
Sir John Borlase Warren,
Sir Sidney Smith, and Mitchell,
who, in different actions with the
Spanish, French, and Dutch,
took the Admirals of each nation;
captured, sunk, and destroyed,
above one thousand of their ships;
annihilating their fleets and commerce,
and ascertained and maintained,
under the Divine Providence,
the empire of Great Britain over the
Globe."

On the back square.

"Stet columna,
in secula stet,
magis floreant res Britannicæ;
sic sperat, precat
Edw. Aug. Stratford,
Comes de Aldborough, de Ormond Super,
Vicecomes Amiens,
Baro de Baltinglass, &c. &c. &c.
Qui,
regnante Georgio Tertio,
sub auspiciis Dei Omnipotentis,
annoque Salutis 1799,
posuit."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

YOUR candid correspondent, vol. LXIX. pp. 450, 1, may be assured, that the writer of the letter on the Sea-pincushion, in p. 368, is not the same who has for many years occasionally assumed his signature; and who well knows the worth of "good Palæmon," which is elegantly displayed in the "British Critic," V. 238. The etymologist in p. 949, with the same signature, is also not your *old* correspondent *Scrutator*.

In p. 903, the late Lord Abingdon is represented as having been educated at Geneva. This may be partly true; but he was most undoubtedly a member of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he was the pupil of Christopher Robinson, D. D.; whose son, of both his names, is the editor of the very useful "Reports of Cases determined in the High Court of Admiralty," now in a course of publication, and an advocate in Doctors Commons

The person, of whom some anecdotes are given in pp. 1171, 2, is described by Mr. Boswell, in his "Life of Dr. Johnson," I. 165, 8vo edit. as "Mr. Stewart, son of Mr. George Stewart, bookseller, at Edinburgh," and one of the six amanuenses employed by the Doctor.

The "Strictures" on the Confessional, noticed in p. 1187, col. 2, may, perhaps, be the publication registered in your vol. XLV. p. 192, col. 2. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

SEEING your correspondent Nicot's account of Tobacco (LXIX. p. 1045), I have to inform you, that I was, from infancy to the age of 40 years, afflicted with very bad periodical asthmatic fits; and then, by advice, began to smoke tobacco; since which time, being now above 20 years, I have had scarcely any fit. The treatise Nicot mentions was written by one Adam Clarke, and printed for G. Whitfield, City-road, 1797.

Now, in return for this intelligence, I wish you, or he, or any other of your learned readers, would be so kind as to answer the two following queries:

What is the true description of an Abbé in the Romish church?—What is the true reason of the Popes of Rome wearing always a triple crown? CLERICUS.

*** A. B. asks, whether the Barbados penny of 1788, and the penny and halfpenny of 1792, are current there now as coins, or whether they were struck as trial-pieces, or as tokens? and whether the Bermuda copper piece of 1793 was struck for currency, as a trial-piece, or for a token?

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

THE broche, p. 121, is an humble imitation of that engraved and described by Mr. Pennant (Tour in Scotland, 1772, II. 14) as of the time of Elizabeth, and in the possession of the late Dr. Lort. Being of Scottish manufacture and property as well as that worn by Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, there described, it is fair to presume that yours was worn by some of the Scottish chieftains, or nobility, who espoused the cause of their unfortunate monarch at the battle of Naseby, wherein out of the 600 slain 150 were officers.

Your correspondent W. W. p. 132, has properly reprobated the obtaining the degree of doctor of divinity on such easy terms. Does not his observation apply to many doctors of *physick*, who are dubbed in the same mode, and carry their blushing honours in their *pockets* till opportunity serves to blazon them abroad? I have seen an excellent caricature, by the Scotch Hogarth, of Dr. Chalmers, represented as a skeleton, in a gown and hair full-dressed, holding a scythe, and saying, "Degrees, male and female, in medicine and midwifery, sold here for ready money."

Ralph Bridges, p. 135, was probably the brother of John, the Historian of Northamptonshire; (of whom see Anecdotes of William Bowyer, p. 145, 505.) M. A. of Trinity college, Oxford, 1702; B. and D. D. 1724. *William Harding* proceeded M. A. in the same college, 1693.

P. 174. Was not Mr. King's house in *Harrington*-street? Q.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

IN answer to the enquiry, p. 160, Gen. Monk was created, in 1660, Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, and Baron Monk, of Polkridge Beauchamp and Teyes, being descended from Arthur Plantagenet Viscount Lisle, natural son to Edward IV. He married, Sept. 22, 1652, when lieutenant-general under Cromwell, at St. George's church, Southwark, his *sempstress*, Anne, daughter of John Clarges, *farrier, in the Savoy*, and *wife* or *widow* of Thomas Ratford, perfumer, "at the Three Spanish Gypsies, in the New Exchange." He died Jan. 3, 1669, aged 70; and his widow, as is believed, Dec. 25, 1676. He had a son, Christopher, born 1653, who survived him, and died in Jamaica, of which he was governor, 1687 or 1688, having married Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Duke of Newcastle, by whom he had no issue, in consequence of which all his titles became extinct; and she married to her second husband, Ralph Duke of Montagu. His second son died in his infancy about 1657. What possessions Monk had in Lancashire, I know not; but the dutchess, who died at Newcastle house, Clerkenwell, Aug. 28, 1734, aged 96 (IV. 452), is said to have left to the then Duke of Montagu, son of her husband by his first wife, 2000l. a year. In 1700, the manor of Sutton in Yorkshire, and other parcels of ground at Newton, Eaton bridge, and Shipton, were in the possession of Sir Walter Clarges, bart. grandson to John abovementioned, as "devisee under the will of Christopher Duke of Albemarle. Her second husband joined with her against the Earl of Bath, Mr. Grenville, and Sir Walter Clarges; but lost their cause. Of Gen. Monk's wife, see Biog. Brit. V. p. 3139 [O].

P. 91, a. l. 11, for English, r. original.

P. 93. Qu. Did Lord Andover leave any issue?

P. 159, b. l. 1, r. Daubeny.

P. 175, a. l. penult. dele "Lord W. Hamilton," and insert "The Marquis of Lorn, Baron Hamilton of Hameldon."

In the account of Mr. Jones of Nayland, p. 183, his Doctrine of the Trinity is mentioned twice, and there is no mention of his Letter to three converted Jews, 1799; his new Preface to the Life of Bp. Horne; or of "The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times," 2 vols. 1795, of which he is understood to have been the compiler; and an essay of his is the first in vol. II. "On the Nature and Constitution of the Church of Christ;" his new Preface to the second edition of Memoirs of Bp. Horne, with Remarks on a Life of him inserted in the new Biographical Dictionary, dated July 30, 1799, to maintain his favourite analogy of the Holy Trinity against the writer of that Life. E. E.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 19.

I WISH to receive some information about Mr. James Johnstoune, who was secretary of state for Scotland, a relation of Bp. Burnet's, who recommended him as secretary to Mr. Sidney, envoy to the Prince of Orange, 1679, as "an active man, who could both run about, and write over long and full accounts of all matters, and had been formed by the bishop, who knew him to be both faithful and diligent, and very fit for the employment he was trusted with." History of his own Time, I. 764. He describes him as faithful and diligent; and a manuscript note in this History, by the late Mr. William Bowyer, in my possession, adds, "he was indeed hot and eager, too soon possessed with jealousy, and too vehement in all he proposed; but he proved very fit for," &c. He came over with Sidney, 1688, and "brought a full scheme of advices, and heads of a declaration." (Ib. p. 766). He was sent envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg, and re-called home, 1692, and made secretary of state for Scotland. (II. p. 87). He received the first notice of the designs of the French on England that year. (p. 93).

In

In 1695, the parliament voted, that, in the maſſacre of Glencoe, the ſecretary of ſtate's letters puſhed it on beyond the king's orders; and carried, by a great majority, an addreſs to the king to proceed according to law againſt him and others concerned in it. (p. 157). Both the ſecretaries of ſtate and the Marquis of Tweedale were turned out; and there the matter ended. (p. 162). The Marquis was, 1704, named by Queen Anne commiſſioner for ſettling the ſucceſſion in Scotland. Mr. J. was made lord regiſter, and ſent down to promote the deſign (p. 396); and he was charged by his enemies with double-dealing; but Bp. Burnet ſays, he could never ſee a colour of truth in theſe reports. (p. 400). He married Catharine, youngeſt daughter of John, 2d Baron Poulett. PHIL. HISTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

I WAS much pleaſed to find the definition of *jury-maſt*, vol. LXIX. p. 1134, ſo juſtly ridiculed as it is by Q. p. 119; nor can I conceive one more ſatisfactory than that already given under the ſignature Scrutator. NORFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

IN a letter, dated New York, Nov. 23, 1798, I obſerved the following lines:

"Sir John Temple died ſuddenly the 19th inſt. aged 67. The title devolves on Granville, who married Mrs. Ruſſel; and the conſulſhip, for the preſent, on Mr. Palmer, who married Miſs Temple."

I referred to your Magazine, but without finding any mention of ſuch obit; and ſhall thank you to inform me who Sir John was, &c. if you can. T. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, March* 14.

UNDER the ſignature I. H. in vol. LXVIII. p. 188, I endeavoured to induce your ingenious correſpondent B. I. B. p. 103 of the ſame volume, to communicate his valuable diſcovery reſpecting tranſparent paintings on glaſs by a preparation of reſin. My wiſhes on that head remaining ſtill ungratified, urge me to a repetition of my requeſt; a compliance with which, through the channel of your Repoſitory, or by letter, will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. JOHN HILL.

Mr. URBAN, *Dorcheſter, March* 15.

THAT the velocity of a falling body ſhould be directly as the times, or as the ſquare root of the ſpaces it deſcribes, is a difficulty which has perplexed me much; for, if the body falls one ſpace in the firſt inſtant, and three in the ſecond, I cannot conceive how theſe three ſpaces are deſcribed, but in conſequence of the velocity being three times as great as in the firſt inſtant. In the application of this to mechanicks and hydraulicks, the mind is bewildered unleſs it has a clear perception of its truth. PHILOTECHNE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

H. OF LORDS. *October* 2.

LORD *Grenville*, after entering into a detail of the important ſervices of our different naval and military officers, proceeded to move for a vote of thanks, expreſſive of the high ſenſe the Houſe felt for thoſe ſervices;—firſt, by moving, "That the thanks of the Houſe be given to General Sir Ralph Abercromby, for the great ſkill and ability with which he effected a landing on one of the moſt important parts of the Dutch coaſt; for the courage and conduct which he diſplayed in landing the Britiſh troops under his command; and for the rapid and important ſucceſſes which he gained, and by means of which the whole of the Dutch arſenals and navy at the Texel were prevented from coming into the hands of the French. That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, Major-generals Doyley, Sir H. Burrard, Sir Eyre Coote, &c. and to all the other Officers employed under Sir Ralph Abercromby. Alſo, that the Houſe do highly approve of and acknowledge the ſervices of all the troops employed at the ſame time, and that the ſame be communicated to them by the commanding officer of each reſpective regiment."—Secondly, "That the thanks of the Houſe be voted to Vice-admiral Andrew Mitchell, for the great ſkill and perſeverance with which he conducted the fleet which ſailed from England on the expedition to Holland, during the continuance of ſevere and tempeſtuous weather; for the ſpirit and zeal with which he co-operated with the Britiſh troops, and aſſiſted them in effecting a landing on the coaſt of Holland; and for the gallantry and promptitude with which he purſued the Dutch fleet into the Zuyder Zee; and, by capturing the ſame, prevented the Texel navy from falling into the hands of the French. That the thanks of the Houſe be alſo given to the ſeveral captains acting under Admiral Mitchell; and alſo to the ſeamen and marines."—Thirdly, "That the thanks of the Houſe be given to Capt. Sir William Sidney Smith, for the extraordinary ſpirit and zeal with which he animated the Turkiſh troops to perſe-

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vere in the defence of St. John D'Acre, on the coaſt of Syria, and the valour and heroiſm which he diſplayed during a period of 60 days, until he totally defeated the French army under the command of General Buonaparte.—Alſo, to the Officers and Seamen under Sir Sidney Smith."

Theſe motions being put and carried *nem. con.* Mr. Dundas brought up the militia reduction bill; which was read the firſt time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into the Committee of Supply, Mr. Bragge in the chair.

Mr. *Windham* ſaid, it would be neceſſary for him to do no more at preſent than juſt to ſtate that the eſtimates before the Committee were only a part of the eſtimates for the whole year, being but for the two firſt months. They were all that it was thought neceſſary to bring forward at preſent. They conſiſted of ſix heads: the army in Great Britain—the reſt of the army in Holland, and upon other foreign ſervice—the militia and fencible cavalry and infantry—barrack expences—allowance to innkeepers, and ordnance. With reſpect to the militia, the eſtimate, at preſent, could not be correctly made out, becauſe a great part of that depended upon the iſſue of the meaſure now pending before parliament. Reſpecting the expence of the barrack department, the Houſe would recollect, that it was not a new charge; the greater part was for the ſubſiſtence of horſe barracks, and was merely an old expence in a new ſhape. Theſe accounts had, however, been made up with as much accuracy as could be done; they might be more accurate hereafter, and would undoubtedly be corrected when the whole account for the year was brought forward.

The queſtion being put, for employing 90,047 troops for the ſervice of two months, from the 25th of Dec. 1799 to the 25th of Feb. 1800;

Mr. *Tierney* objected to the voting ſupplies in the preſent parliament, called together as it had been upon only fourteen days notice, and that, as they had been told, for the expreſs meaſure of augmenting the regulars by reducing the militia. He objected to the meaſure alſo on the ground, that the king's ſpeech had ſtated that the ſupplies already voted would be abundantly ſufficient for the preſent year. He would, therefore, leave it to the Houſe and the country to decide whether they ought to do this upon ſo ſudden a call, and for the only reaſon aſſigned, that they would gain a few holidays.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* contended there was nothing unconſtitutional, now parliament was aſſembled, and there was a full attendance, to bring forward a meaſure which might at another period not meet with ſo full an attendance; but it was for the Houſe and country to decide, and he would not ſay another word.

The following ſums were then voted for the ſupply of two months in the next year; *viz.*

510,506l. for 90,047 troops.
166,480l. for the plantations.
93,000l. for fencible cavalry.
232,998l. for embodied militia, fencible infantry, and Cornwall miners.
40,000l. for increaſed rates of ſubſiſtence to inkeepers.
120,000l. for expences expected in the Barrack-maſter General's departmt.
350,000l. for the office of Ordnance, for the land ſervice.
121,110l. for ordinaries for the navy.
115,625, for extraordinaries of ditto.

The militia reduction bill, after a ſhort converſation, was read the third time and paſſed.

The Houſe went into a Committee of Ways and Means; and voted the annual duties on malt, mum, perry, cyder, tobacco, ſnuff, &c.

The Houſe, in a Committee on the petition of the Weſt-India merchants of Liverpool and Lancaſter, agreed to the following motion; "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majeſty be enabled to direct that 500,000l. in Exchequer bills be iſſued to Commiſſioners, to be by them advanced to the merchants of Liverpool and Lancaſter, in ſuch ſums as they may require, on ſufficient ſecurity being given."

The Houſe, in a Committee, agreed to two reſolutions moved by Mr. Pitt; *viz.* "That the drawback on ſugar be given, whenever the price is below a certain ſum."—"That ſugars imported be warehouſed."

Agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

H. OF LORDS.

October 3.

As ſoon as prayers were over, it was ordered that the militia bill ſhould be read a ſecond time the next day.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Dundas*, after paying every encomium to the gallantry of the deceaſed Earl Howe, ſaid, that he had a motion to make, which he had not the leaſt doubt would be acquieſced in by the whole Houſe; it was, that a monument ſhould be erected, at the public expence, to perpetuate the ſervices of a man ſo eminent and meritorious. He ſhould propoſe, that this monument ſhould be erected in St. Paul's, rather than in Weſtminſter-abbey; and he ſhould do this for a reaſon which, he truſted, would meet with the aſſent of the Houſe. It was, that, on a late ſolemn occaſion, the colours wich Earl Howe had taken from the enemy on the 1ſt of June, 1794, had been placed in the former Cathedral. He therefore moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that a monument be erected in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of the late Earl Howe, with an inſcription, ſtating the public ſenſe of the ſervices rendered to the ſtate by that great perſonage during a long and active life, and particularly by the important benefits derived from the brilliant victory obtained over the fleet of the French Republick on the 1ſt of June, 1794."

Mr. *Pitt* ſeconded the motion; which was unanimouſly agreed to.

In a Committee of the whole Houſe, on a reſolution for opening the ports of this kingdom for the importation of foreign corn;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that he wiſhed to have it generally underſtood, that, whatever may be the ultimate account of the crops in the preſent year, it was the fixed intention of Government to keep the ports open for the importation of foreign corn until the 30th of September, 1800. He was alſo ſolicitous that the merchants ſhould be informed, that the ſupplies of corn to be imported were to be left wholly to their individual competition, without any purchaſe being made, or any interference offered, on the part of Government.

The reſolution was ordered to be reported.

H. OF LORDS.

October 4.

Lord *Grenville*, purſuant to the notice he had given, roſe to move the thanks of the Houſe to Lord Mornington, for the wiſdom, energy, and ſuperior policy, of his conduct as Governor-general of India, on the occaſion of the late eventful war in that country. In prefacing his motion, he addreſſed the Houſe at conſiderable length, taking a review of the whole operations of the Government of India, civil as well as military, from the arrival of Lord Mornington until the happy termination of the war by the capture of Seringapatam (in which he made frequent references to the India papers before the Houſe.) Throughout the whole, his Lordſhip adduced the wiſdom, energy, and refined policy, diſplayed by the Governor-general, who, he obſerved, in his plans and meaſures was moſt ably and ſucceſsfully ſeconded by Lord Clive, governor of Madras, and Governor Duncan, of Bombay. He thought theſe perſonages alſo worthy of the honour of their Lordſhips thanks, as well as the generals and officers who commanded the Britiſh forces in the operations againſt Myſore. His Lordſhip concluded by moving the thanks of the Houſe to the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Mornington, for the wiſdom, energy, and deciſion, diſplayed throughout the whole of his arduous duty, as governor-general of India, from the time of his arrival in that country until the glorious termination of the war, &c. Alſo, to Edward Lord Clive and John Duncan, eſq. governors of the ſettlements of Madras and Bombay, for their very meritorious conduct in co-operating with the governor-general, &c. And to Lieutenant-gen. Harris, to Majors-general Stuart, Hartley, and Beard, and the officers under their command, for the very great zeal, ſpirit, and bravery, manifeſted by them in the operations of the war againſt Tippoo Sultaun, &c.—And, laſtly, to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the Indian army.

The queſtions being ſeverally put on theſe motions, they were unanimouſly voted by the Houſe; and the Lord Chancellor was ordered to communicate the ſame to Governor-general the Earl of Mornington.

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The militia bill (after a ſhort converſation, in which Lord *Grenville* ſtated, that it was his Majeſty's intention only, by the preſent meaſure, to avail himſelf, to a certain extent, of the ſervices of ſuch perſons in the militia as might ſtill wiſh to ſerve in the regular forces) was read a ſecond time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Dundas* roſe to make his promiſed motion relative to a vote of thanks to thoſe Britiſh officers in the Eaſt-Indies, who had ſo recently carried their victorious ſucceſſes beyond the walls of Seringapatam. Mr. Dundas, after taking a review of the meaſures of the Government in India, both civil and military, and highly extolling its wiſdom and energy, proceeded to enter into a detail of the war in that country; and concluded by moving "the thanks of the Houſe to the Earl of Mornington, Governor-general in India, for his wiſdom and energy in diſcharging the arduous duties of his adminiſtration, and for the glorious termination of the war againſt Tippoo Sultaun, for the capture of Seringapatam, and the uniform moderation of his conduct in oppoſing the perfidy of Tippoo," &c.

The motion was ſeconded by Mr. *Pitt*, and agreed to *nem. con.*

Thanks were alſo voted to Lord Clive, governor of Madras; John Duncan, eſq. governor of Bombay; Generals Harris and Stuart; and to the army; all of which paſſed *nem. con.* and Mr. Speaker was requeſted to tranſmit the ſame to the Earl of Mornington.

The other orders of the day were then diſpoſed of.

H. OF LORDS.

January 21, 1800.

Their Lordſhips met agreeably to their laſt adjournment.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, he had reaſon to believe that, next day, he ſhould have to make ſome official communication to the Houſe; but it would be unparliamentary to hint at the nature of what he might then have to produce; yet he thought it but right to acquaint their Lordſhips, that, if he was ſo employed, he ſhould certainly ſubmit a motion for their conſideration.

The Duke of *Norfolk* wiſhed to be informed, whether the communication he alluded to related to the recent correſpondence between the French and his Majeſty's Miniſters; as, of ſo much conſequence did he conſider that correſpondence to his country, if it did not, he would now move an addreſs to his Majeſty, for copies of thoſe papers to be laid before the Houſe.

Lord *Grenville* repeated, that he could not with propriety acquaint the Houſe with the nature of the buſineſs which he ſuppoſed he ſhould have to communicate; and could only ſay, that, if the Noble Duke ſhould perſiſt to make his motion, he, as an individual peer, ſhould feel it his duty to oppoſe it.

The Duke of *Norfolk* ſaw no neceſſity for him to delay a matter of ſo much importance, as the noble Secretary of ſtate would not undertake to ſay that he meant to bring it forward.

Lord *Grenville* ſtill wiſhed the noble Duke would ſtay till he ſaw what he communicated next day; when, if not ſatisfied, he might poſſibly, with more ſatisfaction, make his motion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the houſe having met, purſuant to adjournment, a letter was read from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, containing Sir Ralph Abercromby's acknowledgement of the vote of thanks paſſed in the Houſe of Commons, for his meritorious ſervices in the affair of the Helder, on the 27th of Auguſt, 1798.—A ſimilar communication was read from Lord Duncan, on the part of Vice-admiral Mitchell.

Col. *Stanley* preſented a petition in behalf of the debtors in Lancaſter gaol; praying for relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Dunfermline, in the room of William Tait, eſq. deceaſed.

Mr. *Sheridan* gave notice of his intention to make a motion on Monday, the 3d of February next, relative to the late expedition to Holland.

Mr. *Tierney* moved for a call of the Houſe upon that day.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared himſelf as anxious as any member of Parliament that the buſineſs of the late expedition ſhould be thoroughly inveſtigated, and that the diſcuſſion ſhould meet a full attendance; but it was not conſonant with cuſtom to

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make a motion for a call of the Houſe without due notice being previouſly given of that intention. He expected to have the honour of preſenting, next day, a communication from his Majeſty reſpecting the overture for peace which had been made on the part of the French Government. This communication he ſhould wiſh to be taken into conſideration on Monday next.

Mr. *Tierney*, in reply, obſerved, that though he ſeldom failed in his attendance on every diviſion of the Houſe, he never had an opportunity of ſeeing one half of the members preſent on thoſe occaſions. Precedent did not require that a motion for a call of the Houſe ſhould be prefaced by previous notice; and as the right hon. gentleman had diſclaimed all perſonal objection, he could ſee no grounded reaſon why his motion ſhould be reſiſted. In conſequence, he gave notice of his intention to move, next day, for a call of the Houſe againſt the day appointed for Mr. Sheridan's motion.

Mr. *Abbot* moved for the production of various public accounts relative to the national revenue; as likewiſe for a liſt of all the veſſels, their reſpective tonnage, and the number of men and boys employed in navigating the ſame; diſtinguiſhing the amount of foreign and Britiſh ſhips, from January 5, 1789, to January 5, 1800. Agreed to.

Mr. *Tierney* moved, that there be laid before the Houſe, an account of the manner in which the money raiſed by loan or Exchequer bills, in virtue of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, had been applied. This motion he followed up with various others, relative to the appropriation of the ſums voted for the ſervice of the year 1799; the amount of outſtanding Exchequer bills up to Jan. 5. 1800, on what funds they were chargeable, and what ſums were in the Exchequer applicable to the payment of thoſe demands. He further moved, for a ſtatement of the total produce of the income act, with a diſtinct account of the ſums aſſeſſed by the commercial commiſſioners, as far as the ſame could be made out to the 5th of April, 1800; on the additional duties on imports and exports, on malt, ſugar, &c. and of the contributions for the proſecution of the war; farther, for a detailed ſpecification of the 2,500,00l. voted for the extraordinaries of the army; together with an account of the extra expences which had been incurred in that department, and for which no proviſion had as yet been made by parliament.

Theſe ſeveral motions being put, and agreed to; Mr. *Tierney* then moved, for an account of the ſums advanced to Government by the Bank on the land and malt duties, and on Exchequer bills, and amount of Exchequer bills which the Bank ſtill retained in their poſſeſſion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* oppoſed this motion, on the ground that it was a direct interference in the private concerns of the Bank. The Houſe had no more right to controul the internal œconomy or management of the Bank, in this particular, than they had to regulate the dealings of any private banking-houſe.

Mr. *Tierney* contended, that this buſineſs was a fit ſubject of parliamentary diſcuſſion, as it involved not ſo much the trading intereſts of a Company as the accommodation which Government had received.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that the Bank at preſent, with reſpect to the publick, ſtood in a very different predicament from what it did when the Directors were firſt induced to ſuſpend their caſh payments. Then the appointment of a Committee was neceſſary, to aſcertain the extent of the claims upon them, and the reſources they had for diſcharging thoſe demands. He then propoſed an amendment, by leaving out the words which related to the amount of Exchequer bills held by the bank.

Mr. *Tierney* in ſtrong terms contended, that the Directors had officially declared themſelves to be greatly inconvenienced by their advances to Government; nevertheleſs, though his opinion of the propriety of his motion was not in the ſmalleſt degree changed, experience had too well convinced him of the little chance he had of ſucceſs in reſiſting the wiſhes of the right hon. gentleman, whenever occaſion offered for them mutually to ſtate the reaſons of their difference of opinion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (ſaid Mr. Tierney) always has the good fortune to carry his point; and I have never been, even by accident, on the ſtrong ſide.

The amendment was put and carried.

(To be continued.)

18. *Journey from* India *towards* England, *in the Year* 1797, *by a Route commonly called* Overland, *through Countries not much frequented, and many of them hitherto unknown to* Europeans, *particularly between the Rivers* Euphrates *and* Tigris, *through* Curdiſtan, Diarbeck, Armenia, *and* Natolia, *in* Aſia, *and through* Romalia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Tranſylvania, *&c. in* Europe. *Illuſtrated by a Map, and other Engravings. By* John Jackſon, *Eſq.*

AS there are no bounds to human curioſity, ſo it muſt be acknowledged, to the honour of our country, that it is not wanting in perſons of intrepidity and perſeverance to brave every riſk in gratifying it. Mr. J. modeſtly profeſſes that what he here delivers was written on the ſpot, from day to day, and was chiefly confined to circumſtances which fell under his own obſervation, without any view to publication: but, being at length called for, he has inſcribed this journal to the Eaſt India Company. Curioſity was his principal motive, temperate living and a good conſtitution his qualifications. Of the different routes over-land from India, have already been deſcribed and recommended that by way of Suez and Cairo; that over the great deſart to Aleppo; that up the Euphrates as far as Hillah, then to Bagdad, and ſo through Aſſyria, Armenia, &c.; but all agree this latter route was impracticable between April and September. The traveller muſt dreſs like the Arabs, and underſtand their language, be able to bear the fatigue of riding their horſes, and put himſelf under the protection of the Tatars *, or meſſengers of government, and paſs for an Engliſh conſul, and encumbered with as little baggage as poſſible, or ſpecie. Mr. J. is of opinion the route which he took is the moſt expeditious for forwarding diſpatches to India.

He left Bombay, May 4, 1797, in a country ſhip called the Pearl; and, June 18, quitted her to travel by land to Buſſora, three miles from which Sam. Maneſty, eſq. the Engliſh reſident, has a country ſeat, where he ſtayed about a week, and then proceeded in four boats, down the Euphrates and other rivers, to Bagdad, where he arrived in 27 days, July 14. It is the ſite of the antient *Seleucia*, built by Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, whoſe gold coins, very bold and fair, are frequently found there. A little farther towards *Hilla* are ſome ruins of antient Babylon. Few Europeans tranſact buſineſs or keep conſuls at Bagdad. The Engliſh buſineſs is managed by an Armenian merchant; the French have a conſul named Rouſſeau, a relation of the famous writer Jean Jaques; but all their diſpatches have been intercepted by Mr. Maneſty. Here Mr. J. was equipped like a Tatar, in "a *culpac*, or yellow cap, about a foot high, broad at top, and almoſt flat, but becoming gradually narrower till it fitted the head, the lower part covered all round with black lambſkin about four inches deep, the inſide lined and quilted, and in the upper part ſtuffed with wool extremely tight, and ſtout enough to reſiſt any weapon or fall; a brown cloth coat trimmed with a broad black ſilk binding wrapping quite round the body, with ſhort wide ſleeves, and hanging down to the calf of the leg; blue Turkiſh trowſers trimmed with black ſilk binding, made very wide, but buttoning tight round the calf of the leg, and ſtrong red boots to pull over the trowſers as high as the calf of the leg. The under dreſs is a Turkiſh gown with long ſleeves, buttoning cloſe to the wriſt, and a ſhirt without a collar. The Tatars wear drawers; but Mr. J. wore a pair of ſtrong leather breeches under his trowſers, which he found to be of great ſervice. A cumberband about ſix yards long was tied very tightly round his waiſt, and in it he hung a brace of piſtols, beſides having a large Turkiſh ſabre belted round his middle. His European cloaths, and whatever he had not immediate occaſion for, were packed up in wax cloth: ſhirts, ſtockings, and other neceſſaries that he might want on the journey, were put into a leather pouch, which was faſtened behind the ſaddle. He left Bagdad July 20, and ſet out on a briſk trot with his Tatar, and his ſervant with a led horſe, and a third laden with merchandize contrary to agreement. On croſſing a plain about 12 miles from Bagdad, between 10 and 11 at night, Mr. J. "felt much inconvenience from a hot and ſulphureous wind. He tied a handkerchief over his mouth and noſe till it had paſſed, and the Tatar did the ſame; but he began to apprehend ſome danger. As theſe winds were ſo ſtrong in the night, what havock might they not make when the ſun was at its height, and the earth at its

* So, Mr. J. tells us, the name muſt be ſpelt, and not, as generally, Tartars.

its greateſt heat!" (p. 81.) He had before (p. 80) had an opportunity of obſerving the progreſs of this hot wind, which is called *Samiel*, and ſometimes proves very deſtructive, particularly at this ſeaſon. "Theſe winds are moſt dangerous between 12 and 3 o'clock, when the atmoſphere is at its greateſt degree of heat; their force entirely depends on the ſurface over which they paſs. If it be over a deſert, where there is no vegetation, they extend their dimenſions with amazing velocity, and then their progreſs is ſometimes to windward. If over graſs, or any other vegetation, they ſoon diminiſh and loſe much of their force. If over water, they loſe all their electrical fire and aſcend; yet I have ſometimes felt the effects acroſs the river, where it was at leaſt a mile broad. Mr. Stevens was bathing in a river, having on a pair of Turkiſh drawers. On his return from the water, there came a hot wind acroſs the river, which made his drawers and himſelf perfectly dry in an inſtant. Had ſuch a circumſtance been related to him by another perſon, he declared he could not have believed it. I was preſent, and felt the force of the hot wind, but ſhould otherwiſe have been as incredulous as Mr. S." (pp. 80, 81.) "This wind was beginning to riſe before we reached Moſul, and they would have gained ſtrength ſo faſt that I have no doubt, had we been an hour later, expoſed as we were, the whole party, men and horſes, would have been laid dead on the ground." (p. 130.)

"At *Alton Kuppice* is a ſtone bridge of one arch, the higheſt I ever ſaw, like a Gothic arch, running up to a point in the centre." p. 126.) "*Evrill* appears to have been formerly a place of importance, and is ſuppoſed to be *Arbela*, near which Alexander fought Darius." (p. 127.) The hillocks like haycocks, on the plains and mountains hereabouts, may be *barrows*.

"*Moſul*, ſuppoſed to be the antient *Niniveh*, is a very large town, with many handſome buildings, ſituated on a declivity on the banks of the Tigris. Here was a Venetian padre, who had recently received letters from Conſtantinople, giving an account of the French having invaded his country, at which he ſeemed much concerned." (pp. 131, 133.) Mr. J. met with a large locuſt without wings, and having grinders nearly as large as a human tooth, and of mahogany colour. The heat of the ſun killed it in leſs than an hour, and flies almoſt inſtantly in the middle of the day. (pp. 139, 140.)

"In the extenſive plains between Moſul and *Thies*, on the banks of a fine ſtream of water, are ruins of a city, which appear to have been once very extenſive, and nearly in the ſhape of a half-moon. Here were many ſtones of very large dimenſions; and among the ruins I ſaw a ſtone coffin, with the lower part entire, but no inſcription on it, or on the ſtones, nor any living creatures but wild hogs, wolves, and eagles." (p. 146.)

"*Mardin* is, by ſituation, impregnable; and Tamerlane is ſaid to have laid three years ſiege to it without being able to reduce it." (p. 153.)

"*Diarbekir* is a large and populous city on the Tigris, formerly defended with three walls and two ditches. (p. 159.) Here are manufactories of copper, iron, wool, cotton, ſilk, and ſeveral other ſtaples; but Engliſh ſuperfine broad cloth and watches are preferred. (pp. 161, 162.) The Tigris, at the foot of the mountains farther on, is croſſed by a very fine bridge of three arches (only one entire), which appears, by the remnant of it, to have been the handſomeſt piece of architecture I had ſeen ſince I entered the Turkiſh dominions." (p. 170.) "In the farther part of Armenia the road paſſes over very ſteep mountains. That above *Midan* is a conſiderable ſmelting-place for iron and copper. *Tocat* is famous for an excellent red wine, of a flavour ſomewhat like claret, but much ſtronger, with which the Turks and Tatars intoxicate themſelves. In the perpendicular faces of the mountains near *Amaſia* are ſeveral places cut in the rock like a Hindoo pagoda. The houſes at *Jeredare*, a town on a high hill, have a ſingular appearance, being in general built with *large round trees, let into each other at the ends, and the crevices filled up with clay.*" (p. 225.) Half way between this town and *Boli* are ſome ruins, moſtly of marble. On one marble column are ſeveral Greek letters, but much defaced; among the reſt, the word Ζευς is traceable, and much more might have been made out by time. (p. 227.) Conſtantinople has been ſo often deſcribed, that the author ſpends no time on it, except to notice a dreadful fire which he ſaw at Scutari, at 9 o'clock, Aug. 25. This is the fire

fire mentioned in our vol. LXVII. p. 877, which consumed upwards of 3000 buildings, and almost entirely destroyed the finest and largest suburb of Constantinople. Eight miles beyond *Chouroc*, in Romelia, he crossed a river by a bridge of 50 arches, all built with hewn stone, and neatly turned; but they did not appear necessary, as there was not a great body of water in the river. (p. 243) The peasantry in general tie all their treasure round their necks, and some wear 3 or 4000 Venetian sequins, perforated, and fastened by silken strings. This custom, however, is confined to the unmarried part of the sex, wives having no ornament whatever on that part of their persons. Many of the houses at Idas are built within a *compound* similar to those of the Bramins and Nairs in India, which makes the town, at a distance, appear much larger than it really is. (pp. 247, 248.) The general-commandant of Transylvania had a very high opinion of the English, by whose troops he had been taken prisoner in Flanders. (p. 268.) Baron Brukenthal, civil governor of this province, and near 80 years old, has a very extensive collection of paintings, coins, and books, and a beautiful garden, laid out after the English taste. (p. 270.) On the French entering Italy, many of the best paintings were conveyed to Dresden, whose gallery is supposed to contain the largest and best collection of paintings in Europe. Mr. J. reached Hamburgh Oct. 28. He has not summed up the number of miles which he travelled; but we may pronounce his journal a very useful and instructive guide.

19. *Letters to a Prebendary, being an Answer to Reflections on Popery, by the Rev.* J. Sturges, *LL. D. Prebendary and Chancellor of* Winchester, *and Chaplain to his Majesty; with Remarks on the Opposition of* Hoadlyism *to the Doctrines of the Church of* England, *and on various Publications occasioned by the late Civil and Ecclesiastical History of* Winchester. *By the Rev.* John Milner, *M. A. F. S. A.*

THE cause of expiring Popery must be in a rapid decline when such stale arguments are repeated in its defence. Credulity and bold assertion, with all the arts of sophistry and Jesuitism, will scarce concur to keep it alive; nor will even the many religious establishments, which the lenity of Government permits to be reinstated in this Protestant and tolerant country, recommend it to the people by any thing but idle curiosity and the liberality of their supporters to pervert them from the true religion. In vain are the opinions of certain of the Protestant clergy, though dignitaries of the Church of England, held up in favour of Popery. The orthodoxy of Bishop Hoadly was never highly thought of; and if he has, or had, any disciples, let their writings or professions speak for themselves. The lives even of English saints will not always recommend them. Alfred's memory will be dear to Englishmen on account of his political and military atchievements more than his religious ones; and we can never forget the commutation of the crimes of our Saxon princes by their monastic foundations. Whether this motive be avowed in their charters, or only asserted by a concurrence of historians, recrimination will not serve as argument for that cause of which Mr. M. has declared himself the champion, and which he defends, as he asserts the damage done by Bp. Hoadly's monument to the church of Winchester, inch by inch. It is with regret we see a local history made a vehicle of religious controversy.

20. *Remarks on some Passages in Mr.* Bryant's *Publication respecting the War of* Troy. *By the Editor of the "Voyage of* Hanno."

THE object of these remarks is to obviate the wrong impressions which Mr. Bryant, we would hope unintentionally, will awaken by his "Dissertation on the War of Troy;" which this writer "regards as nothing less than the schoolboy's guide to Infidelity. I do not say that Mr. B. proposed this as the end of his publication; but it is an effect so certain in my opinion, that he should not appear to belong to that infamous band of men, who would insure the success of Infidelity by laying its foundation in the nursery. Scepticism may have triumphs on former occasions; but she never before saw the day when she had an opportunity (under the protecting auspices of an avowed believer) of collecting infant followers from every seminary in the State." (Pref. p. vi—vii.) "In attempting to account for the appearance of Mr. B's singular paradox respecting the war of Troy, I once supposed that they were intended merely as an experiment, to determine what absurdities persons in general would receive without examination, on the authority of a name,

name. I would have assigned any motive that was innocent; but the serious reply to Mr. Morritt obliges me to recur to any other solution than a love of truth. I have, therefore, considered not so much the question of Homer's veracity, as Mr. B's manner of *disputing*, almost the only topick not exhausted by the learning and acuteness of Mr. M. and Mr. Wakefield." (p. 60.) Mr. B's misrepresentations are in his account of Paris and Helen; the rape of Helen by Theseus; the number of fighting men compared with the extent of country; the repair of ships *; the intercourse between the army and the states from which it was assembled; the army not recruited; the Grecian fortification; Egyptian custom (fish prohibited to the priests only, and not to the *people*, as Mr. B.); the wild fig-tree (ερινεον, a *grove* of wild fig-trees); the account of Iphigenia (and Agesilaus's imitation of it); the genealogies of Homer's heroes; Agamemnon Jupiter (or Agamemnon not borrowed from Jupiter Agamemnon); at what time the Greeks advanced beyond Delos, *politically* not *timidly*; the cause of the Trojan war (Providence for the instruction of mankind, that the gods proportioned punishments to crimes, Herodot. II. c. 120); the situation of Troy (settled by Strabo); the evidence of Virgil concerning Troy (Antandros not a *hill*, but a *city*); concerning Hamaxitus (a *port*); a peculiarity in the plain of Troy not noticed by Chevalier and Morritt, but observed by Strabo (determining the two plains, and shewing that Hector could not be dragged *round* the city existing in his time). The piratical character of the nations at that time is the best motive for the Trojan war. Mr. F. concludes with the following just remark on the objects of certain writers in high fashion at present. "The respectful mention of Mr. Wakefield's name may require an explanation or an apology. I do not consider the fate of Mr. W. as undeserved; but when I compare his offence with that of a man who calls himself a British senator, and who spreads blasphemy and obscenity thro' the kingdom from family to family with impunity, I turn with some emotions of concern to the cell of Mr. W. I would ask those gentlemen, who write and talk about real and nominal Christianity, whether they aspire to nothing more than the character of speculative saints, or mere religious *Dilettanti*? The instance of a legislator (if he be one) corrupting the public morals, and vitiating the public mind, in his writings, was reserved, I thought, for England, only when, transformed into the bestial similitude of Jacobinism through the prevalence of infidelity and blasphemy, heresy will certainly become more than respectable." (p. 61).

* P. 15, l. ult. for *war* r. *year*.

20. *A Letter to the Rev.* Robert Hawker, *D. D. Vicar of the Parish of* Charles, Plymouth, *occasioned by his late Expedition into* Cornwall. *By the Rev.* R. Polwhele, *Vicar of* Manaccan.

DR. H. has published sermons on the Holy Ghost and on the Trinity (for which he acquired the distinction of D. D.) from the orthodoxy of which he has proceeded to the utmost lengths of enthusiasm and fanaticism. "The fame of his preaching has reached from the East and from the West; it has been echoed from the heights of Maker, and re-echoed from the shores of the Lizard." The Doctor has not yet descended to the ordinary track of *field-preaching*. "It is not insinuated that he has preached, or wished to preach, at the meeting-house, in the barn, or in the field. His gown and his degree of D. D. will at least save him from such a transgression. But, under the imposing mask of his divinity, he took possession of the pulpits of some who were unacquainted with his doctrines." (p. 86.) It appears that Cornwall is at this time overrun with Methodists. "The simple folk are some in laughing and some in fainting fits, some hoarse with hymns, some lifting up their voices like trumpets, others prostrate in the dust and bewailing their sins, through almost all the towns and villages in it (p. 81) "in almost every town sometimes rapidly revolting, and sometimes gradually withdrawing themselves from their parochial congregation, which they just, with all the cunning of their master Wesley, professed to reverence." (p. 67.) "Comparatively speaking, the clergy of the West of England deserve to be proposed as patterns of religiousness, sobriety, and decency. Such was the opinion of the late excellent bishop, Dr. Butler, who, at his primary and his only visitation, felicitated himself on being appointed to a diocese where

the clergy, he ſaid, as compared with thoſe of the metropolis and its neighbourhood, were exemplarily ſtrict in the performance of their religious duties; a part on which he evidently inſiſted with heartfelt pleaſure and ſatisfaction. So regular and orderly are the Weſtern clergy as a body, that even the ſlight exceſſes of an individual are noticed with every mark of diſapprobation." (p. 72). From a conviction, that preaching any other Goſpel than that as it is in Chriſt Jeſus muſt be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences to individual man and to ſociety, Mr. P. has dared, in the name of his clerical brethren, to expoſtulate with the Doctor, aſſured that Methodiſm, from its firſt riſe to its preſent ſtate of inſolent boaſting, has here been alarmingly injurious to the community." (p. 60.) "There is a lying ſpirit gone forth among the people, which has ſeduced them from the paths of truth into dark and dangerous ways. That political retroſpect, which was ſome time ſince diſcoverable among the lower orders of the community, had no ſooner received a check from the hand of Government, than it was converted into religious turbulence; when the ſtream was ſtopped in its original direction, it burſt out into a new channel; and in its preſent courſe it may be conſidered as more alarming than in its firſt. Whether the rage, both of political and religious opinions, reſemble or not an epidemical diſorder, breaking out periodically among the multitude, is a point of ſpeculation which I pretend not to determine. But that the *mania* of Methodiſm has ſeized the Weſt of England, and is now ſpreading at this inſtant through its remoteſt parts, I have no heſitation in aſſerting." (p. 1, 2.) "The feelings of the moraliſt revolt at the proſpect; and to the politician alſo ſuch a view of the Methodiſts as is here given muſt be truly alarming. To him are exhibited a vaſt body of people, many enthuſiaſts, and many infidels, all alienated from the Church-government, all looking for ſome great emergencies to liberate them from its reſtraints, and conſequently all ripe for rebellion." Mr. P. by extracts from Bp. Lyvington's "Enthuſiaſm of Methodiſts and Papiſts," inſtitutes a judicious compariſon between the enthuſiaſts of that and of the preſent day.

The Doctor having addreſſed to him a letter of defence, he returned "A ſecond Letter;" in which, without preſuming to penetrate into the Doctor's motive for his late Weſtern journey, he remonſtrates againſt the indecorum, indecency, and irregularity, of his thruſting himſelf into the churches, to preach to crowds of various religious deſcriptions, and on the miſapplication of a private letter written to him by Mr. P. 1793, and now brought forward with a view of proving the inconſiſtency of public cenſure with private profeſſions of regard; and ſtating that Mr. P. had, in a Literary Journal or Review, for April, 1793 (why not name the Journal?) ſpoken moſt favourably of the Doctor's ſermons on the divinity of Chriſt, while he has ſeen no reaſon to alter his opinion of the Doctor's ſubſequent opinions, publications, and conduct. "Thus, Sir, like the wind on a ſummer's day, that follows the courſe of the ſun, you have almoſt gone your round. It would be harſh to ſay that, when the ſun ſhall withdraw its light, you may in a puff expire an Atheiſt. Yet, "in the black and dark night" (Prov. vii. 9) hath many a wanderer periſhed. May the Almighty grant that no ſuch fate be yours!" (p. 30.)

Here, in our opinion, the controverſy ſhould ſtop, and Mr. P. return to his *Hiſtory of Devonſhire*.

21. *The true Cauſes of our preſent Diſtreſs for Proviſions, with a natural, eaſy, and effectual Plan for the future Prevention from great Calamity; with ſome Hints reſpecting the abſolute Neceſſity of an increaſed Population. By* Wilham Brooke, *F. S. A.*

THE principal cauſes of our diſtreſs are here ſaid to be monopoly of farms, the immenſe number of horſes kept in this kingdom (one million and an half), the neglect in breeding cows, horned cattle, hogs, aſſes, and goats; the almoſt diſuſe of fiſh, and careleſſneſs of our fiſheries; the preſent mode of ſupporting the clergy; too extenſive hop-grounds; neglect of orcharding, &c. We cannot follow this deſultory writer, who is for making us a nation of huſbandmen.

22. *The Failure of the* French *Cruſade; or, The Advantages to be derived by* Great Britain *from the Reſtoration of* Egypt *to the* Turks. *By* Eyles Irwin, *Eſq.*

WHAT Mr. I's knowledge of the East

East Indies enabled him to predict in his two pamphlets (LXIX. 322, 414) has happened in every instance, both in Egypt and Syria. "The recovery of Egypt, from the last official accounts, being no less apparent to me than the quick annihilation of the French army, I should deem it unpardonable to be silent on the benefits to the British nation that press on my mind from these events concerning the interest of *letters* and of the publick at large, through the medium of the East India Company." (p. 15.) Every branch of science has been so much promoted by the success of our arms; and Mr. Irwin recommends, for its furtherance, Mr. Ouseley, whom we have had repeated occasions to applaud, and now regret to see honoured with the empty title of knighthood; and, by making alliances and friendship with the Turks, we may be as familiar with the stupendous remains of Thebes and Butus as of any in India. He farther recommends a passage to India by the Red Sea and Suez (by which Mr. Whitehill, governor of Madras, in 1777 reached Madras in 60 days from London), on cheaper and easier terms than round the Cape of Good Hope with the same freight.

23. *An Account of the* French *Expedition to* Egypt; *comprising a View of the Country of* Lower Egypt, *its Cities, Monuments, and Inhabitants, at the Time of the Arrival of the* French, *and a particular Description and Measurement of* Pompey's *Pillar, illustrated by a Plate. By* Charles Norry, *Member of the Philotechnical Society, and one of the Architects attached to the Expedition. Translated from the* French.

NOT only do intercepted letters proclaim, involuntarily, the failure of this boasted expedition, but a narrator of its unfortunate outset cannot conceal the early defeat of the maritime force *attached* to it, and the sufferings and difficulties sustained by the land forces. The plague at Alexandria and massacre at Cairo marked their way. Our author was glad, for the sake of his health, to take his departure to his dear country, after about three months stay in Egypt, and having visited the pyramids and Cairo, and measured Pompey's pillar. This last seems to have been his greatest atchievement, and he finds the pedestal to be 10 feet

the base	5	6
the shaft of one stone	63	1
the caput	0	10
	69	5

He refers the shaft to the Ptolemies; the other parts are evidently inferior; the inscription on one side of the pedestal is not legible. An outline of the whole is prefixed.

24. *Some Information respecting the Use of* Indian *Corn, collected from the Papers of Mr.* Winthorp *and Mr.* Howard; *with Observations, from M.* Parmentier, *on the Use of Potatoes in Bread; and Mr.* Diffie's *Directions for the making of Bread in private Families.*

THE writer cannot avoid observing the prejudices of the generality of the people of England against all vegetable substances compared with wheat. Happy will he be if he can overcome these prejudices by recommending a substitute which was slighted in 1795.

25. *The Terms of all the Loans which have been raised for the Public Service during the last Fifty Years; with an introductory Account of the principal Loans prior to that Period, and Observations on the Rate of Interest paid for the Money borrowed. By* J. J. Grellin.

THE writer shall speak for himself: "The comparative advantages or disadvantages of the terms on which the public debts have been contracted at different periods, has frequently been misrepresented, either from misconception or from party purposes, though it is evidently a subject on which the truth is very easily ascertained. The œconomy or extravagance of every transaction of this kind depends on its corresponding disagreement with the price of the public funds and the current rate of interest at which money could be obtained, on good security, at the time the bargain was concluded; and, consequently, a loan on which the highest is paid may have been obtained on the best terms that could be made at the time it was negociated. The interest paid, however, forms the real burthen of each loan to the country; for, since the mode of buying up stock at the market-price has been adopted in the redemption of the debt, the nominal capital that is created has become but of little importance, though certainly not to be wholly disregarded, even if there is no hope of the redemption of the debt ever bearing a greater proportion to its increase than at present. The following pages furnish the means of comparison with respect to the amount or interest of the different loans,

loans, and may, in some cases, be useful, for the purpose of reference, to persons concerned in those transactions." *Pref.*

26. *Reply to the Treatise called "An Answer to the President's Address to the Board of Agriculture, on the Subject of Sheep and Wool, &c. &c."*

THIS replier shews that the price of Spanish wool is reduced, that British wool is greatly improved, and the price of cloth sinking, by the vent for fine cloth in the Levant, and the goodness of broad cloths for home consumption.

27. *The History of the Politicks of* Great Britain *and* France, *from the Time of the Conference at* Pilnitz *to the Declaration of War against* Great Britain; *with an Appendix, containing a Narrative of the Attempts made by the* British *Government to restore Peace. In Two Volumes. By* Herbert Marsh, *Fellow of* St. John's *College,* Cambridge.

THIS work was written originally in German, a language which a long residence in the University of Leipsig has rendered as familiar to Mr. M. as his own, and published at Leipsig, 1799, under the title of "Historische Uebersicht der Politik Englands und Frankreichs." Its object is, to prove that the English Government really had it not in its power to prevent a rupture with France, and that the public declaration of war proceeded from the latter. It is founded on authentic documents, and facts supported by authentic documents, French news-papers, publications, and diplomatic papers *. The first German literary reviews, though the contrary opinion had till that time prevailed, pronounced that the British Government was completely rescued from the charges laid to it, and the origin and continuance of it was to be solely ascribed to the mad ambition of the French rulers. The present work is not a literal translation, but the same narrative drawn up in another language, and supported by the same documents, with additions and alterations. Few persons, since the negociation at Lisle, 1797, have ascribed the *continuance* of the war to the British Ministry, but thousands ascribe to them its *commencement*. "If, then, the following history should convince those who still entertain this notion that it is founded in error, the distrust which throws a shackle on national energy will be removed, the public burthens will be borne with patience, from the consideration that it was not in the power of Government to prevent the cause of them; domestic animosity will cease; and the efforts of every individual, who has not lost all affection for his country, will be directed against the French rulers, as the sole authors, as well as protractors, of the present war." (Pref. p. xxi.) With regard to himself, Mr. M. professes that "he is sincerely attached to the present Administration; that he takes a decided part with it, on the subject of the following history, not on account of any personal connexions, for he has not the honour of being acquainted with any one of the members of it, but because a full investigation of the subject to which the following history relates has convinced him, that not the British Ministry but the French Rulers alone were the authors of the war." (p. xii.)

In chap. I. it is clearly made appear, that England, so far from acceding to the conference at Pilnitz, 1791, between the Emperor and King of Prussia, maintained a determined neutrality.

Chap. II. At the end of that year, the governor of Jamaica sent two frigates to the relief of the town of Cape St. François, in St. Domingo, blockaded by the Negro insurgents; and the National Assembly, after much demur, voted thanks to the English *nation*. And, though it was in the power of England to possess themselves of this island, they refused the solicitations of the colonists to throw themselves on their protection till the French Government had thought proper to declare war against Great Britain.

Chap. III. Great Britain returned an early and friendly answer to the King of France's notification of his having accepted the new Constitution; when a French frigate, convoying stores to Tippoo Saib, contrary to the fourth article of the treaty of commerce between England and France, having been captured by Sir R. Strachan, though it was immediately restored, no satisfaction was offered by the National Assembly for the insult offered to the British flag. This is another proof that Great Britain was desirous to maintain peace,

* At the beginning of 1798 Mr. M. drew up a short essay, in the form of an epistle to a friend at Weimar, to shew that the blame of the origin of the war attached only to the rulers of France; printed in the German Mercury, March, 1798.

peace, and that France was totally indifferent about it.

Chap. IV. When parliament met, 1792, his Majesty, on the assurance and appearance of tranquillity in Europe, recommended in his speech a reduction of the naval and military establishments, and the diminution of the public expences; in both which he was seconded. These facts are sufficient to contradict the report, that, in March, 1792, England acceded to the treaty of Pavia, if indeed that be a genuine treaty, though printed in the Moniteur in November that year, with a note by the editor, "England *possively* acceded to it March, 1792;" a note which contains its own confutation; and Brissot himself acknowledged that England observed the most strict neutrality till after Aug. 10, 1792; and the National Convention admitted this neutrality continued to the beginning of 1793. At the very time that England was reducing her sailors and marines, France took preparatory steps to augment her navy.

Chap. V. When France declared war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Chauvelin notified it to the Court of London, which persevered in its neutrality, and received the thanks of the King of France on that account, our Court complied punctually with the demand of France, to restrain all hostilities at sea; and were again thanked for it.

Chap. VI. The proclamation against seditious writings, May 21, 1792, after the Society for Constitutional Information had opened a Correspondence with the Jacobin Club at Paris, which was condemned by the Society of the Friends of the People, and disavowed by France herself. When Lord Gower quitted Paris, after the King was dethroned, he received a note from Le Brun, in the name of the executive council, containing the following declaration: "The French nation has reason to hope, that the British Cabinet will not depart at this critical moment from *that justice, that moderation, and that impartiality, which it has hitherto observed.*"

Chap. VII. After the prorogation of parliament, 1792, a proposal was made on the part of France, which, if it had been accepted, would have effectually disturbed the repose then enjoyed by Great Britain, requesting her mediation between France and the allied powers of Austria and Prussia, which was declined *unless desired by all the parties interested.* This proposal, if accepted, would have involved Great Britain in a continental war in favour of a nation which had ever avowed itself her mortal enemy, and supported her colonies in their revolt from her, and had engaged in the present war to complete the Revolution. Brissot boasted that it was the abolition of Royalty which he had in view when he provoked the declaration of war. The grand object of the National Assembly in declaring war against Austria was, to effect the deposition of the King and the abolition of Royalty in France. But this grand object was not attained when the mediation of Great Britain was required; for, M. Chauvelin's note was dated June 18, and the King was not dethroned before August 10; consequently, had it been in the power of the British Cabinet to have instantly produced a general peace, the National Assembly would, in all probability, have declared war a second time; for, if a general peace had taken place in June, 1792, and that peace had continued, the King of France would have preserved both his life and his crown. The augmentation of the force with which they had to contend diminished not in the least their ardour for hostilities; on the contrary, as Brissot himself said, "vast ideas, grand designs, and an object sublime and difficult, were necessary to form great men and a great nation." It was, in fact, their own desire to break with *all* the Courts; it was their own resolution to set all Europe at defiance; it was their own determination to set the four corners of Europe on fire. Another reason which would have induced the National Assembly, in the Summer of 1792, to reject all offers of peace was fear for their own safety from the 30,000 men whom they had armed.

Chap. VIII. When five ships of the line and a few frigates sailed, under Lord Hood, from Portsmouth, to perform naval evolutions in the Channel, in June, 1792, M. Chauvelin was under the necessity of writing to M. Chambonas, to calm his apprehensions. The National Assembly ordered an armament, which was not laid aside till this representation.

Chap. IX. The recall of the British Embassador from Paris, after the King was dethroned, cannot be deemed a

breach

breach of neutrality towards France, which, by the acknowledgement of Le Brun himself, had, till that time, been observed by the British Government. An immediate and unavoidable consequence of the revolution of August 10 was a suspension of diplomatic relations between the British Embassador at Paris and the French Government; for, since his letters of credence had been made out for Louis XVI. as to the person invested with the executive power of France, they of course ceased to be of any value after the King was deposed, and his authority transferred to the executive council. There were only three possible modes, therefore, which could be adopted by the British Government—either to let Lord Gower continue in Paris, in a private capacity, or to renew his diplomatic relations by fresh letters of credence, or to recall him. But it would have rendered no service, either to France in general, or to the National Assembly in particular, to have suffered a person who, by the revolution of August 10, was reduced to a private station, to continue his residence in that country. On the contrary, it would, in all probability, have produced rather discontent than satisfaction; for, though he was become a private person, and must remain as such till he received new credentials, yet his former diplomatic relations would not have been forgotten, and his presence would have so frequently reminded the new executive power of the difference between his former and his present character, that it would have gradually become a subject of complaint. With regard to the second mode, there were likewise very weighty reasons which dissuaded the British Government from adopting it; for, had new letters of credence been sent to Lord Gower, he must have been accredited either to the Executive Council or the National Assembly. But the very title of the Executive Council (*Conseil Executif Provisoire*) clearly indicated that its institution was merely temporary. Consequently, letters of credence, addressed to the Executive Council, could likewise have been only temporary; and it might have been expected that, in a very short time, fresh credentials would be required for some other council or committee. Still less could a British embassador be accredited to the National Assembly; for this very assembly had, on the night of August 10, pronounced its own dismission, and ordered the election of a national convention. Farther, it was declared, in the same decree, that the King was only *provisionally* suspended from his functions. All authorities, therefore, in France were at this time merely transient, and, consequently, the most prudent part which England could take was, to wait at least till the new constitution had been determined by the National Convention, for which purpose it was ordered to assemble. This certainly was no breach of neutrality, especially as in the letter by which the British Embassador was recalled the most solemn declaration was made, that it was not the intention of the British Government to interfere in the arrangement of the internal affairs of France. Besides, when it is the interest of a Court to abandon its system of neutrality, its embassador usually quits the country against which hostilities are intended without taking leave of the government. But this did not happen in the present instance; for Lord Gower communicated his letter of recall even to the *new* Government of France; nor did Le Brun, in his answer, express the least suspicion that it was the design of the British Cabinet to violate the neutrality towards France. On the contrary, he declares, not only that the French Nation confided in the justice, the moderation, and the impartiality of the British Cabinet, but likewise that this confidence was *founded on facts*; and, in his report on the situation of France in respect to the different powers of Europe, delivered to the National Assembly August 23, he asserted that, on the subject of neutrality, the British Embassador had left a *satisfactory testimony of the sentiments of his Court.*" (p. 95—97.) "Almost all the other embassadors left France about the same time; only the Danish was detained by illness, yet his Court was not reproached with violating the neutrality by his recall. The French Minister in London remained five months after, and even communicated with the British Ministry, though his communication could not, for obvious reasons, be deemed official. Such was the mutability of the French Government, that the most prudent conduct which Great Britain could observe was, to continue neutral towards all parties, and not renew the diplomatical connexions with France, which the revolution of August

guſt 10 had interrupted, till a ſtable government and a ſettled conſtitution, whether monarchical or republican, was fully eſtabliſhed. The new Conſtitution was not drawn up before February, 1793; and it was made capital in April, 1796, to attempt to re-eſtabliſh it.

Chap. X. The rapid progreſs of the French arms, and their decree of Nov. 19, 1792, by which aſſiſtance was promiſed to all nations that were willing to take up arms againſt their governments; the deputies from certain Britiſh ſocieties appearing at the bar of the French National Convention, and ſignifying their intention of eſtabliſhing a national convention in Great Britain; their encouragement thereto by the French Convention; are ſhewn to be ſufficient proofs of intended aggreſſion to induce Great Britain to take meaſures in conſequence. "The means which have been adopted by the republican government of France to gratify their ambition, and to extend their conqueſts, are the moſt deteſtable which human ingenuity can invent. The monarchs of France, eſpecially Louis XIV. had indeed likewiſe attempted to ſubjugate the neighbouring ſtates; but they went more openly to work, and deluded not the inhabitants of the countries which they invaded by promiſes of felicity which they were determined not to fulfil. They made no oſtentation of propagating the rights of mankind, yet they oppreſſed them infinitely leſs than the modern deſpots of republican France. They intrigued as well as the Convention and the Directory; but their intrigues were leſs injurious to mankind; for the intrigues of the former were confined chiefly to the great or to the courts of princes, whereas the intrigues of the latter operate on whole nations. The republican government of France ſet the vileſt of the human paſſions in commotion; they work on the illiterate multitude, who are not aware that they are mere engines in the hands of their employers, and that they themſelves, as well as thoſe againſt whom they are employed, will at laſt become the miſerable ſlaves of their pretended deliverers." (p. 131, 132.) The author of a tract, publiſhed in the collection of works written in defence of Louis XVI. gives a minute deſcription of the ſeveral remarkable circumſtances relative to the plot which was laid to excite an inſurrection at London towards the cloſe of the year 1792, which were all particularly known to our Government, and the exiſtence of which may be proved from the actions, ſpeeches, and confeſſions, of the French rulers themſelves. That a plot to overturn the Engliſh Government and Conſtitution at that time not only exiſted, but that the National Convention took an active part in it, admits of no doubt. Towards the cloſe of that year, Great Britain and Holland were nearly in the ſame political ſituation, and the intereſts of the two countries were ſo interwoven with each other, that an attack on the one might be juſtly conſidered as an attack on the other. In conſequence of this intimate union and reciprocal obligation, Lord Aukland, the Britiſh embaſſador at the Hague, delivered, by order of his Government, a note to the States General, who anſwered it to the like effect; but, on the very day on which they expreſſed their expectations that the neutrality which they themſelves had preſerved would not be violated by other nations, it was groſsly violated on the part of France, the Executive Council of which on this day made theſe two reſolutions; to attack the Auſtrians even on the Dutch territory, and to deprive the United Provinces of their ſovereignty over the Schelde. The Dutch claimed the aſſiſtance of Great Britain, the political ſituation of which was very different from that of 1785, when the Emperor Joſeph propoſed to open that river; for, as long as the Netherlands were poſſeſſed by the Emperor, that opening could do no injury to England, Auſtria not being a maritime power. It was of the highest importance to England, on various accounts, to prevent France from becoming maſters of Holland. They had not a moment to loſe, and vigorous preparations were neceſſary to reſcue Great Britain from the deſtruction which threatened it. The National Convention having publicly countenanced theſe ſocieties, which had announced their deſign of overturning the Britiſh Conſtitution, a proclamation was publiſhed againſt them, and followed by a declaration of a very numerous meeting of merchants, bankers, and traders, of London, in ſupport of the Conſtitution of Great Britain, followed by others in all parts of the kingdom, and every means adopted for the external and internal defence of the

the kingdom. If, instead of having recourse to such preparations, an embassador had been sent to Paris to make representation to the National Convention, which had in the most solemn and public manner declared itself hostile to the British Government, and consequently to the British nation, the danger would not have been averted, but augmented; the Convention would have regarded the measure as a token of fear; the pride and ambition of the French rulers would have received new nourishment; and the resolution, expressed Nov. 28, would have been more strongly confirmed. The result of a conference which Mr. Pitt, a few days before the meeting of parliament, had already had with M. Maret, afforded ample proof of this assertion; for Mr. Pitt's bare consent to negociate with an agent of the Executive Council was openly attributed, in the National Convention, by Le Brun, the French minister for foreign affairs, to a supposed dread of the French power on the part of the British minister. The United States of America, against whom the present Directory of France acts the same part as the National Convention acted against England 1792, have, in 1797, attempted an embassy under similar circumstances; and it has ended, as every man acquainted with the politicks and principles of modern French rulers, naturally expected: instead of obtaining satisfaction for past injuries, and security for the future, the embassadors were not admitted to an audience, and were obliged to return, after their mission had answered no other purpose than to increase the weight of the indignities already offered to their government and nation. An armament was therefore voted in the House of Lords without a division; and in the House of Commons with a small opposition. The alien bill was moved, and passed; and, though it equally affected strangers of every country, and included royalists as well as democrats, no government in Europe made the least complaint of it except the French, who had passed a similar one 9 months before. While this bill was under the consideration of Parliament, the Attorney-general brought in the Assignat Bill, which passed with hardly any opposition from either House. Its object was, to make both the payment and the tender of French assignats illegal; for, not to mention the immense loss which would have been finally sustained by a continued circulation of them, the National Convention, so long as its paper was taken in payment, could create at pleasure in Great Britain whatever sums it thought proper, and employ them as the means of effecting the intended insurrection. Merely, during the time that Cambaceres was at the head of the Council of Finance, assignats were issued to the amount of 3,000,000 of livres; and hence we may conclude that the quantity circulated in England, in December, 1792, was not inconsiderable. Farther, that Cambaceres sent thither, immediately from the national treasury, at least as much paper as was necessary to purchase 250,000 of livres, appears from his own words; the words "*achétes* en Angleterre" clearly prove that the remittance was made, not in hard cash, but in assignats, or the promissory notes from the French treasury. They were considered, also, as fit instruments for ruining the Bank of England, and draining the kingdom of bullion. Bills for prohibiting the exportation of arms and corn from Great Britain to France were of a necessity so obvious that it is extraordinary how any one could call it in question. The corn act extending to *foreign* corn which had been imported into England, affected France alone. There is great reason to believe that the orders given by the French Government, towards the close of 1792, for the purchase of corn in England, had, in fact, not merely the supplying of France for its object; for, though there was already as much wheat in France as was necessary for the consumption of the country admitted in the reports of their own committees, it was purchased in England, by the French minister of the interior, at a much higher price than it could have been purchased elsewhere. The French Government, therefore, had, without doubt, *secret* views to occasion a scarcity of corn in England, and excite thereby a general discontent, and thus promote the wished-for insurrection. Did France deserve then to be treated on the same footing with friendly nations? And is the complaint about partiality founded on justice? No one, who has a regard for truth, will venture to assert it, or to maintain that the British Government ought to have diminished its own, and have increased the strength of its enemy. Self-preservation is not only a right,

a right, but a duty; and the preſervation of the Britiſh Government and Conſtitution was a duty which Miniſters owed to the nation at large. It is evident that the four acts of parliament were nothing more than meaſures of precaution, which the danger then impending over Great Britain required; and, as to the naval armament then ordered, it did not equal the number of ſhips which the French had already in commiſſion. Nor were the land-forces augmented before the declaration of war with more than 1600 men; nor was the ſum granted by parliament ſufficient to fit out a fleet, which, if we conſider the forward ſtate of the French navy at that time, could do no more than act on the defenſive. The French miniſter for foreign affairs, in his report to the National Convention, Dec. 19, ſaid, "there is nothing in theſe armaments which ought to alarm us;" and he ſaid the ſame after the addition of ſeveral more ſhips of the line. The mere fitting out of a formidable fleet by France was a ſufficient juſtification of our fitting out another, to counteract the machines then at work to deſtroy our Government. In this ſituation of affairs, had it been the will of the National Convention and the Executive Council, war might have been avoided. That it depended entirely on the French Government whether peace ſhould be preſerved or not, has been admitted by French writers, who were not only intimately acquainted with the ſtate of politicks at that time, but were themſelves in high and official employments. That the views of Mr. Pitt were pacific, even his enemies have been obliged to admit.

In chap. XII. are examined the decree of Dec. 15, 1792, againſt royalty every where, and treating with it; the new exhortation to all nations inclined to inſurrection; menace, in the National Convention, of an appeal from the Government to the people of Great Britain; and the propoſal of Baraillon rejected, to except Great Britain from the decree of Nov. 19, as not in actual war with France. Monge, the marine miniſter, ſent a circular letter, Dec. 31, to the maritime towns of France, to encourage them to invade England; and hoſtilities commenced by an attempt from the batteries of Breſt to ſink an Engliſh ſhip cruizing before the harbour. Inſtruction to Genet, embaſſador to America, to excite her to aſſiſt againſt Great Britain. Miranda had orders to invade Dutch Flanders and Zealand, and the fleet was augmented.

In chap. XIII. we have the diplomatic communication between Great Britain and France in Dec. 1792, and Jan. 1793; the French miniſter Chauvelin, and other agents of the Executive Council, being permitted to reſide in London, and being negociated with; and Mr. Pitt was affronted by a pretended French agent, who introduced as ſuch a mere domeſtic of the Duke of Orleans, Maret, with whom, if duly authorized, Mr. Pitt declared his readineſs to treat, when he was peremptorily ordered home by the Executive Council. Lord Grenville afterwards carried on a negociation with Chauvelin, the reſult of which proves that it was not in the power of the Britiſh Government to prevent a rupture with France. The conſtruction put on the decree of Nov. 19, in Chauvelin's anſwer, is an inſtance of ſuch black hypocriſy, and ſuch daring aſſurance, as is hardly to be found but within the limit of republican France; for, it was given 12 days after the decree of Dec. 15, in which the National Convention ſolemnly declared, that every nation which would *not* rebel againſt its own government ſhould be treated as an *enemy*; and 14 days after a ſolemn declaration, that France would not attack Holland while that power confined itſelf on its part within the bounds of ſtrict neutrality, Miranda had poſitive orders to invade Dutch Flanders and Zealand within 12 days at fartheſt.

Chap. XIV. gives proof that the French rulers had fully reſolved on a war with Great Britain ſome time before the middle of January, 1793, before the negociation ended, if not before it commenced. Inveſtigation of the motives which induced them to undertake it. Theſe were, the neceſſity of employing their armies abroad, to prevent miſchief at home; a determined hatred of royalty, and combination, bound by oath, to deſtroy it every where; rage for conqueſt, and ſupporting the character of the *Great Nation*.

Chap. XV. During the laſt fourteen days before the declaration of war, M. Chauvelin demanded, Jan. 17, 1793, to be acknowledged embaſſador of the French Republick, and was refuſed; recalled by the French Executive

tive Council, Jan. 23; and ordered out of England Jan. 24, for, beſides that his purpoſe was anſwered, he was intriguing with Oppoſition. His diſmiſſion, therefore, cannot be numbered among the cauſes of the war. The late negociation was notified to the States General by Lord Auckland, who accompanied it with a memorial on the conduct of the French rulers. A new negociation was propoſed to be opened between Dumouriez and Lord Auckland. Maret came from Paris to London, where he remained 8 days, but, for want of inſtruction from the French Executive Council, again produced no effect, and the conference of Dumouriez with Lord Auckland did not take place, becauſe the National Convention refuſed to await the iſſue of it, and declared war againſt Great Britain and Holland Feb. 1.

Chap. XVI. treats of the ſtate of parties in France at the beginning of 1793; junction of Robeſpierre's party with that of Briſſot on the ſubject of the war with Great Britain, the decree for which paſſed without one diſſenting vote; ſeventeen pretexts alledged in juſtification of it examined and confuted. But for theſe we muſt refer to vol. II. p. 210—218, as moſt of them have been ſtated and refuted as we went along. In concluſion, the author ſums up his arguments, and ſhews that, though the two great parties in France, the Girondiſts and the Jacobins, formed a junction on the queſtion of war with Great Britain, yet, as ſoon as they found that it did not anſwer their expectations, they accuſed each other of having been the authors of it. And this mutual accuſation is a tacit acknowledgement, from both parties, that the blame did not attach to the Britiſh Government. "After a ſtatement of theſe premiſes, all of which have been proved in the preceding hiſtory by unanſwerable documents, every ſhadow of doubt muſt be removed in regard to the origin of that war which was declared by the National Convention Feb. 1, 1793. It was a war of aggreſſion, of injury, and of inſult, on the part of France, as well in the motives which gave it birth, as in the open declaration of it; and, on the part of Great Britain, it was juſt and neceſſary, as being ſtrictly a war of ſelf-defence." (p. 232.)

An appendix contains a narrative of the attempts made by the Britiſh Government to reſtore peace, equally proving that the continuance of the war can no more be aſcribed to the Britiſh Government than the commencement of it. On the firſt negotiation, brought about by Mr. Wickham's conference with M. Barthelemi, France demanded to retain all her conqueſts, and Great Britain to reſtore hers. After the Auſtrian victory at Arnberg, Auguſt 24, 1796, a ſecond negotiation was evaded by the Directory refuſing to treat unleſs with perſons furniſhed with full powers and official papers. Lord Malmeſbury was ſent to Paris, to propoſe a principle of compenſation or mutual reſtitution, the particular objects of which the Directory refuſed to admit, and alſo to give any counter-project of their own, and broke off the negociation by inſinuations againſt the *ſincerity* of England. Ireland was invaded; and, ſo far were the French Directors from making the Iriſh expedition ſubordinate to the iſſue of the negotiation, that the final order for the execution of it was given ſeveral days before they even knew the terms which the Britiſh Government would give as the price of peace. After the failure of their deſigns by ſea, and the ill ſucceſs of the Emperor, which obliged him to renounce his poſſeſſions in Lombardy and the Low Countries, a freſh negociation was opened at Liſle, wherein Great Britain offered *to reſtore, without exception, all conqueſts made from France, and require the reſtitution of none made by France*; and to make peace with Holland and Spain, allies of France, only retaining the iſland of Trinidad, Cape of Good Hope, Trincomalé in Ceylon, and exchanging Negapatnam for the town and fort of Cochin. The Directory required, as a preliminary ſtep to any negociation, a complete reſtitution; when Lord Malmeſbury replied, that nothing then would be left for a ſubject of negotiation, he received for anſwer, *that this would not be the caſe, that many articles would ſtill remain to be propoſed, and many points for important diſcuſſion.* A compliance with the demand of the Directory would have laid Great Britain at the mercy of an unrelenting foe; it was anſwered as it merited, with a formal refuſal; and, on the very day on which the anſwer was returned, the Britiſh Embaſſador received from

from the French Plenipotentiaries, agreeably as they expreſſly declared to their inſtructors, an order to depart from Liſle within 24 hours. "Thus ended the laſt negociation between Great Britain and France, which, if any doubt had remained, that nothing but the total overthrow of the Britiſh empire could ſatisfy the ambition of the French rulers, muſt entirely remove it. But the confident expectations of their political enthuſiaſts have been diſappointed in a manner which they little imagined, for, from the rupture of the negociation at Liſle to the cloſe of 1798, a period during which the ſingle iſland of Great Britain, deſerted by its former friends, had not only to combat alone with the enormous power of France and its allies, but to ſtruggle with a moſt formidable inſurrection in Ireland, the page of Hiſtory preſents one continued ſeries of French diſaſters and of Britiſh triumphs. The indignation of Britons has been rouſed; and, under the guidance of a Miniſtry whoſe talents and whoſe efforts are proportionate to the great emergency, they have ſhewn themſelves equal to the conflict to which they have been driven, and have diſplayed an energy which ſhall make the haughty rulers of republican France repent of their inſolence and their preſumption." (pp. 265, 266.)

We have dwelt the longer on this argumentative, deciſive, and comparative "Hiſtory of the Politicks of Great Britain and France" for the laſt nine years, with a view to preſent to our readers, in as contracted a compaſs as poſſible, a convincing proof of the juſtice as well as neceſſity, we had almoſt ſaid expediency, of the war in which the two nations have been for ſeven years engaged. Mr. M. is entitled to the warmeſt praiſe of every true lover of his country and its conſtitution; and only thoſe whom intereſt or partiality keep ſtill in blindneſs will remain unconvinced by his authorities, which are drawn from authentic documents of France herſelf.

28. *Thoughts on the Interference of* Great Britain *with the Political Concerns of the Continent.*

"THE juvenile author of the *brochure* now ſubmitted to the publick ſolicits indulgence to the imperfections, both in ſentiment and compoſition, that it may be found to contain." To us he ſigns himſelf J. B. But he offers only hackneyed arguments from hiſtory and very late experience.

29. *Eſſays on the Venereal Diſeaſe, and its concomitant Affections. Part the Second. Containing additional Evidence, with critical and practical Remarks, on the new Anti-ſiphilitic Remedies; and an Anſwer to ſome Objections made againſt the former Part. By* William Blair, *A. M. T. M. S. Surgeon of the* Lock *Hoſpital and* Aſylum, *and of the* Finſbury *Diſpenſary, &c.*

OUR medical readers are much obliged to Mr. Blair for this very candid and ſatisfactory view of the opinions and experiments which have already appeared on this intereſting ſubject. So many and ſo great are the evils often conſequent upon a liberal uſe of mercury, that a ſubſtitute leſs objectionable and more friendly to the human ſyſtem would indeed have been a moſt deſireable acquiſition; and it is not ſurpriſing that the flattering appearances which have, in many inſtances, followed the uſe of the nitrous acid and other *analogous* ſubſtances, ſhould have called forth the moſt enthuſiaſtic encomiums from the firſt reporters of theſe extraordinary effects. There is, to the honour of modern medical practitioners be it mentioned, an ardent deſire for the improvement of the profeſſion in all its branches; and, ſhould the votaries of this new practice have expoſed themſelves to the neceſſity of making ſome rather mortifying retractions, the zeal which they have ſhewn in ſo good a cauſe may enable them to encounter, without a bluſh, the diſappointed looks, or even ſneers, of their brethren, who, with more phlegm and leſs enthuſiaſm, have doubted or diſbelieved.—It is evident, however, from the publication before us, that theſe new medicines and applications moſt certainly have ſome ſalutary influence over the venereal diſeaſe, although far ſhort of the encomiums which have been laviſhed upon them; and we can refer, with ſome degree of ſatisfaction, to the opinion delivered on this ſubject in our review of Dr. Rollo's Treatiſe on the Diabetes Mellitus. It then appeared to us, as it muſt now do to every unprejudiced medical reader, that theſe medicines would be chiefly applicable to that peculiar ſtate of the venereal diſeaſe in which, under the continued uſe of mercury in all or any of its various forms, the conſtitution of the patient

becomes

becomes ſtill farther debilitated, hectic ſymptoms ſupervene, and the ulcerations ſpread in a formidable and alarming manner, ſo as to have often rendered very experienced practitioners doubtful whether to attribute the miſchief to the uncontrouled progreſs of the diſeaſe, or to ſome malignant influence inherent in the mineral. In this diſtreſſing ſituation every accurate obſerver may have ſeen the happieſt effects from the uſe of opium, bark, ſarſaparilla, milk-diet, and other nutritious food, after relinquiſhing the grand ſpecifick, mercury.

We will not preſume to ſay that we think the nitrous acid, and other ſubſtances which modern Chemiſtry calls analogous, though, in our eſtimation, directly the reverſe, are to be conſidered merely as reſtorative medicines, on a par with thoſe above enumerated. We, on the contrary, believe, from a general view of the controverſy, that the nitrous acid has really ſome properties faintly emulous of thoſe which are well known to reſide in mercury and its compounds; but we hope that few private practitioners will ever truſt to the nitric acid alone.

It is, however, a very important point gained, that, in thoſe caſes where mercury fails to produce its ſalutary effects on the diſeaſe, or where it is neceſſary, for a time, to abſtain from its uſe, we may, with ſome proſpect of advantage, have recourſe to this acid, without loſing ground, till mercury can be again adminiſtered with ſafety and propriety.

As to the numerous facts on record, demonſtrating that the primary ſymptoms have yielded to the acid, we believe the ſame thing would, in moſt of them, have happened had cleanlineſs and external applications alone been uſed; and we can alſo very readily believe that, in ſome of the ſecondary caſes, the merit of the acid may have chiefly conſiſted in giving activity to mercurial particles lying dormant in the ſyſtem; for, it is well known that ſome peculiar conſtitutions cannot, without much difficulty, be made ſenſible of the mercurial ſtimulus: and it is not very probable that many of the ſecondary caſes can have come under the adminiſtration of the nitrous acid without a previous uſe of mercurials. Admitting, however, a deduction from the recorded cures of ſecondary ſymptoms from this cauſe, we are ſtill compelled to yield our aſſent to ſome of the cures being really aſcribable to theſe medicines.

As to the chemical theories and principles upon which they have been originally exhibited, they appear to us to be altogether fallacious; and it gives us pleaſure to obſerve, in different parts of the work before us, that a ſimilar ſentiment is entertained by ſome of the writers to whom we are indebted for theſe uſeful reports. We believe, if they will take the trouble to conſult "The Medical Spectator" on the ſubject of the Harringtonian theory of the formation of the atmoſphere, and its relative connexion with animal and vegetable life, they will be ſtill farther convinced that our modern chemical philoſophers have imbibed very erroneous notions on the ſubject of what they call Oxygen, Hydrogen, &c. But this is not the place to enter into ſo extenſive a ſubject; we will, however, juſt hint, at preſent, that that part of the atmoſphere which excites the vital powers, on which the generation of animal heat, and the formation of every *alkaleſcent* principle inherent in the animal fabrick, depend, can never, with any degree of propriety, be denominated *oxy*genous. ***

*** We are always happy in being favoured with the correſpondence of the author of "The Medical Spectator," either in this or any other department of our Miſcellany.

30. *The Lectures of* J. B. de Mainauduc, *M.D. Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in* London. *Part I.*

THE myſtery, ſhall we ſay, or cheat, of this impudent empirick's ſyſtem is here ſo completely diſcloſed, that one is aſtoniſhed what motives, and we ſhould be aſhamed and grieved to aſcribe them to worſe than *credulity*, could attract ſuch a concourſe of all ranks to his deception. *All* diſtempers, without the *exception* of *one*, were to be cured by "the mind conceiving that the *ſtreams of atoms, which continually ruſh forth from the fingers, are continued out and lengthened out into long inviſible fingers, which become continuations of our viſible ones*, and which, being compoſed of minute particles, are perfectly adapted to paſs through the pores of another form, and to be applied, as we ſhould our viſible fingers, to the very part on which it is intended to act."—Thus, in the cure of the ſtone:

"The

who advised him, without delay, to apply for a patent. As he had a large family, and his affairs considerably embarrassed, in consequence of neglecting the usual calls of his profession, in the prosecution of this his favourite object, added to some pecuniary sacrifices in establishing a public seminary for the education of youth, he was persuaded to adopt the measure, and accordingly repaired to Philadelphia, the seat of Government, where a patent was granted to secure the benefit of the discovery. The hospitals and other public institutions of that city were the theatres of some of his first experiments. The reputation which the practice has since gained cannot be better conceived than by observing the numerous communications of the literary characters in all parts of the United States in its favour. (p. 87.) In America, as in England, it has not escaped the clamours of Interest, Ignorance, and Prejudice.—When the yellow fever began to devastate the large cities of America, he entertained the idea that, amongst other remedies, sufficient trials had not been given to powerful antiseptics; and, as he conceived it the duty of a medical man to run every hazard where the least ray of hope beamed, he resolved on visiting the disorder. Accordingly, in 1798, on receiving an invitation from the Board of Health at New London, where the fever was raging, he repaired thither, and thought he witnessed good effects from a preparation of common vinegar, saturated with marine salt, or muriate of soda, and diluted with three-fourths its quantity of hot water, and administered warm; a remedy which he had previously used with great success in the dysentery and scarlatina anginosa, which had been very prevalent and fatal in the New England States some years before. [See an account of his practice in the Philosophical Magazine for December, 1798, in a letter from Dr. Oliver.] But, as the fever had nearly subsided on his arrival, he did not meet with cases enough to authorize any thing conclusive. The disease still remaining at Boston, a distance of about an hundred miles, he instantly went to that city, and notified the poor that he would attend them gratis. There, however, from the lateness of the season, he had not an opportunity of putting any remedy to the test. During the last summer, 1799, at the usual season for the commencement of the disorder, with an anxious wish to be instrumental in discovering some successful remedy against that growing calamity, he again left his place of residence in Connecticut and visited New York, about two hundred miles distant. That city soon presented a scene of desolation and despair, and, when the inhabitants were flying in every direction, and, with them, many of the faculty, he resolved on continuing, and even notified in the public papers his willingness to visit, in any parts of the city, all, indiscriminately, who should apply. This, of course, immediately overwhelmed him in business, and more especially as medical assistance was hardly possible to be procured, particularly by the poor, who resided in the most unhealthy situations. He, however, withstood the immense fatigue necessarily arising from so many applications in that intensely hot season for about four weeks, when, on the 2d of September, he was himself taken sick, and, being previously worn out with attendance on others, he survived only five days, and died at the age of 61.—It may not be deemed the part of an affectionate son to give his father's professional character, or the merit of those attempts at relieving the distressed. Of the former, as a physician, the reader will see (p. 97) a letter from his Excellency the Chief Justice of the United States, who was a native and a resident of the same state with the Doctor; and another (p. 98) from the Secretary and Fellow of the American Philosophical Society. If the solicitude expressed in the bulletin of health at his illness, which it immediately announced in an unusual manner, and the subsequent sensations evinced when its termination was stated, be any criterion for judging on the second head, his death was lamented as of one who had devoted his life to the cause of humanity, and enriched the healing art with one of her most important remedies." (p. xxiv—xxix.)

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venient houſes, food and cloaths, money to enable them to return to their friends, and premiums encouraging them to do ſo, and even, by proper advertiſements, to provide for young women-ſervants who come from the country to better their condition, and frequently are left expoſed and friendleſs. The plan is certainly deſerving encouragement.

42. *Contradictions; or, Who could have thought it? A Novel, from the* French. *In Two Volumes. By* John Hemet.

CAN any good come from Nazareth? was an interrogation of antient date. Can any good be expected from a French novel, conſidering the licentious manners of that nation? is a queſtion that may reaſonably be aſked in the preſent caſe. The merits of this work are fully expreſſed in the title-page; it is indeed full of contradictions. The hero of the piece, who has his name concealed throughout the whole, falls deſperately in love, firſt with Charlotte, then with a widow, and finally with Henrietta. His man Peter, who forms the prominent character in the novel, is the confidential friend of his maſter in theſe diverſified amours. Theſe volumes contain nothing intereſting, and the tranſlation is ſhameſully defective. Beſides the ridiculous repetition, in almoſt every page, of "Peter, ſaid I," the following errors we noticed among many others. Vol. II. p. 5. "But *by-and-by*" inſtead of *ſoon*; which the tranſlator certainly ſhould have been aware of, the former being a vulgariſm. P. 49, "I ſtepped in, and found NOBODY." P. 123, "I threatened to kill me." The author has written in the Shandean ſtyle; and, in the XVIIth chapter, has apparently copied from Sterne, as will appear from the following paſſage: "The next morning, when Peter came into my room, a full half-hour before the time, his head was already dreſſed and powdered; a thing he had not done ſince the day when I was to have been married the firſt time. I made this remark, and alſo *recollected it was decadi.*" This ſeems evidently borrowed from La Fleur and "Le Dimanche," in the Sentimental Journey.—We cannot help congratulating the tranſlator on the wonderful diſcovery of "finding nobody," that grand author of miſchief, who has hitherto ſo adroitly eluded the moſt diligent ſearch that for ages has been made—if haply he might be found!!!

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. requeſts information concerning Nicolas Hyde, of Lottingham and Hinton-Dawbeney, Chief Juſtice of England. He married Mary daughter of Arthur Swain, of Sarſton, co. Northampton, and had iſſue Catharine, married to Major Robert Gore, of Sherſton, co. Wilts, and a ſon, Sir Arthur Hyde, who reſided in Ireland, at Caſtle-Hyde. And whether any relationſhip ſubſiſted between the above Chief Juſtice Hyde and Hyde Earl of Clarendon.

O. P. would be glad to know who was the father of John Harris, D. D. biſhop of Landaff 1730, and dean of Wells, where he died 1738, and was buried with his wife, who was Anne Wogan, about the ſame time; and who was ſhe the daughter of? Who was the father of Thomas Harris, vicar of Llanedern, co. Glamorgan, and who died about the ſame time? Thomas had ſome other livings given him when the Doctor was created Biſhop of Landaff. He lived on the borders of Glamorgan and Merionethſhires. Qu. Was he not a brother of the Doctor? and was he not fellow of Jeſus (or ſome other college) Oxford? If ſo, when did he reſign his fellowſhip?

A CONSTANT READER aſks, Whether Mr. Ralph, who died in 1762, and whom Pope has ſatirized in the Dunciad, was the ingenious author of the "Critical Review of the Public Buildings in and about London and Weſtminſter," who has ſo ſeverely criticiſed the buildings erected under the direction of Nicolas Hawkſmoor? Whether he was an architect, or of what other profeſſion he was, with ſome account of his family? Likewiſe, if Sir John Vanbrugh was the architect of St. John's church, Weſtminſter?

O. aſks our correſpondents in Ireland, To what alludes the titular diſtinction or name of "*The White Knight*," given to ſeveral of the antient family of *Fitzgibbon*, from ſome branch of which (he preſumes) is deſcended the Earl of Clare, lord high chancellor of Ireland, and who was lately graced with a ſeat in our Houſe of Lords, by the title of Baron Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, co. Devon?—He alſo requeſts information as to the name of "The Knight of Kerry."

A CONSTANT READER aſks how to take out the ſtain of tea or red wine after muſlin has been waſhed; lemon having been tried without effect.

Penſhurſt, p. 111, is engraved and very fully deſcribed in Haſted's Kent, I. 408.

Mr. MALCOLM's View and Deſcription of HANWELL in our next; with "Midnight Reflections;" MESSALA's Second Letter; &c. &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

THE following Ode, the ſubject of which is peculiarly intereſting, came into my hands accidentally; and, if I conjecture right, ſuch poetry can only proceed from the pen of *that gentleman*, who, as a poet, now holds the place of Mr. GRAY. I do not abſolutely affirm this, but the merit of ſuch a piece of lyrical excellence ſhould be preſerved in ſuch a repoſitory as your valuable records of learning and hiſtory.

S. K.

THE DIRGE OF BELGIUM,
OCTOBER, 1799, AN ODE.

HEARD you the ſtrain from yonder ſky
On Albion burſt in choral Majeſty?
See his throne great Ocean leave;
The Deities, who round him wait,
Attendant on his State;
The firm Earth ſhakes; the billows heave;
And from the deep Tritonian ſhell
Slow ſolemn-breathing notes o'er Belgium pauſe and ſwell!

From thy awful rock ſerene,
Holy FREEDOM, hear and bend;
Thine the Heroes, thine the ſcene,
Thine the cauſe; great Pow'r! deſcend;
On raven plumes, involving all,
Brooding Death unfolds the pall!

'Tis not Superſtition's groan,
Frantic yell, or ſullen moan,
Philip's gloom and Alva's frown,
Call thy righteous vengeance down;
Godleſs monſters ſtalk around:
Hear, and guard this fated ground.

Lo, beyond the Eaſtern gate,
Britain bold confirms thy ſtate;
By Aurora's earlieſt beam,
By the proud and myſtic ſtream,
O'er the proſtrate Tyrant's ſway
India hails thy opening day.

See, arous'd in Virtue's cauſe,
Sacred Rights and equal Laws,
Armed Nations raiſe the prayer;
Bid the avenging Eagle bear
Thy thunders from the realms of Paul:
Riſe, and cruſh the monſter Gaul!

By Andraſte's radiant throne;
By the ſphere and wizard's ſtone;
By old Mador's Druid lyre,
Struck with more than Grecian fire;
Thy words of potency infuſe,
Breathing o'er the Patriot Muſe.

Ling'ring on the Belgian ſhore,
Hallow'd tears ſee Albion pour
O'er the grave where warriors ſleep,
Victors of the ſubject deep;
There Honour, Virtue, Juſtice mourn,
Claſping ſad their roſtral urn.

Holy Goddeſs, hear and ſpare;
Give thy choſen Heroes reſt:
Though ſteep'd in crimſon ſtreams of war,
Soon be the ſword in olive dreſt.
Valour triumphs:—yet they die!
Lift the recording tablet high,
And hail the champion ſons of Truth and Liberty.

ODE,

Written immediately after the glorious Victory obtained by Admiral Lord NELSON, *over the French Fleet on the Coaſt of Egypt.*

AGAIN Britannia's navies ſweep
With victor prow the azure deep;
Again reſounds her cannons' roar
In thund'ring peels from ſhore to ſhore,
And loud proclaims her boundleſs reign
O'er hoary Ocean's wide domain.
While Gaul her pow'r with horror views,
No more her empty threats renews,
Sunk in deſpair with madd'ning fury raves,
And yields to Albion's ſons the empire of the waves.

Lo! now th' applauding voice of Fame
Wafts o'er the deep her NELSON's name:
Afric's glad ſons enraptur'd glow
To ſee o'erwhelm'd their haughty foe;
Ruſh to the ſhore a numerous band,
To hail the ſaviour of their land,
Proclaim his name from pole to pole,
Far as his waves old Ocean roll:
While on brave Nelſon's praiſe dwells every Briton's tongue, [pæans ſung.
For him are bleſſings pour'd, for him are

No more ſhall Gallia proudly boaſt,
To rear her ſtandard on our coaſt;
No more her fleet triumphant ride,
'Whelm'd in old Ocean's briny tide;
Still ſhall Britannia's happy iſle
Be bleſt with Plenty's bounteous ſmile;
Still ſhall fair Commerce waft her ſtores
On every wave to Britain's ſhores;
And here bleſt Liberty her empire keep,
And give to Britain's ſons the empire of the deep.

Jan. 13. —— DE-WILLOWBY.

LINES

Upon the capture of his Majeſty's late ſhip the HERMIONE, *cut out of a Spaniſh port by the boats of the* SURPRIZE, *Capt.* HAMILTON.

WHEN Spain, unmindful of her antient fame, [ſhame!
Receiv'd the baſe Aſſaſſins*—Britain's
Caſtilian honour heard the deed, and ſigh'd;
Shock'd was her gen'rous nation's manly pride?
But Britain, miſtreſs of the ſubject main,
Tears the Hermione from humbled Spain:

* After the deteſtable crew of the Hermione had murdered their officers, they carried the frigate into a Spaniſh port.

In

In vain beneath the rampart's fire she lies,
No harbour shields her from the bold Surprize!
Though base the vessel, yet 'tis greatly won,
And gives immortal fame to HAMILTON.

W. T. F.

THE RETROSPECT.

AH! little didst thou think, fond Maid,
By Hope's delusive dreams betray'd;
When o'er the downy couch of youth
The enchantress nurs'd the buds of joy;
And Innocence and dauntless Truth
Bid Sorrow's frowning spectres fly;
While young Delight, with roses crown'd,
Scatt'ring his fragrant odours round,
Led smiling Pleasure in his train,
Seeming to mock the dart of Pain:—

Ah! little didst thou think, fond Maid,
(Though drooping now in Sorrow's shade,)
When o'er thy weak, unshelter'd form,
The bursting clouds their torrents shed;
And wayward Fate's relentless storm
Pour'd forth its horrors on thy head;
Falsehood could wear the guise of Love,
Or holy Friendship treach'rous prove;
Or smooth Deceit, with semblance fair,
Plant in thy breast the thorn of Care.

Ah! little didst thou think, fond Maid,
In Sympathy's warm vest array'd;
When fell Despair her scorpions flung
Around thy wildly throbbing heart;
And cureless Woe thy mem'ry stung;
A Friend could aim the vengeful dart;
Or that Misfortune's shiv'ring form
Must bear alone the pelting storm;
Or Poverty's convulsive sigh
Be lost amidst the shouts of joy.

Yet now thou know'st, unhappy Maid,
No more by smiling Hope betray'd;
Too well thou know'st, this aching breast,
Shudd'ring at Mem'ry's poignant throe,
On Pleasure's lap no more shall rest,
Or bid the smile of Rapture glow.
Yet, child of Woe, soon shalt thou sleep,
Soon thy dim eyes forget to weep;
Soon shalt thou proud injustice brave,
And find a shelter—in the GRAVE.

Leicester, Jan. 23, 1800.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF DR. JOSEPH WARTON.

SOFT flow'd the lay, when late, with downcast eye,
The gentle Muse by Itchin's* verdant side
Pensive reclin'd; while to each struggling sigh
In kindred notes the murmuring stream replied.

"Ye once-lov'd haunts!" (exclaim'd the sorrowing maid),
"Ye scenes, where oft my soul enwrapt
While o'er th' enamel'd vale my WARTON strayed,
On the sage lore he taught, the lays he sung!

"No more, alas! shall joy's inspiring strain,
Dear to my heart, your sportive echoes fill,
When from yon classic dome the youthful train
Bounds o'er the mead, or climbs the breezy hill.

"Mute is that tongue, which, tun'd by genius, charm'd
By native eloquence, by sense refin'd;
Cold is that heart, which genuine virtue warm'd,
And lost that taste, which pleas'd and form'd the mind.

"Come, bright-ey'd Fancy, for your favour'd child
Let kind remembrance prompt th' accordant tear!
You, on his votive lays who fondly smil'd,
Now with your grief adorn his sacred bier.

"And lo! in solemn guise the drooping maid
Appears!—around she calls a pensive throng:
Lo, many a Sage and Poet's honour'd shade!
Sovereigns in taste, or masters of the song.

"With air majestic and in modest state,
Invok'd, the mighty Mantuan sweeps the string:
Rome, Rome, he cries, *may well deplore his fate,*
Who bade in British strains her Virgil sing:

"With him, sweet Horace, partner of his heart,
Once more attunes the lyre to mournful lays,
As, for Quintilius lost, with happiest art,
He join'd with soft laments sublimer praise."

"*Cease, cease your plaints*, exclaim'd the Bard divine,
Whose British Muse his taste, his skill, adorn,"
Mine was the loss, his works shall live with mine,
Alike shall charm to ages yet unborn.

"In vain would coward Slander, veil'd in night,
Blast his bright laurels, taint his spotless name:
Applauding Britain's sons with pure delight
Shall crown his virtues, consecrate his fame.

"Say, ye fond vot'ries of the sacred lyre!
Say, can your guardian pow'r yet hope to find
The social wit, the well-attemper'd fire,
The candour that adorn'd his liberal mind?

"True worth to cherish, yet with tongue sincere
To mark those failings which he fought to mend,
Such was his art: nor servile, nor severe,
All prais'd the critic, but all lov'd the friend."

Thus mourn'd the Muse: from Winton's classic vale
The sounds far echoed thro' the yielding air.
Fair Isis heard the melancholy tale
With heart-felt sympathy, in mute despair,
Melodious

* The river near Winchester.

Melodious ſtream! to thee new ſorrows riſe:
New woes ſhall agonize thy gentle breaſt.
Another Warton late call'd forth thy ſighs,
And ſunk, lamented ſunk, to endleſs reſt.

Then for her laurel'd Bard, her claſſic pride,
Fam'd Rhedycina wept thy ſhores along:
Now, loſt her Son, in wit, in worth allied,
Again thy vale reſounds her plaintive ſong.

Alike each Bard to taſte, to fancy dear:
Yet one the rugged heights aſpir'd to climb
Of Runic verſe, and ſtrike th' aſtoniſh'd ear
With Gothic minſtrelſy, and antique rhyme.

A gentler taſk fraternal genius choſe:
With flights leſs arduous he delights to ſoar:
His flowing verſe, his unaffected proſe,
Mark'd the chaſte elegance of claſſic lore.

Yet one great end the kindred pair inſpires:
(This prompts their genius, this directs their art,)
By fancy's charms to kindle virtue's fires,
And high o'er baſe deſire exalt the heart.

W. Boscawen.

ODE TO THE RIVER CAM.

By Mr. George Dyer.

(from the annual anthology.)

WHILE yon ſky-lark warbles high,
While yon ruſtic whiſtles gay,
On thy banks, O Cam, I lie;
Muſeful pour the penſive lay.
Willowy Cam, thy lingering ſtream
Suits too well the thoughtful breaſt;
Languor here might love to dream,
Sorrow here might ſigh to reſt.

Near yon ſteeple's tapering height*,
Beauteous Julia†, thou art laid;
I could linger thro' the night,
Still to mourn thee, lovely maid!
In yon garden fancy reads,
"Sophron‡ ſtrays no longer here:"
Then again my boſom bleeds;
Then I drop the ſilent tear.

Hoary Cam! ſteal flow along
Near yon deſolated grove;
Sleep the partners of my ſong;
There with them I went to rove.

He, the youth * of faireſt fame,
Haſten'd to an early tomb;
Friendſhip ſhall record his name,
Pity mourn his hapleſs doom.

Hark! I hear the death-bell ſound!
There another ſpirit fled;
Still mine ears the tidings wound;
Philo† ſlumbers with the dead.
Well he knew the critic's part;
Shakſpeare's name to him was dear;
Kind and gentle was his heart;
—Now again I drop a tear.

Bending ſad beſide thy ſtream,
While I heave the frequent ſigh;
Do thy rippling waters gleam,
Sympathetic murmuring by?
Then, O Cam! will I return,
Hail thy ſoothing ſtream again,
And, as viewing Julia's urn,
Grateful bleſs thee in my ſtrain.

Still there are, who raptur'd view
Scenes which youthful hopes endear,
Where they ſcience ſtill can woo;
Still they love to wander here.
Peace they meet in every grove;
Lives again the rapturous ſong;
Sweetly ſportive ſtill they rove,
Cam! thy ſedgy banks along.

Stately ſtreams, and glens, and lakes,
They can leave to Scotia's plains;
Mountains hoar, and vales, and brakes,
They reſign to Cambrian ſwains.
But theſe placid ſcenes full well
Suit the quiet muſing breaſt:
Here, if fancy may not dwell,
Science ſhall delight to reſt.

* Cheſterton Church, near Cambridge.

† The young woman, on occaſion of whoſe death was written Elegy the ſecond, in the author's poems publiſhed in 1792.

‡ Robert Robinſon, author of various ingenious and learned publications, whoſe memoirs were written by the author, reſided in this village.

ODE TO MARY,

on her birthday.

WHAT tho' no more the vernal bloom
Irradiates Nature's changeful face;
What tho' amidſt drear winter's gloom,
No leafy veſtige now we trace;
What tho' rude gales tempeſtuous blow;
Tho' gelid hails tremendous beat;
What tho' deſcends the drifting ſnow,
And guſts bear up the driſly ſleet;
Fell ſtorms rage on with fury dire;
Ye Borean blaſts ſtill ruthleſs now!;
Ye ne'er can check th' attemper'd fire,
That warmly thrills *affection's* ſoul!
Now o'er the deſolated ſcene,
See, ſee, the wretched trav'ler fly!

* William Taylor, formerly fellow of Emanuel College; the moſt intimate and highly-eſteemed of the author's friends when at College: and, if extenſive learning, a ſound judgment, a modeſt demeanor, and unblemiſhed morals, have a claim to reſpectful remembrance, Wm. Taylor will not be ſoon forgotten by him.

† Dr. Farmer, author of the Eſſay on Shakſpeare.

No friendly cot his frame to ſcreen;
Rude whirlwinds rend the livid ſky!

Now o'er the trackleſs plain he bends,
And fears the dubious courſe to tread;
Ah! *night* creeps on!—no *hope* befriends,
Nor points a ſhelter for his head!

In horror gazing—o'er the waſte
See his numb limbs now tott'ring creep;
In vain he looks;—*no* gleam is trac'd!
He's ſinking on the ſnowy heap!

When, ah! a glimmering he ſees,
Nor more he heeds the furrows trod,
But, falling on his trembling knees,
Now mutely wrapt, *adores his God.*

Tho' ſtill the ſtorm infuriate blows,
His fears a *thouſand thrills* beguile!
'Tis *thus* my boſom fondly glows,
When warm'd by *Mary's* genial ſmile!

What tho' the vernal ſeaſon 's o'er;
Tho' Phœbus ſheds no fulgid glare:
What tho', exhaling ſweets, no more
Soft odours fill the ambient air:

What tho' no more the lambent rill
In murm'ring courſe meanders by;
Nor melting beams cœrulean fill
With tinges ſoft the placid ſky:

Tho' the bleak tempeſt raging high
Each roſeate beauty quick diſarms;
Ah! *William's* fond, impaſſion'd eye
Still finds them live—in *Mary's* charms!

For her I'd court the Libyan plain,
Or brave the chill of Greenland's ſhore,
Or dauntleſs face th' embattled train,
Or Afric's deſarts wild explore!

And, ſhould the touch of her ſweet hand
My fond ſolicitude repay,
My flutt'ring ſoul would ſoft expand,
As flow'rets 'neath the orient ray!

How oft thus fondly do I dream,
Till chilling thought my peace deſtroys!
Fate rends my boſom's ling'ring gleam
And points—the barrier to my joys!

Yet, when my fond, my tender gaze
Meets the ſoft glance of *Mary's* eye,
My flutt'ring heart *love's* throb betrays,
It feels it would, but—*dares not* ſigh!

W. F.

A SERMON ON THE HEAD-DRESS OF THE LADIES IN 1777.

OF all the gay faſhions the ladies purſue,
We hold that the worſt which keeps beauty from view;
For how can thoſe charms ſtrike the heart with ſurprize,
Which ever continue eclips'd from the eyes?
Then ſurely that hat muſt be out of its place,
Which ſkips from the crown, and which creeps down the face; [ſtar;
While the top, like a ſun-dial, points to a
The bottom 's deſcending twelve inches too far.

If a lover ſhould find himſelf ſmitten within,
It *can* be from no other part but her chin;
She gives up a beautiful front, it is ſaid,
That ſhe may deck out the back part of her head! [her face,
And hides all the charms of her eyes, and
To ſhew fifteen ribbons with flounces and lace.

'Tis nature inverted, for ne'er was the back,
Inſtead of the fore-part, deſign'd to attack.
Bright guineas, bright eyes, and bright di'monds, we own, [ſhown.
Are uſeleſs in darkneſs, but ſterling when

With pads, and with rollers, and cuſhions piac'd o'er,
Her head becomes juſt twice as tall as before;
Like two-headed monſters, ſhall ladies appear!
And boldly attack us with tier over tier!
Whene'er we attempt the fair charmers to view, [with two.
We 're pleas'd with one head, but diſguſted
At *Melbourn*, a Methodiſt preacher, we find, [Eaſt wind;
Held forth, quite regardleſs of North or
For, when we 're determin'd a ſcheme to complete,
We ſeldom reſign it for cold, or for heat.
Our intrepid champion, elate with ſucceſs,
Made this bold remark on the ladies' head-dreſs:

"The pride of our females all bound'ry exceeds, [heads!
'Tis now quite the faſhion to wear double
Approaching this town to diſburſe heav'nly treaſure, [meaſure,
I paſs'd by a head that would fill a ſtrike
If I'd had that meaſure but cloſe to my ſide,
I certainly ſhould the experiment try'd.

"By ſins, a *man*'s ſaid to be cover'd all o'er
With bruiſes, and many a putrified ſore,
From the ſole of his foot to his crown they aſpire, [higher."
But the ſins of a woman riſe half a yard

Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

A SONG, BY E. S. J.

AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

O BETTY, weel I love thee;
Frae ev'ry laſs that's at the fair
Thou bearſt the palm without compare;
O Betty, weel I love thee.

Kilt the coats, come o'er to me,
Come o'er the burn, I love thee weel,
And wi a kiſs I will thee tell,
O Betty, haw I love thee.

"The water's deep i may na be,
I dar nat try to wad eit, Jock,"
I'll fetch thee o'er upon my back,
For Betty weel I love thee.

"The water's deep it may na be,
Ye 'd laugh to ſee me wade it, Jock,"

I'll

I'll ſteck my een, I wo' na look,
For Betty weel I love thee.

He ſteck'd his een, and o'er cam ſhe,
They ſat them on the ſunny brae,
And Jock he ſung fau blith that day,
O Betty, hau I love thee.

ON THE DEATH OF
LADY ELIZABETH WORSELEY.

SAY,—ſhould we mourn thee?—O exalted Saint! [plaint,
Tho' weeping Friendſhip pours its mild com-
Tho' Gratitude with ſoft aſſiduous care
Seeks for thy grave, and ſtrews its roſes there: [pow'r,
Say, ſhould we mourn thee? by Almighty
Releas'd in mercy from the ſuff'ring hour?
Ah no! thy Chriſtian virtues ſhall impart
A balm moſt lenient, while they wound the heart!
Thy piety ſincere, thy friendſhip true,
Thy charity retir'd from public view,
Thy gen'rous kindneſs, watchful to ſelect
The hapleſs victim of the world's neglect,
With ev'ry excellence which ſhone confeſs'd [breaſt!
Shall glow with Mem'ry in the conſcious

Sweet is the hope that bright Religion gives:
We know in death, that our Redeemer lives!
And thoſe like thee, who patiently endure,
Tho' nature fails, ſhall find his promiſe ſure.

Byfleet. W. SEWELL.

A Tribute of Affection to the Memory of Mrs. CAMELL, *of Bungay, in Suffolk, who died Oct.* 26, 1799.

BRING not, to wake the Poet's ſlumb'ring fire,
Bring not, to droop around a mourning lyre,
Bring not the roſe's fading fragrance here,
Bring not the wreath yet moiſt with ſorrow's tear:
Ah! not to thee, lamented ſhade, belong
The flowers of fancy, or the pride of ſong;
Friendſhip to thee a purer tribute pays,
Than tuneful numbers or poetic praiſe.
If ever Virtue mourn'd o'er Beauty's bier;
If ever Sorrow claim'd her ſacred tear,
For ev'ry grace that lent a charm to life
In the dear ties of ſiſter, friend, and wife;
For all that ſweetneſs, all that goodneſs gave
In life's rich bloom to conſecrate the grave,
Here be her pearl of pureſt luſtre ſhed,
That ſainted ſorrow which embalms the dead; [giv'n,
Sighs, whoſe warm incenſe to affection
Mourn, yet not murmur at the will of Heav'n.
Ah! early loſt; ah! lent us but to charm,
With ev'ry virtue veil'd in beauty's form;
With ſweetneſs into ev'ry art refin'd,
That ſteals from ſenſe whate'er can grace the mind;
With meek Religion's mild, yet holier charm,
A heart with all her ſacred precepts warm;
Thoſe purer precepts from perfection giv'n,
"Kindneſs on earth, and confidence in Heav'n."

If rob'd in light thy hov'ring ſpirit rove
To the keen anguiſh of lamenting love;
If that pure ſpirit into ſenſe refin'd
(That angel ſenſe to angel pow'rs confin'd);
Behold, whilſt bending from thy happier ſphere,
In pious grief, the penſive mourner here;
Oh may each ſigh on ſeraph wing aſcend,
Where pleading now thy angel virtues bend,
And thou with guardian, with directing care,
Teach him by patience, confidence, and pray'r,
To claim that rich reward to virtue giv'n,
A bleſt re-union in a brighter Heav'n;
Where full perfection's chaſten'd ſtate ſhall prove
The price of pardon and redeeming love.

FRAGMENT.

— — — — — — — — —

Beneath the hanging rock Gonſaldo ſat,
'Till ev'ning gather'd round; and o'er the waves [frought,
The ſullen front of clouds, with tempeſt
Caſt a dark ſhadow on the heaving deep:
The rocking wind ſwept with portentous howl
Round the lone crag; the tranſitory glance
Of livid lightning to his eyes diſclos'd
The ſhip, high-toſs'd, now ſwallow'd by the wave:
And, on the diſtant promontory's height,
The lightning-ball had fir'd the peaſant's hut;
And lighted up the rocks, toſſing on high
Vaſt fire-brands, that illum'd the parting clouds, [cloſ'd
That now diſplay'd the moon's full orb, now
And hid her luſtre—but the waves were ſtill;
The wind no longer roar'd—the diſtant fire
Was faintly ſeen, ſave where the gaping wall
Let out the dying flame, that o'er the ſea
Shot a faint ſtream of light. The hero roſe,
And thus he cried; O war! thy pow'r tho' great,
Bidſt but the *weakeſt* ſhudder at the *ſword*;
But Nature! thine canſt bid the *braveſt ſoul*,
Adore and tremble at the *hand of God*.

CALLIOPE.

EPIGRAM,

(By the Author of "Infant Inſtitutes")
On a Poem, entitled, "Bubble and Squeak."

HOW! Bubble and Squeak—ſurely never was ſeen [mean?
Such a name for a Poem; why, what can it
Oh, it means to give Jacobin raſcals a tweak— [make 'em *ſqueak*.
As they long have been *bubbled*, we 'll now

**** P. 162. a. l. 49. r. "Fall *faſt* the tear," &c.

INTEL-

Admiralty office, Feb. 18. Under the above head the two following letters appear on the ſubject of the capture of the Pallas frigate.

His Majeſty's Sloop Fairy, Feb. 5.

Sir, In compliance with your order of the 3d inſt. his Majeſty's ſloop Harpy, in company, having weighed from St. Aubin's Bay at 6 A. M. I proceeded to reconnoitre St. Maloes; and, at half paſt eleven, Cape Frehel bearing S. E. 5 or 6 miles, I diſcovered a large ſhip running down cloſe along ſhore to the Weſtward, which I very ſoon made out to be a large frigate, and, as ſhe did not anſwer the private ſignal, I concluded ſhe was an enemy, but being ſo cloſe in ſhore I ſaw there was no chance of bringing her to action. I therefore judged it neceſſary to tack, with the hopes of decoying her out from the land; which fully anſwered my wiſhes, as ſhe immediately gave chace to us. At one o'clock, the Harpy having formed cloſe under my ſtern, the enemy arrived within piſtol ſhot, when a cloſe action commenced, and continued until a quarter before 5, when the enemy made all ſail from us. As ſoon as the damages the Fairy ſuſtained in the rigging and ſails (which were very conſiderable) were repaired, we made all ſail in purſuit of her. At 4 o'clock, three ſtrange ſail were diſcovered from the maſt head to the Northward; which I judged to be a ſquadron of Engliſh frigates, to whom I made the ſignal for an enemy, and at 9 were joined by his Majeſty's ſhips La Loire, Danae, and Railleur, in the chace.

Prince of Boullion. J. S. HORTON.

[The loſs on board the Fairy was, 4 ſeamen killed, Captain Horton and 7 ſeamen, wounded. On board the Harpy, 1 ſeaman killed; and 3 wounded.]

Copy of a letter from Capt. Newman to E. Nepean, eſq. dated La Loire, at ſea, the 5th inſt.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint their Lordſhips of the capture of the French frigate Le Pallas, by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, after a cloſe action of two hours and ten minutes, cloſe in ſhore under Seven Iſlands, where ſhe was ſupported by a battery. I was moſt gallantly and ably ſeconded by Capt Turquade, of the Railleur; and to the captains of the Danae, Fairy, and Harpy ſloops, I feel indebted for their every exertion to come up with the chace. I cannot too much applaud the conduct of the officers and crews under my command, as well as Lieut. Krenitzin, of the Ruſſian navy, &c.—The Pallas is a new frigate, mounting 42 guns, 18 9 and 36 pounders, was bound to Breſt, victualled for 5 months, and 350 men on-board.

J. N. NEWMAN.

[The Loire had 3 ſeamen killed; 3 midſhipmen, 25 ſeamen, and 1 marine, wounded. The Railleur, 1 midſhipman and the gunner's mate killed; 4 ſeamen wounded.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 22. Copy of a letter from Lieut. Francis Godolphin Bond, of the Netley, to Lord Keith.

Netley, Liſbon, January 28.

My Lord, On the 14th ult, I had the honour of tranſmitting to you, from the Tagus, copies of two orders, the one from Rear-admiral Duckworth, and the other from Capt. Blackwood, with an account of the captures made by his Majeſty's ſchooner under my command, during her laſt cruiſe. Hard gales of wind preventing our ſailing hence till the 11th; and on the 22d, off Viana, we captured L'Eſperance, French lugger privateer, pierced for 12, but having on-board only 5 guns, with 36 men, formerly a privateer belonging to Guernſey. Having the next day ſpoke the St. Fiorenzo, in the neighbourhood of Oporto, I was informed by Sir Harry Neale of the diſperſion of three convoys on the coaſt, and the obſtacles that had oppoſed their entry into the Douro for more than 20 days, from conſiderable freſhes, frequent calms, and adverſe winds. As the weather was now ſo favourable for the arrival of veſſels from the S. W. and I conceived no time ſhould be loſt in endeavouring to intercept the enemy's captures bound to Vigo, I accordingly ſtood for the entrance of that Bay, and on the morning of the 24th re-took the Hamburg brig Catharina, from Oporto, bound to Limerick, laden with wine and fruit. At night, after a ſmart chace, we came up with a ſmall Spaniſh lugger privateer, called Felicidad, of 2 guns, 8 ſwivels, and 22 men; and before the priſoners were all ſhifted, at midnight, another privateer and her prize hove in ſight. We were enabled at one, A. M. (the 25th) to come up with the latter, the Ducheſs of Gordon, a bark, from Newfoundland to Oporto, with 7600 quintals of ſalt fiſh. By ten o'clock that morning, after a ſhort chace, we brought-to the St. Antoniony Animas, alias La Aurora, Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, of 6 guns, and 46 men, and her prize the Venus, from London, with ſhot, lead, tin, ſtaves, &c. for Oporto. On the 27th I made three more re-captures, viz. an Engliſh brig, called the Commerce, laden with ſalt fiſh; a Swediſh brig from Stockholm to Viana, with iron and dales, taken by a French lugger; and a Portugueſe ſchooner with ſalt. On the evening of the 28th, the weather began to threaten, with ſtrong winds from the Southward. One re-capture remained with me till the 8th of January, when our vicinity

nity to the shore, and a heavy sea, obliged me to carry sail, and abandon to herself the Commerce, that was destitute even of one sail to shift, and those bent were in the worst condition. Having the following day spoke the Trojan West Indiaman, with the loss of her maintop-mast, cross jack-yard, and most of her sails, now bound to Lisbon to refit, but separated with many others in the recent gales from the outward-bound convoy, I continued to attend her till the 21st, in almost a continual storm; and on the 27th had the pleasure to see her safe into this port. It is however with much sorrow I have to acquaint your Lordship with the loss of most of our prizes and several of our crew. Of the Duchess of Gordon, which was wrecked near Lisbon, only one person was saved, the pilot of the Netley being of the number who perished. The fate of the others is anticipated, though it is known that two brigs are arrived safe; and two others took refuge in Vigo. The French lugger was stranded in attempting the bar of Viana; but I am happy to hear her crew were saved. F. G. Bond.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 25. Copy of a letter from Capt. Riou to Adm. Milbanke.

His Majesty's ship Amazon, Spithead, Feb. 21.

Sir, I am to acquaint you that his Majesty's ship under my command sailed from Cork harbour on the 12th instant; and on the 14th captured the Bougainville, a French Privateer, of St. Malo, commanded by Pierre Dupont, mounting 18 six-pounders, and carrying 82 men: but I am sorry to add, that on the following evening, as the Amazon was brought-to to sound, the Bougainville ran on-board us at the rate of nine knots, and rebounded off with the immediate loss of her fore and main-masts, and with so much injury to her hull, that there was an instantaneous alarm of sinking. It was not without some risk, as the night was dark, the sea rough, and the wind high, that the boats were hoisted out of the Amazon, and all the men saved, excepting one. The Bougainville, I am told, was at this time going down by the stern, the water within-board being above the afterpart of the gun deck. The injury done to the Amazon was nothing more than the carrying away the spritsail, yard, and bumkin. E. Riou.

Copy of a letter from Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, to E. Nepean, esq. Dec. 27.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d inst. Capt. Rolles, of his Majesty's ship Alarm, brought with him into this port a very rich and valuable Spanish ship. She was captured by the Amphion, Capt. Bennet, in company with the Alarm; and, for their Lordships' farther information, inclose herewith a copy of Capt. Bennet's letter to Capt. Rolles on this occasion.

H. Parker.

Sir, *Amphion, at sea, Nov.* 26.

In obedience to your signal, I chased S. W. last evening, and had the good fortune at one (A. M.) to come up with, and capture, L'Asturiana, Spanish letter of marque, carrying 18 eight-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, and four howitzers, of thirty-two pounders, (all brass), manned with 180 men, from Cadiz bound to La Vera Cruz, with a very valuable cargo; she had four sail of convoy with her in the morning, three of which her commander thinks are still to the Eastward, forty days out. The Asturiana is a very large ship, quite new, admirably found, and coppered. R. H. A. Baker.

[This Gazette also contains copies of letters from the following officers; viz. Lieut. D'Auvergne, of the Aristocrat armed brig, reporting the capture of a gun-boat on Feb. 19. Capt. Peter Halkett, of his Majesty's ship Apollo, dated Madeira, Jan 25, stating the capture of the Aquilla, Spanish ship of war, pierced for 12 but carrying only 4 guns, on the 11th ult. and of the retaking the Lady Harwood, which had fallen into the hands of a French privateer two days previous.—Capt. John Cooke, of the Amethyst, relating the capture of Le Vaillant, a fast-sailing French cutter privateer.—Also one from Hon. Capt. Curzon to Sir Alexander Gardner, acquainting him of the Triton having chased from the squadron, and came up with, the French national brig La Vidette, of 14 guns and 84 men, from L'Orient bound to Brest.

The same Gazette contains an order of his Majesty in Council, authorizing the importation of Spanish wool, notwithstanding any doubts that may have been entertained to the contrary, in ships or vessels belonging to any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty.]

Admiralty-office, March 8. Copy of a letter from Capt. Frazer, of the Nymphe, to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport.

La Nymphe, Plymouth Sound, March 3.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I brought into Plymouth this morning La Modeste, a French letter of Marque, pierced for 16 guns, and having 70 men on-board, which I captured on the 24th of February last, in company with the Amethyst. She is a fine ship, about 600 tons burthen, and laden with cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, indigo, &c. had left the isle of France only nine weeks, and was bound to Bordeaux, off which port I captured her.

I am, &c. Percy Frazer.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture and carrying into Viana, in Portugal, the Nostra Signora Carmen,

Carmen, Spaniſh lugger privateer, Don Joſeph O'Livera, Commander, mounting two guns, nine-pounders, with ſmall arms, and a crew conſiſting of 44 men, by the Maria private ſhip of war, Mr. John Doyle, Commander.]

Admiralty office, March 11. The following is addreſſed to Lord Bridport.

Neriad, Plymouth Sound, March, 1800.

My Lord, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 28th ult. when cruizing with his Majeſty's ſhips Repulſe and Agamemnon off the Penmarks, being conſiderably to leeward of the above ſhips, I loſt ſight of them in the night, and at three A. M. I ſaw a light to windward, which I kept company with, ſuppoſing it the Commodore's, but it proved a Daniſh brig. On my ſtanding back to the rendezvous on the following night, we diſcovered five ſail, four ſhips evidently of force, and a ſchooner: the moment I had made the neceſſary preparations for battle, I hauled my wind for them; on the dawn of day I plainly diſcovered they were of force, and then laying-to; when nearly within gun-ſhot of the largeſt ſhip, they diſperſed different ways; I continued to chaſe; night coming on I loſt ſight, but was fortunate enough the following morning to ſee one of them, which, after chaſing twelve hours, and running 123 miles, we captured, which proved to be the Vengeance privateer, of Bourdeux, pierced for 18 guns, 12-pounders, but only 16 mounted, and 174 men; by her we found that ſhe ſailed on the 26th from the above place, in company with the following ſhips, which were thoſe we fell-in with; viz. Bellona, 24 guns, 12-pounders, ſix 36-pound cannonades, and 420 men.—La Vengeance, 18 guns, 12-pounders, and 174 men.—La Favourite, 16 guns, 8-pounders, and 120 men.—La Huron, 16 guns, 6-pounders, and 87 men.—La Terrailloufe (ſchooner) 14 guns, 6-pounders, and 80 men. I have to lament that, from the puſillanimity of the enemy, I had it not in my power to deſtroy the whole, or of trying the zeal of my officers and young ſhip's company; but have every thing to ſay in their favour, for the activity and chearfulneſs they ſhewed on the occaſion, and hope ſome future day we ſhall be more fortunate. On the following day we re-captured the American ſhip Perſeverance, of Baltimore, with a cargo valued at 30,000l. The Vengeance is two years old, and has been repeatedly chaſed by our frigates, but from her ſuperior ſailing eſcaped; nor ſhould we have caught her, had not ſhe carried away her jib-boom. FRED. WATKINS.

Admiralty-office, March 15. Copy of a letter from Capt. Barlow to Admiral Kingſmill.

Sir, *Phœbe, at ſea, Feb.* 27.

I have to acquaint you, that on the 21ſt inſt. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured the French ſhip privateer Bellegarde, of 14 guns, and 140 men, belonging to St. Maloes; ſhe had been out 16 days, and had captured the ſhip Chance, of London, from Martinico, and the brig Friends, of Dartmouth, from St. Michaels, bound to Briſtol; the former ſince re-captured by his Majeſty ſloop Kangaroo.

I am, &c. E. BARLOW.

[This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of the French lugger privateer Maſſina, carrying 4 3-pounders and 30 men, by his Majeſty's ſloop Plover, Capt. Galway]

Admiralty-office, March 18. The following is a letter from the commander of his Majeſty's ſloop La Suffiſante, to Vice-admiral Paſley, bart.

Sir, *La Suffiſante, at Sea, March* 13.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that after a chace of three hours from the Iſle of Bas, I this day captured the French cutter privateer Joſephina, of 4 guns and 20 men, commanded by John Francis Froment, two days from Morlaix; has taken nothing. J. WITTMAN.

STATE PAPERS, *continued from p.* 170.

Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs in France to Lord Grenville.

Paris, the 24th Niveſe, 8th year Jan. 14.

My Lord, I loſt no time in laying before the firſt Conſul of the French Republic the official Note, under date of the 14th Niveſe, which you tranſmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the anſwer, equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive, my Lord, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

NOTE.

The Official Note, under date of the 14 Niveſe, the 8th year, addreſſed by the Miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, having been laid before the firſt Conſul of the French Republic, he obſerved with ſurprize that it reſted upon an opinion, which is not exact, reſpecting the origin and conſequences of the preſent war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, ſhe had, it muſt be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution, ſolemnly proclaimed her love of peace, and her diſinclination to conqueſts, her reſpect for the independance of all governments; and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, ſhe would have avoided taking part in thoſe of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an oppoſite diſpoſition, as ſoon as the French Revolution had broken out, almoſt all Europe entered into a league

league for its destruction. The aggression was real, long time before it was public; internal resistance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were supported; the French nation was insulted in the person of its agents; and England set particularly this example by the dismissal of the minister accredited to her. Finally, France was, in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honour, and in her safety, long time before the war was declared. Thus it is to the projects of subjection, dissolution, and dismemberment, which were prepared against her, and the execution of which was several times attempted and pursued, that France has a right to impute the evils which she has suffered, and those which have afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with respect to so powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the most fatal consequences. Assailed on all sides, the republic could not but extend universally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that she has made use of those means which she possessed, in her own strength, and the courage of her citizens. As long as she saw that her enemies obstinately refused to recognize her rights, she counted only upon the energy of her resistance; but, as soon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invasion, she sought for means of conciliation, and manifested pacific intentions: and, if these have not always been efficacious; if, in the midst of the critical circumstances of her internal situation, which the revolution and the war have successively brought on, the former depositaries of the executive authority of France have not always shewn as much moderation, as the nation itself has shewn courage; it must, above all, be imputed to the fatal and persevering animosity with which the resources of England have been lavished to accomplish the ruin of France. But if the wishes of his Britannic Majesty (in conformity with his assurances) are in unison with those of the French republic, for the re-establishment of peace, why, instead of attempting the apology of the war, should not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obstacle can prevent a mutual understanding, of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt, especially when the first consul of the French republic has personally given so many proofs of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his disposition to maintain the rigid observance of all treaties concluded? The first consul of the French republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majesty recognized the right of nations to choose the form of their government, since it is from the exercise of this right that he holds his crown: but he has been unable to comprehend, how to this fundamental principle, upon which rests the existence of political societies, the minister of his Majesty could annex insinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the republic, and which are no less injurious to the French nation and to its government, than it would be to England and his Majesty, if a sort of invitation were held out in favour of that republican government of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the last century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution compelled to descend from it. If at periods not far distant, when the constitutional system of the republic presented neither the strength nor the solidity which it contains at present, his Britannic Majesty thought himself enabled to invite a negotiation and pacific conferences; how is it possible that he should not be eager to renew negotiations to which the present and reciprocal situation of affairs promises a rapid progress? On every side the voice of nations and of humanity implores the conclusion of a war, marked already by such great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an universal convulsion and irremediable evils. It is, therefore, to put a stop to the course of these calamities, or, in order that their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the first consul of the French republic proposes to put an immediate end to hostilities, by agreeing to a suspension of arms, and naming plenipotentiaries on each side, who should repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageously situated for the quickness of the respective communications, and who should apply themselves, without any delay, to effect the re-establishment of peace, and a good understanding between the French republic and England. The first consul offers to give the passports which may be necessary for this purpose.

(Signed) C. M. Talleyrand.

Paris, the 20th Nivose (Jan. 14.), 8th year of the French republick

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Minister for Foreign affairs at Paris.

Sir, *Downing-street, Jan.* 20, 1800.

I have the honour to inclose to you the answer which his Majesty has directed me to return to the official note, which you transmitted to me. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, Grenville.

NOTE.

The official note transmitted by the minister for Foreign affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th instant, has been laid before the King. His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern

cern with which he obſerves in that note, that the unprovoked aggreſſions of France, the ſole cauſe and origin of the war, are ſyſtematically defended by her preſent rulers, under the ſame injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be diſguiſed. His Majeſty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now univerſally exploded, and (in ſo far as they reſpect his Majeſty's conduct) not only in themſelves utterly groundleſs, but contradicted, both by the internal evidence of the tranſactions, to which they relate, and alſo by the expreſs teſtimony (given at the time) of the government of France itſelf. With reſpect to the object of the note, his Majeſty can only refer to the anſwer which he has already given. He has explained, without reſerve, the obſtacles which, in his judgment, preclude, at the preſent moment, all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat, which are relied upon in the French official note; the perſonal diſpoſitions which are ſaid to prevail for the concluſion of peace, and for the future obſervance of treaties; the power of enſuring the effect of thoſe diſpoſitions, ſuppoſing them to exiſt; and the ſolidity of the ſyſtem newly eſtabliſhed, after ſo rapid a ſucceſſion of revolutions—all theſe are points which can be known only from that teſt to which his Majeſty has already referred them—the reſult of experience, and the evidence of facts. With that ſincerity and plainneſs which his anxiety for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace indiſpenſably required, his Majeſty has pointed out to France the ſureſt and ſpeedieſt means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared, in terms equally explicit, and with the ſame ſincerity, that he entertains no deſire to preſcribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the ſecurity of his own dominions, and of Europe; and that, whenever that eſſential object can, in his judgement, be, in any manner whatever, ſufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his allies the means of immediate and joint negotiation, for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity. To theſe declarations his Majeſty ſteadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus ſtated, that his regard to the ſafety of his ſubjects will ſuffer him to renounce that ſyſtem of vigorous defence, to which, under the favour of Providence, his kingdoms owe the ſecurity of thoſe bleſſings which they now enjoy. (Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 20, 1800.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, March, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE chief conſul has at length officially notified to the French nation the rejection, by the belligerent powers, of his late overtures for peace, and the conſequent neceſſity of renewing the horrors of war; which he attributes to the avarice and obſtinacy of England. The legiſlature, between whom and the conſulate a perfect uniſon of ſentiment appears to exiſt, has decreed the neceſſary pecuniary and military ſupplies for renewing the conteſt; and Bonaparte has declared his intention of heading an army of reſerve, to conſiſt of 60,000 men, and who are to be aſſembled at Dijon on the 5th of April. As to the general queſtion of peace or war, the information hitherto received from the German, as well as the French papers, leaves us as far as ever from any degree of certainty; for their ſtatements conſiſt alternately of warlike preparations and pacific meſſages. That Bonaparte has exerted all his efforts to detach the Court of Vienna from the confederacy, will not admit of the leaſt doubt; and ſome accounts pretend to give the leading principles of the peace that has been offered by the chief conſul to the Emperor, viz. to withdraw the Republican forces from Italy; to guarantee the antient conſtitution of thoſe States; and to make the Rhine the boundary of France. It is underſtood, however, that the Emperor will not accede to any treaty in which Great Britain ſhall not be included. In the interior of France, the chief conſul, at the ſame time that he is making the neceſſary calls to military ſervice, is alſo giving back to the people thoſe gaieties of life which Frenchmen ſo peculiarly love, but of which the ſeverity of republican rigour had deprived them ever ſince the commencement of the revolution. Maſked balls, and other feſtivities, have re-appeared at Paris; the term *Citizenneſs* has been aboliſhed, by order of Bonaparte, and the more reſpectful *Madame* reſtored to its antient honours; and, in ſeveral departments, the fairs, &c. held under the old *regime*, have been reſumed.

THE BANKS OF THE RHINE

are again crowded with hoſtile troops ready on both ſides for action; but not a blow appears to have been ſtruck.

ITALY,

however, has exhibited ſymptoms of renewed warfare. The Auſtrians have begun to beſiege the fort of Gavi, as preliminary to the commencement of operations againſt Genoa, which will be attacked by the Imperialiſts on one ſide, and by the Britiſh fleet on the other.—The French General Maſſena writes, that he has chaſtiſed the inſurgents of Fontana-Buona, and diſlodged the Auſtrians from Seſtri. The latter, however, is a very inconſiderable poſt.

MALTA.

The combined Engliſh and Ruſſian forces are underſtood to have commenced the formal

formal siege of Valette, the principal town of this island.

NAPLES

seems to be perfectly relieved from insurrection; for, the return of the King to his capital is announced by some of the papers as being to take place early in next month.

EGYPT.

The Turks have been successful against the French in this country, and have recaptured El Arisch, after a very severe conflict. Letters from Constantinople also state, that, when the Grand Vizier had advanced within three days' march of Cairo, he received overtures from General Kleber, requiring permission to evacuate Egypt with all his army, and to return to France. Dispatches more recently received state, that the Turks have granted the French three months for this purpose; and that Sir Sidney Smith had engaged, that the squadron under his immediate command should not interpose any obstacle to their departure. A degree of uncertainty, however, hangs about the particulars of this convention, though the fact itself does not appear to be at all doubtful.

RUSSIA.

The accounts in the foreign journals, on which we founded the statement in our last Retrospect, of the Russians having been again ordered to proceed to the Rhine, were, as it now appears, entirely false; but the Petersburg Gazette informs us, that, although the Russian troops have separated from the Austrians, they will nevertheless be employed against France; if not on the banks of the Rhine, yet certainly on the shores of the ocean, or elsewhere. Accordingly, we find that 45,000 troops are assembled at Riga and Revel, ready for embarkation as soon as the season shall open. One of the causes of misunderstanding between the Russian and Austrian Courts is said to have originated at the siege of Ancona, in which although the Russians assisted with a considerable body of land and sea forces, the Russian commander was not consulted when the capitulation was made. A treaty of alliance has been concluded between the Emperor Paul and the King of

SWEDEN,

of which the articles are very numerous; but the following are the most important:

1. The two contracting parties reciprocally guarantee all their territories, provinces, and possessions in Europe.—2. There shall be the most intimate correspondence between his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and they shall give immediate warning of the evils they see impending on the dominions of each other, and shall use all their endeavours to avert or repair them.—3. If it should happen that one of the parties should be attacked in his European provinces, the other, as soon as he is desired, shall employ his good offices to put a stop to hostilities. In case these representations should be unsuccessful, troops shall be furnished in the proportion which follows: His Swedish Majesty, when called upon, shall send 8000 foot, and 2000 troopers, or dragoons; six ships of the line of 60 or 70 guns, and two frigates of 30 guns each: and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall furnish to his ally 12,000 foot, and 4000 troopers, or dragoons, nine ships of the line of 60 or 70 guns, and three frigates of 30 guns each.—4. If the succours stipulated for by the present treaty shall be found insufficient for the defence of either of the contracting parties who shall be attacked, the other shall assist him with a greater number of troops and vessels, if his own situation will allow him. (This alliance shall last during the space of 8 years.)

With

PORTUGAL

also, the Emperor of Russia has concluded a treaty of defensive alliance, nearly similar to the foregoing in its leading principles; and the French papers strongly state indications of a rupture between the Courts of St. Petersburg and of

BERLIN.

Certain it is, that military forces from both these powers are assembling in the vicinity of Polish Prussia; but the object of their movements time only can bring to light.

The following curious article is extracted from the French journal the Gazette de France; and it is particularly entitled to the attention of our readers, from the respectable name of the Abbé Sicard, the preceptor of the deaf and dumb, which appears subscribed to the first letter.

"Citizen, *Paris, Feb.* 21.

You are undoubtedly not yet acquainted with the extraordinary experiment which is publicly displayed in No. 40, in the street of the priests of St. Germaine l'Auxerrois, since you have not made any mention of it in your journal, in which you are careful to insert every thing which can interest, not only politicians, but also those who cultivate the sciences, learning, and the arts. I think that I shall conform to your wishes, by recounting what I have seen, and in detailing the sentiments which I have felt on this occasion. In a small chamber of this house, in the third story, and within a grated circumference, is seen a chest of white glass, suspended to the cieling by four little chains, which keep it perfectly separated from every other body. This chest is transparent, and penetrable to the eye in its whole extent. To one of its extremities is adapted an opaque tube of horn, by which a voice is heard, which appears to be that of a young girl, who replies

plies diſtinctly to every queſtion put to her. The impreſſion of breathing, and the heat of the air of reſpiration impregnated with the odour of liquors which ſhe has taken, are alſo perceived. I thought at firſt that this voice was that of a ventriloquiſt, and that it was the voice of him who ſhewed the curioſity. But on the morrow my aſtoniſhment was extreme, when this pretended ventriloquiſt went out of the chamber with another, and when I put new queſtions with a voice ſo low, that I was not heard by any of the other ſpectators, to find that the replies were perfectly juſt, and well articulated. The breathing was the ſame. What can be the cauſe of a phænomenon ſo aſtoniſhing? Where is the perſon who replies to the queſtions put to him? What are the means of communication with this opaque, I would almoſt ſay magical tube of horn, ſince the cheſt in which the one end of this horn is placed is perfectly ſeparated from every other body; ſince the tube itſelf is perfectly iſolated, at leaſt as far as relates to the end which might be ſuppoſed to be the communicating medium between the perſon who aſks, and the perſon who makes the replies? This is the ſecret of the inventor of this wonderful machine, which appears to me well worthy of exciting public curioſity, and which will not fail to give occaſion for the reſearches of thoſe who wiſh to comprehend and to explain every thing.

SICARD"

We were not, in reality, informed of the phænomenon of which Citizen Sicard here ſpeaks. It was ſufficient that it had excited his attention to excite our curioſity. We went a few days ago to the preſent reſidence of this young Inviſible. We will not atteſt the truth of the details given by Citizen Sicard. The teſtimony of no other perſon is neceſſary to make them believed. We will not undertake to explain what he has declared himſelf unable to explain. We will only join our admiration to his, and we ſhall give an account of the negative and poſitive ideas which what we ſaw and heard produced upon us.

1. We thought, as Sicard ſays that he did, at firſt that the perfectly diſtinct ſounds which we heard proceeded from a ventriloquiſt, who, it is pretended, can give to his words the direction which he pleaſes. We intreated, as Sicard had done, the perſon who preſided in the houſe to leave the place where we were; and we ſpoke ſo low to the *Inviſible*, that it was altogether impoſſible that any other perſon than *it* ſhould hear what we ſaid, eſpecially as we were perfectly ſure that we were not near any conductor of the voice beſides the horn, which ended within the cheſt of glaſs, which is perfectly iſolated.

2. We could not believe that the queſtions which we put could be heard out of glaſs, nor that the anſwers could come from without it, becauſe the tube, which ſerves as a conductor for the queſtions and replies, communicates only with the cheſt into which the words are conveyed, and from which they return; and becauſe the cheſt does not communicate with any thing but the chains which ſuſpend it to the walls and cieling.

3. If it be ſaid that magnetical or electrical virtues are introduced for ſome purpoſe in the operation; we would aſk, how it happens by any of *theſe virtues* that the *Young Inviſible* ſees and names, without ever being deceived, the object which is held in the hollow of the hand, ſuch as a piece of ſilver, a watch, &c. the ſurface of which is held up to the orifice of the tube in ſuch a manner, that theſe objects cannot be perceived from any other point.

After being unable to find the explanation of this phænomenon in any of theſe means by which, in other caſes, the moſt marvellous effects are produced in phyſics, we concluded, that perhaps there was in the cheſt a *really inviſible girl*, a dwarf much ſmaller than that of the King of Poland *. If this is the fact, it muſt be only from 12 to 15 inches in length, and about 5 or 6 in thickneſs; this being all the ſpace of the cheſt which cannot be ſeen, it being behind the communicating tube. The queſtions which we put to the Inviſible, and the replies which it made, were as follow: What age are you?—4 years of age. Where were you born?—At Marſeilles: (ſhe has an accent abſolutely provincial.) What is your name?—Françoiſe. Are you pretty?—No. Are you good?—Yes, though ſometimes ill-natured. What is your poſition in this cheſt?—I am reclining. Do all the queſtions which are put to you not diſguſt you?—Never; but I am ſometimes very much wearied. Let me feel your breath.—(The Inviſible immediately made it ſtrongly felt.) I feel your breath very well; but Citizen Sicard obſerves, that he alſo felt the ſmell of liquors, which I do not perceive.—That, perhaps, was owing to my having taken liquor that day in the morning: to-day I breakfaſted on coffee. How is it that you ſee every thing that is preſented to you; that you hear every thing that is ſaid to you, and that no perſon can diſcover you?—That is the ſecret of thoſe to whom I belong, &c. I went away, perſiſting in ſaying, that, though I could not pretend to have diſcovered the ſolution of the myſtery, I would rather believe it to

* This dwarf died at Nanci, June 9, 1764. A wooden ſhoe ſerved it a long time for a cradle. At ſix years old it was 15 inches high, and at 16, 29. Hiſtory ſpeaks of a dwarf, who, at 30 years of age, was only 18 inches high; it belonged to Queen Henrietta, of France, wife of Charles I.

be

be a dwarf than any other thing. "The greater number profeſs themſelves of this opinion," ſaid the poſſeſſor of the ſecret, with a ſmile. *Gazette de France.*

The proprietors of an incloſure near *Montpellier*, in digging up a plantation, diſcovered a tomb in which was incloſed an alabaſter urn, hermetically ſealed, and containing aſhes, an alabaſter incenſe pot, the handle of which repreſented the head of a ram; a ſepulchral lamp, and ſeveral pieces of money, ſtruck in the reign of Domitian. Another diſcovery, for the amuſement of antiquaries, has alſo been made in France. A temple has lately been found, which was dedicated to Ceres, and which, according to hiſtory, was ſituated on the road from Paris to Chartres.

Ireland.

Dublin, Mar. 24. The proceedings upon the queſtion of Union are now drawing to a cloſe; they will have completely paſſed the Parliament of Ireland in the courſe of this week, and an Adjournment will immediately take place for a month or 5 weeks.

Dublin, March 23. This morning two Students of our Univerſity, Meſſrs. Conlan and Morcan, in conſequence of an unhappy diſpute the preceding evening, met in the fields near Harcourt-ſtreet. They fired at the ſame moment, when Mr. C.'s ſhot unfortunately took place in the temple of his antagoniſt, and killed him on the ſpot. The ſurviving combatant has been expelled the College, and the ſeconds ruſticated.

Scotland.

Jan. 2. This day there was a heavy fall of ſnow in *Ayrſhire*, *Lanarkſhire*, and in nearly the whole of Scotland, South of Edinburgh and Glaſgow, which impeded travelling in every direction: the mails could not travel by carriage, nor on horſeback; during the night, the ſnow had ſo nearly filled up the track of the road, and was ſo drifted into the Glens, that no one would venture. Two women, on their way from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, periſhed in the ſnow, about three miles from Glaſgow. Their bodies were found by the Glaſgow carriers. Through the inclemency of the ſeaſon, no fewer than 40 ſcore of ſheep have periſhed on one farm in *Berwickſhire*.

Country News.

Jan. 5. Yeſterday, as the children of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Bridgewater, were playing in the nurſery, the foot of a beautiful little girl, about three years old, ſlipt, and ſhe fell upon the fire. The nurſery maid, who was in the adjoining room, being alarmed by the ſcreams of the children, fled to the poor girl's aſſiſtance, but ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe expired in the greateſt agonies this morning.

Jan. 10. As Mr. Hobdell, wheelwright, at *Ridge-Hill*, in Hertfordſhire, was haſtily putting on his coat, in ſtretching out his arm he ſtruck one of his children, of about two years old, who was ſtanding on a chair at the breakfaſt table; and the poor infant, falling with the back of its head againſt the edge of a chair, received ſo dreadful a hurt as to occaſion its death the next day, notwithſtanding every poſſible aſſiſtance was afforded. The Coroner's Jury have brought in a verdict of Accidental Death.

Hertford, Mar. 4. The Aſſizes finiſhed here this day, when W. Criſwell and James Burgeſs received ſentence of death for a burglary in the dwelling-houſe of Nath. Camp. It appeared on the trial, that the proſecutor Camp, an old man, with his wife, reſided in a cottage near half a mile from Stanſted; that it was generally underſtood about the country, that he had acquired money, which he kept in his houſe, which is ſuppoſed to have been the reaſon that induced the priſoners to ſelect him to make their prey of; and accordingly, on the night of December 19, when he and his wife were in bed, they broke into the houſe, knocked him down with a large aſhen ſtick, and cut him with a knife in the neck, and acroſs the calves of his legs; they alſo cut his wife through her ſtays and ſhift to the ſkin, and in the neck, threatening, with the moſt horrid imprecations, to finiſh them by cutting their throats, if they did not diſcover where the money was; and, after ſearching the whole houſe without finding any money, took ſome ſpoons and other things, and ſet the old man in a chair telling him he might ſit and bleed to death. They were ordered to be executed near the ſpot where the offence was committed, which was accordingly done, on Friday the 13th, amidſt the greateſt concourſe of people ever aſſembled in the county, except at an election: the lane, being narrow, was entirely filled. The Criminals behaved in the moſt daring and abandoned manner. Criſwell, who was a native of Hodeſdon, was of gigantic and ſavage appearance, always armed with a bill, and ready for every deſperate action, and it was found neceſſary to chain him by the arm in his cell after conviction. Burgeſs was born at Ware. The wife of the proſecutor had the faireſt opportunity of knowing the perſons of both by the clear light of the moon, which came into the room through two oppoſite windows, ſo that the trial was ſhort. Waters was executed on the Wedneſday for robbing the Duke of Leeds's Steward, on the highway near North Mimms.

Chelmsford, Mar. 7. The buſineſs at *Niſi Prius*, before Mr. Juſtice Heath, finiſhed this day with a Traverſe before a Special Jury, againſt Meſſrs. Williams and Hughes, of Peter-Houſe, Cambridge, and Meſſrs. Purne and Gardner, of Dunmow, in Eſſex, for

for a riot in Dunmow, on the 1ſt of Auguſt laſt, after the review of Captain Pepper's troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and aſſaulting ſeveral gentlemen of that and other corps; when, after a hearing of ſix hours, they were all found Guilty.

On the Crown ſide, Henry Hunſdon, the boy of eleven years of age, who ſtole the various Bank notes out of the letters from the Poſt Office at Chelmsford, was on Friday convicted and received ſentence of death; but Baron Hotham, in the moſt humane manner, informed him, there was great reaſon to believe that he would receive the Royal Mercy. The little convict fainted away, and was ſupported in the Gaoler's arms, while ſentence was paſſing upon him.

A remarkable occurrence happened towards the cloſe of theſe Aſſizes: John Taylor had been arraigned and tried on the charge of uttering a forged note, in the name of Bartholomew Browne, for 820l. 10s. with an intent to defraud the Bank of Crickett and Co. at Colcheſter, of which the Jury found him Guilty; but juſt as Baron Hotham was about to put on his black cap, and to paſs ſentence of death on the priſoner, one of the Barriſters, not retained on the trial, happening to turn over the forged note, ſaw it ſigned Bartw. Browne; and throwing his eye immediately on the Indictment, perceived it written therein Bartholomew Browne. He immediately pointed out the circumſtance to Mr. Garrow, Counſel for the Priſoner, who roſe up and ſtated the variance as fatal to the Indictment; in which the Judge concurred, and diſcharged the priſoner; but, as he was ſtill liable to a new indictment, and immediately arreſted for debt, his friends paid the latter to ſave him from the former.

Mar. 8. This morning a fire broke out at the brewery of Meſſrs. Williams, in *Bath*, which, in a ſhort time, deſtroyed the whole of that extenſive building, together with near 20,000 buſhels of malt and barley, 1400 barrels of beer, &c. Their ſtore-houſes on the oppoſite ſide had taken fire, and would have unqueſtionably have ſhared the ſame fate with the brewery, had they not been ſaved by the very active and uncommon exertions of Mr. T. Williams. The neighbouring hills, illuminated by the flames and the immenſe body of fire thrown up when the malt floor fell in, preſented a ſcene awfully grand and impreſſive. The wind providentially blew from the Eaſt; had it taken a contrary direction, the whole range of warehouſes belonging to Meſſrs. Ward, Bond, Titley, &c together with the dwelling houſe of Mr. J. Williams, the Baptiſt Chapel, Bradley's buildings, &c. muſt have added to the conflagration. The immediate loſs of Meſſrs. Williams is ſaid to amount to at leaſt 20,000l. of which ſum only 5,800l. is inſured; but the loſs, occaſioned by the ſtagnation of their trade, cannot be eſtimated. The fire commenced in the Malt-kiln, but whether by accident or otherwiſe cannot be aſcertained. An anonymous letter, threatening deſtruction to their premiſes, &c. has been received by the proprietors of another extenſive brewery in that city; to diſcover the writer of which every effort is at preſent making; and we ſincerely hope it will be effectual. We are ſorry to add, that the Maltſter is ſuppoſed to be buried in the ruins.

The ſtone arch, which formed the floor of the White tower over the eaſt gate at *Lynne*, ſuddenly fell, while the ropemakers, who dreſs hemp under it, were gone to dinner: to prevent farther danger, it is thought adviſeable to take down this ornament of the town.

March 31. The long N. E. winds have brought with them an immenſe quantity of Caterpillar Spawn, which a few warm days will bring into life, to the deſtruction of the vegetable world. The neſts of theſe inſects are to be found under the ridges of walls and pent-houſes, and may now be eaſily deſtroyed by the careful gardener.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Exact report of the number of Priſoners under the charge of the French Commiſſary Dec. 21, 1799, the day when they were delivered over to the Tranſport Board, the Conſular Government refuſing to provide for them any longer:

Plymouth	7,477
Portſmouth	10,128
Liverpool	2,298
Stapleton	693
Chatham	1,754
Yarmouth	50
Edinburgh	208
Norman Croſs	3,038
	25,646

When the whole number of priſoners have been ſent back to France under the late Convention in Holland, there will ſtill remain about 24,000 men in our priſons.

The Marine Society, which has fitted out for the ſea ſervice 51,000 men and boys, have cloathed and ſent into the ſervice of their country, from the 30th of September to the 31ſt of December, 1799, 87 diſtreſſed boys, and 251 men.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

The daughter of Mr. Mulcaſter, muſician, of St. Martin's le Grand, between 3 and 4 years old, playing with the candle on Chriſtmas Eve, it caught her muſlin frock, and burnt her in a moſt dreadful manner before aſſiſtance could be given. She lingered in extreme agony till this day.

Mr. Edw. Howard, brother of Mr. H. Howard, M. P. and nephew to the Duke of Norfolk, (by trying an experiment with gunpowder, in a chemical apparatus, which, by having acquired too great a portion of heat,

heat, is ſuppoſed to have affected the machine, and occaſioned an exploſion) has been for ſome days deprived of ſight; but is likely ſoon to recover, without any injury to his eye-ſight. His face is much diſfigured, a great part of his hair burnt off, and the right hand has ſuffered much.

Wedneſday, Jan. 15.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, a wherry, with 6 perſons in it, upſet in going through one of the arches of London Bridge, when 3 of the paſſengers were drowned; the other 3 were ſaved by boats from Billingſgate.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

This day being appointed for the celebration of the Anniverſary of the Queen's Birthday, there was a very ſplendid and numerous attendance of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, to compliment their Majeſties upon the occaſion. The guns at the Tower were fired at one o'clock. There was a Ball at Court in the evening, and Illuminations and other public demonſtrations of joy in London and Weſtminſter.

Wedneſday, March 5.

This day a gentleman's groom, airing his maſter's horſe in Hyde-Park, and running a race with another groom, by a ſudden turn, the horſe fell, and his rider, being thrown off with great violence, broke his back, and expired immediately. Only a few minutes preceding this event, another groom galloping one horſe, and leading another, fell, and was ſo much hurt, that a ſurgeon was ſent for to render him aſſiſtance.

Monday, March 17.

This evening a fire broke out in Crutched Friers, at the houſe of John Travers, eſq. a director of the Eaſt-India Company, which entirely conſumed the upper part of the ſame, together with all the furniture. We are happy to ſtate, that no lives were loſt, and, from the activity of the firemen, and a plentiful ſupply of water, the flames were prevented from communicating to the adjoining building. The Volunteer Aſſociations and the Eaſt-India Company's troops attended to afford their aſſiſtance in keeping off the mob. This unfortunate accident is attributed to the curtains taking fire in the bed-room, where a lady was indiſpoſed.

The Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Bakers have ſtated, that the Operation of the late Act of Parliament has had a very material effect on their trade, inaſmuch as it has reduced the Conſumption at leaſt one ſixth part.

The following are the particulars of the unfortunate loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Repulſe, of 64 guns, Capt. Alms, one of the ſhips belonging to the Channel fleet, but had been detached by Sir Alan Gardner to cruize off the Penmarks, for the purpoſe of intercepting proviſion veſſels going to Breſt. On Sunday, the 9th of March, there came on a ſudden and violent gale of wind; and the rolling of the ſhip occaſioned an accident to Capt. Alms, who, while ſtanding near the companion-ladder, was thrown down by it, by which one of his ribs was broken, and he was diſabled from doing any farther duty on the ſhip's deck. For two or three days the weather had been ſo thick, that it was not poſſible to make any obſervation, and the current had driven the ſhip ſo far out of her reckoning, that, about 12 o'clock on the night of the 10th, the Repulſe ſtruck on a ſunken rock, ſuppoſed to be the Mare, 25 leagues South-eaſt of Uſhant. She was then going about ſix knots an hour. The ſhip continued ſtriking on the rock near three quarters of an hour before ſhe could be brought to wear; and the water ruſhed in ſo faſt, that the lower-deck tier was ſoon flooded. By great exertions, the ſhip was kept afloat long enough to be enabled to approach the coaſt near Quimper; and, at half paſt ten o'clock, Capt. Alms, and the ſhip's company, quitted her, and made good a landing on one of the Glenans iſlands, about two miles from the Continent. The peaſantry on the iſland gave every aſſiſtance; and it is ſuppoſed the ſhip's company have been ſent priſoners to Quimper. In the confuſion of getting on-ſhore, one of the ſhip's boats upſet, with five ſeamen, who were drowned. Two others were drowned owing to drunkenneſs; and four more were ſo drunk, they could not be got out of the ſhip. We believe theſe are all that periſhed. The 1ſt and 4th Lieutenants, 2 Midſhipmen, and 8 ſeamen, preferring the riſk of getting ſafe to England to the horrors of a French priſon, betook themſelves to the large cutter, and, having got a ſmall ſupply of proviſions and bread, ſteered for Guernſey. They had got within 8 leagues of the land on the firſt day, when a gale of wind came on, which drove them towards the French coaſt; and it was not until the fourth day that they reached Guernſey, after having undergone the moſt ſevere hardſhips during 3 days and nights; the waves breaking over the boat ſo inceſſantly, that four of the ſeamen were conſtantly employed in baling her. The 1ſt Lieutenant was landed at Weymouth on Sunday. The Repulſe had, the 16th, on the day preceding the accident, re-captured the Princeſs Royal packet, from the Leeward iſlands, on-board of which the 3d Lieutenant and ten ſeamen had been ſent. Some apprehenſions are entertained on account of her, as ſhe is not yet arrived. The French prize-maſter was carrying her into Nantes. The mad had been taken out by the privateer which captured her.

Friday, March 21.

A furious fire broke out in a brothel, in James-ſtreet, oppoſite the Tennis-court. An alarm being given about 11 o'clock, the

Fire-

proprietor of the Eidophuſikon, Mr. Chapman, (huſband of Mrs. C. of Covent-Garden Theatre,) went over the whole of his premiſes, but could diſcover no ſigns of an approaching conflagration, otherwiſe than by a ſtrong burning ſmell, which appeared to come from James-ſtreet. Apprehenſive of approaching danger, he went to the houſes at the back of the exhibition, and on ſearching the houſe alluded to, diſcovered one of the bed-rooms on fire, which in a few minutes after burſt into a flame. Every exertion, with buckets of water, was made to prevent its increaſe, until the engines arrived, which was about 12 o'clock. By this time, the houſe where the fire began, the adjoining, and the Eidophuſikon, were involved in the general conflagration. About half an hour after, the public-houſe called the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Panton-ſtreet, caught fire, and was, in the ſpace of an hour, deſtroyed; as was the houſe of a tallow-chandler next door. The tallow added freſh vigour to the devouring element, although no exertion was omitted to remove it. A ſtrong current of air, which aroſe ſoon after one o'clock, ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to the ſurrounding neighbourhood; many of the houſes being extremely old, and moſtly unprovided with party walls. The dread and horror which took poſſeſſion of the minds of the inhabitants began to abate, after being kept near an hour in a ſtate of ſuſpence, and ſoon totally ſubſided, by the fire being got under without doing any further damage of conſequence. This may be ſolely imputed to the unwearied exertions of the firemen and many perſons preſent. The loſs ſuſtained by the proprietor of the Eidophuſikon is ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 600l. no part of which was inſured. One perſon loſt his life in performing an act of humanity; a ſerjeant of the 2d regiment of Foot Guards, of the name of Poole, who was aſſiſting the landlord of the Hole-in-the-Wall, in the removal of his furniture over the tops of the houſes, the ſmoke impeding his ſight, he unfortunately ſtept on a ſky-light upon the roof of Mr. Falwaſſer's houſe, a chemiſt in the Haymarket; what with his own weight and the load he carried, he was precipitated through upon a flight of ſtairs, the fall and the concuſſion broke two of his ribs and his neck; he was immediately bled, but life was gone. A Coroner's jury was ſummoned on the body on Saturday, when they brought in a verdict of Accidental Death. On the 25th, his remains were interred in St. John's Burying-ground, Weſtminſter. Beſides the Sergeants and Corporals of his regiment, his obſequies were attended by the reſpectable Society of Freemaſons, to the number of ſixty; one Corporal and 12 of the Life Guards, clad in their regalia, alſo accompanying their deceaſed brother, who was univerſally reſpected.

Thurſday, March 27.

With great concern we have to notice a mutiny on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Danae, which has been carried into Breſt by the villains who obtained poſſeſſion of her. The Purſer of the ſhip arrived at the Admiralty this day with the tidings. The indignation which every honeſt mind muſt feel at the conduct of the mutineers it would be difficult to find language to expreſs.

The axle-tree of Mrs. Hunt's carriage this day breaking in Bond-ſtreet, the coachman was thrown off the box, and, the wheels paſſing over his head, was killed on the ſpot. The body of the coach, in which were Mrs. H. and another lady, was overturned, and they were ſlightly bruiſed.

Monday, March 31.

The following is the reſult of Mr. Arthur Young's Enquiry, on a ſubject on which his experience muſt, in this inſtance, be conſidered as correct. He conſiders the deficiency in the laſt year's crops to be in the following proportions, aſſuming 20 as the general average crop:

		Deficiency.
Eſſex	6	1-half in 20
Kent	6	— 20
Norfolk	6	2-3ds — 20
Suffolk	8	— 20
Suſſex	5	— 20
Surry	8	— 20
Berks	4	— 20
Hants	6	2-3ds — 20
Bedford	6	2-3ds — 20
Cambridge	5	1-half — 20
Hertford	5	1-half 20
Hunts	7	— 20
Average of this great Corn Diſtrict	6	1-4th — 20
Lincoln	8	1-half — 20
Glouceſter	8	— 20
Devon	7	— 20
Salop	6	2-3ds — 20
Bucks	6	2-3ds — 20
Oxford	6	2-3ds — 20
Lancaſter	7	— 20
Weſtmoreland	7	— 20
Durham	12	— 20
York, W. R.	8	— 20
York, E. R.	10	— 20
Dorſet	7	— 20
Derby	5	— 20
Northumb.	10	— 20
General Average	7	1-3d in 20

JUNIUS.—Another Candidate for the vacant honours of this name is now preſſed forward. The Rev. P. ROSENHAGEN, a man well known at *Stockdale's*, and the Cocoa-Tree Club, and who was, we believe, a contributor to a ſilly paper which yet exiſts, is ſaid to have left behind him a collection of MSS. and papers which prove him to have been the author of theſe celebrated letters. Theſe papers he bequeathed to Meſſrs. Chace, Sewer, and Chace, and they are now on their way from India.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Jan. 1. HIS Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-colonels Wm. Gooch, of the 4th dragoons; Henry Chaytor, 1st foot-guards; Stapleton Cotton, 27th light dragoons; Samuel Dalrymple, 3d foot-guards; Wm. Johnston, ditto; George-Frederick Koehler, royal artillery; Frederick-William Wollaston, 22d light dragoons; Rowland Hill, 90th foot; Wm. Stewart, 89th ditto; Hon. Wm. Stapleton, 31st light dragoons; Denzell Onslow, late 97th foot; John Murray, 84th ditto; Wm. Twiss, royal engineers; Hon. Charles Hope, 7th dragoon-guards; Rich. Mark Dickens, 34th foot; Sir Geo. Pigot, bart. late 130th ditto; Frederick Maitland, 27th ditto; John Leveson Gower, on half-pay; Martin Hunter, 48th foot; John Ld. Elphinstone, 26th ditto; Richard Viscount Donoughmore, late 112th ditto; John Abercrombie, 53d ditto; Richard-William Talbot, 23d ditto; George-Charles Braithwaite Boughton, on half-pay; Carr Beresford, 88th foot; John Evelegh, royal engineers; Orlando Manley, royal artillery; Alexander Shand, ditto; George Earl of Dalhousie, 2d foot; Tho. Baker, late 123d ditto; Geo. Porter, late 117th ditto; Jas. Erskine, 15th light dragoons; Henry Williams, late 120th foot; Hon. Geo. Napier, late Londonderry regiment; Francis Earl Conyngham, ditto; Hon. John Vaughan, late Loyal Sheffield regiment; Cha. Baillie, 51st foot; Hon. Alex. Hope, 14th ditto; John-Thomas Maddison, late Loyal Kelso regiment; Peter Heron, late 2d battalion 96th foot; Rob. Lawson, royal artillery; Tho. Peter, on half-pay; Rob. Montgomery, 9th foot; Edw. Fage, royal artillery; Hon. Montague Mathew, late 114th foot; John Ramsay, 3d foot-guards; William Earl Bulwer, on half-pay; John Delves Broughton, late 106th foot; Wm. Dyott, 25th ditto; Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, 31st ditto; Andrew Gammell, of Col. Edwards's fencibles; Rob. M'Farlane, 72d foot; Peter-John-James Dutens, Minorca regiment; Samuel Achmuty, 75th foot; Jas. Thewles, 4th dragoon-guards; John-Gustavus Crosbie, 22d foot; to be Colonels in the Army.—Majors Rowland Edwards, 9th foot; Henry Baird, 54th ditto; Hon. Alexander Murray, 4th ditto; Wm. Cullen, Scotch brigade; R. Sacheverell Newton, 9th foot; John Wingfield, 4th dragoons; William-Charles Fortescue, on half-pay; Andrew Ross, Reay fencibles; Gerrard Goffelin, late 130th foot; Rich. Lee, late 124th ditto; H. Lewis Dickenson, 84th ditto; Wm. Pearce, late 123d ditto; Wm. Alexander, Essex fencibles; Lord Henry Murray, late 2d battalion 90th foot; Andrew Hay, of a fencible regiment; Thomas-Robinson Grey, 20th foot; Frederick-Philip Robinson, late 134th ditto; Charles Campbell, late 132d ditto; Arthur Robert Dillon, late 115th ditto; Hon. George Carnegie, late 110th ditto; Thomas-Partridge Thorpe, on half-pay; Duncan Darrock, Rothsay and Caithness fencibles; Frederick Delme, late 103d foot; John Grey, late 113th foot; William-Henry Pringle, 4th ditto; Hon. Rob. Clive, late 110th ditto; Wm. Hutchinson, on half-pay; Anthony Egan, late Irish brigade; Count Philip Walsh, ditto; David Barry, ditto; William O'Shee, ditto; Jas. Conway, ditto; Francis Stewart, 79th foot; Geo. Jackson, late 96th ditto; Wm. Tomlinson, late 91st ditto; Gordon Skelley, Scotch brigade; Tho. Hockley, Suffolk fencibles; Hugh Antrobus, Somerset fencible infantry; Jn. Murray, late 108th foot; Arthur Aylmer, 2d Manx fencibles; Wm. Maxwell, 32d foot; Wm. Say, late 99th ditto; John Mackenzie, 78th ditto; Edward Barnes, late 99th ditto; Henry Zouch, late 121st foot; John Shee, 33d ditto; Edmund-Reilly Cope, late Dublin regiment; Henry Davis, 9th foot; Hon. E. M. Packenham, 23d light dragoons; John Bagwell, late 30th ditto; Phœneas Riall, late 128th foot; Rob. Bell, 86th ditto; Rob. Campbell, late 2d battalion 82d ditto; William Brooke, late 96th ditto; Wm. Ponsonby, 5th dragoon-guards; Tho Molyneux, late 104th foot; Wm. Roberts, late 135th ditto; Hugh Baillie, 86th ditto; Edw. Macdonnell, 46th ditto; Edward-Edwin Colman, 84th ditto; Hon. J. Butler Wandesford, late 104th ditto; Geo. A. Armstrong, on half-pay; James-Francis Bland, late 107th foot; Augustus Fitzgerald, ditto; Charles Smith, 22d light dragoons; John Bainbridge, Durham fencibles; John-Shaw Maxwell, 23d light dragoons; Benjamin Forbes, 75th foot; John-Charles Tuffnell, on half pay; John-Popham Watson, late 117th foot; Haviland Smith, late Corsican corps; Wm. Peachy, late 108th foot; Geo. Vigoreux, late Corsican corps; Tho. Skinner, royal engineers; Thomas de la Beeche, late 123d foot; Cha. Newton, late 134th ditto; George-Lewis Hamilton, royal artillery; George Hart, 36th foot; Humphry Dennis, 9th dragoons; Geo. Glasgow, royal artillery; Geo. Johnson, 28th foot; Hen. T. Thompson, royal artillery; Rich. Donaldson, 9th dragoons; Abraham Duvernette, royal artillery; Jas. Butler, ditto; Wm. Inglis, 57th foot; David Robertson, 74th foot; Jas. Brag, royal artillery; Wm. Douglas, 74th foot; Matthew Jenour, 39th ditto; James Wynch, 4th ditto; Charles Robison, royal artillery; Tho. Judson, ditto; Wm. Bentham, ditto; William-Frederick M'Bean, 6th foot; John Vincent, 49th ditto; Wm. Booth, royal engineers; John Borthwick, 71st foot; Tho. Baffett, 5th ditto; William Wade, 3d dragoons; Geo. Lewis, royal artillery; Wm. Fyers, royal engineers; Sherborne Stewart, 1st

1ſt life-guards; John Hadden, 11th foot; Rob. Lethbridge, 60th ditto; David Gordon, 48th ditto; Frederick De Chambault, late 109th ditto; Alex. Cumine, 75th ditto; William-Frederick Spry, 77th ditto; Edw. Muſgrave, 76th ditto; Patrick Maxwell, 19th light dragoons; to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.——Captains Charles Duperry, 37th foot; Stephens Collins, 61ſt ditto; Charles Sutherland, 74th ditto; Edw. Wood, royal artillery; Tho. Paterſon, 19th light dragoons; Wm. Kerſteman, royal engineers; Samuel Swinton, 74th foot; John-William Evans, 19th ditto; Malcolm M'Pherſon, 77th ditto; Geo. Johnſtone, New South Wales corps; Wm. Buller, 9th foot; J. Killigrew Dunbar, 69th ditto; Sir Geo. Leith, bart. 73d ditto; Geo. Cookſon, royal artillery; Philip Riou, ditto; Chriſtopher Seaton, 54th foot; George Calland, 2d life-guards; to be Majors in the Army.

War-office, Jan. 4. *Brevet.* Captain the Hon. Alexander Murray, to be major in the army.

War-office, Jan. 11. *Barracks.* Thomas Fraſer, gent. to be barrack-maſter at Fort George, *vice* Maclean, ſuperſeded.

War-office, Jan. 18. *Invalids.* Lieut. Robert Bullock, from the half pay of the late 132d foot, to be lieutenant in Capt. Campbell's company of invalids at Guernſey, *vice* Sawkins, dec.—*Brevet.* Major Walter Partridge, of the 5th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Garriſon.* Lieut. Robert Robinſon, of the royal fuzileers, to be town-major in Prince Edward's Iſland, *vice* Lyons.—*Staff.* Major George Stracey Smyth, of the 83d foot, to be deputy-quarter-maſter-general to the forces ſerving in North America, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Hoſpital mate Wm. Tytler, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Venour, promoted.

War-office, Jan. 21. *Invalids.* Enſign Peter Whannell, from the late independent companies, to be enſign in Major Gordon's independent company of invalids in Alderney, *vice* White, dec. — *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* John Wright, M. D. to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals.

War-office, Jan. 24. *Brevet.* Majors Hugh Bowens, on half-pay; Henry Proctor, of the 43d foot; John Brown, royal engineers in Ireland; Joſeph Walker, royal artillery in Ireland; Wm. Hutchinſon, 49th foot; Taylor White, 81ſt foot; Daniel Seddon, 22d light dragoons; to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.—*Staff.* Col. Geo. Milner, of the foot-guards, to be brigadier-general in the iſland of Jerſey only.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Hoſpital-mates William Warcup and Peter Travers, to be apothecaries to the forces, *vice* White and Robertſon, promoted.

Carlton-houſe, Jan. 29. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been pleaſed to appoint John M'Mahon, eſq. (late lieutenant colonel in the 87th foot) to be his vice-treaſurer and commiſſioner of accounts; and Robert Gray, eſq. to be deputy-commiſſioner of accounts. Lieut.-col. George Leigh, of the 10th, or Prince's own light dragoons, to be his equerry; and Mr. Gaſkoin to be clerk of the ſtables.

Whitehall, Feb. 1. Mr. Wm. M'Farlane, appointed keeper of the minute-book of the New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, and Mr. John Thompſon, to be commiſſary of the commiſſariot of Kirkcudbright, both *vice* Gordon, dec. Rev. Samuel Kennedy preſented to the church and pariſh of New Luce, in the preſbytery of Strantawer, and county of Wigton; and Rev. Gilbert Mac Ilveen, to the church and pariſh of Dalmellington, in the preſbytery and ſhire of Ayr, *vice* Macmyn, dec.

War-office, Feb. 4. *Invalids.* Enſign Wm. Lodge, from the half-pay of the 91ſt foot, to be lieutenant in the Hon. Major-gen. Napier's independent company of invalids at Guernſey, *vice* Brigges, dec.—*Brevet.* Capt. W. A. Phipps, inſpector of the royal military academy at Woolwich, to be major in the army.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon James M'Niell, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals at Surinam.—*Barracks.* David Scott, gent. deputy-barrack-maſter of Fort George, to be barrack-maſter of Fort Auguſtus, *vice* Stuart, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 8. Rev. Dan. Robertſon, preſented to the church and pariſh of Meigle, in the preſbytery of Meigle and county of Perth, *vice* Playfair, late miniſter there, tranſported to the united colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the Univerſity of St. Andrew; and Rev. John Sangſter, to the church and pariſh of Garvald, in the preſbytery of Haddington, *vice* Neſbit, dec.

War-office, Feb. 15. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the under-mentioned officers of the Eaſt India Company's forces to take rank by Brevet in his Majeſty's army in the Eaſt Indies only: Majors Thomas Holland, John Barton, Nicolas Carnegie, James Gordon, John Horſeford, Richard Humphries, Patrick-Alexander Agnew, Edward Gibbings, Robert Mackay, John-Tendal Evans, Hector Macleane, Robert Cameron, Thomas Dallas, John Torin, Keith Macaliſter, Charles-Frederick Mandeville, Richard Gore, Francis-William Bellis, John Little, John Wiſeman, Henry Oakes, Thomas Marſhall, Charles Reynolds, Burnaby Boles, George-William Mignan, William Home, Andrew Anderſon, Charles Boyle, John Macdonald, James Romney, Henry Long, Jacob Thompſon, Jeremiah Hawkes, John Baillie, Joſeph Bland, and William-Henry Blathford, to be Lieutenant-colonels. Captains Richard Walker, Edward Pennington, Thomas Polhill, Alexander Legertwood, Andrew Fraſer, Edward Tolfrey, Samuel Jeannerett, John Chalmers, and George Knox, to be

Majors.

Majors.—*Brevet.* Capt. Charles N. Cookson, of the royal artillery, to be major in in the army.—*Garrison.* Lieut.-gen. David Dundas, to be governor of Landguard fort, *vice* Trelawny, dec.

War office, Feb. 18. *Staff.* Quarter-master Joseph Kelsall, on the half-pay of late 81st ft. to be quarter-master at Hilsea barracks.

St. James's, Feb. 21. Right Hon. Thomas Lord Bolton, took the oaths on being appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton and county of the same, *vice* the Earl of Wiltshire.

War-office, Feb. 25. *Brevet.* Major Sir William Lowther, bart. to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Whitehall, March 4. Dr. Wm. L. Brown, principal of Marefchal college in Aberdeen, to be one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.

War-office, March 4. *Staff.* Col. John Stewart, of the royal artillery, to be brigadier-general at Gibraltar only.

St. James's, March 5. William Harvey, of Park, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Anglesea, instead of Evan Hughes, of Gwdryn, esq.; and James-Lloyd Harris, of Bryngwin, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Radnor, instead of John Brewster, of Cascob, esq.

War-office, March 8. *Staff.* James Gordon, clerk, to be chaplain of the garrison of Fort George, *vice* Alexander Gordon, dec. W. Booth, to be assistant-commissary of accounts.

War-office, March 11. *Hospital-staff.* Hospital-mate —— Gordon, to be apothecary to the forces.

St. James's, March 14. Rowland Jones, of Westgloddfawr, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Carnarvon, *vice* Rice Edwards, of Porthyregwl, esq. dec.

Downing-street, March 15. Hon. Arthur Paget, to be his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of his Sicilian Majesty.—Hon. William F. Wyndham, his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary at Florence, to assume the additional character of minister-plenipotentiary at that Court.—Archibald M'Niell, esq. to be his Majesty's consul at Leghorn.—Joseph Pringle, esq. to be his Majesty's agent and consul-general in the islands of Madeira, *vice* Murray, resigned.

War-office, March 18. *Hospital-staff.* Geo. Hazleton, M. D. from half-pay, to be inspector of hospitals to the forces; and Acting-deputy-purveyor Samuel Gibbons, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces.

Whitehall, March 19. Robert Coney and Robert Hickes, together with Charles Agar, John Pouchet, and Richard Bevan, esqrs. to be his Majesty's commissioners for appeals and regulating the duties of excise.

Carlton-house, March 22. Sir Walter Farquhar, bart. to be physician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Civil Promotions.

MR. Charles Taylor, elected secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, *vice* Moore, dec.

William Thornton, esq. elected a director of the East India Company for two years, *vice* Fitzhugh, dec.

The Marquis of Bute, elected a trustee of the British Museum, *vice* Sir William Musgrave, bart. dec.

Edw. King, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, appointed vice-chancellor of the duchy and county-palatine of Lancaster.

Rev. Wm. Howorth, elected master of the free grammar-school at Ipswich, *vice* Ingram, resigned.

Mr. Philip Holdsworth, under-marshal of the city of London, appointed upper-marshal thereof, *vice* Hollier, dec.; and Mr. Wm. Canner, elected under-marshal.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. William Kirwan, deanry of Kilala, in Ireland, *vice* Thompson, dec.

Rev. Henry Wollaston, son of Dr. W. prebendary of Peterborough, Paston R. co. Northampton; and Rev. W. E. Sims, B.A. licensed to the perpetual curacy of Nayland, Suffolk; both *vice* Jones, dec.

Rev. Henry Jones, curate of Chatham, Darent V. Kent; and Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, D. D. Wilmington V. in the same county; both *vice* Denne, dec.

Rev. R. Postlethwaite, author of "The Grammatical Art Improved," St. Roche R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Sir John Head, bart. Rayleigh R. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Proby, third portion of Waddesden R. co. Bucks.

Rev. William Otter, M. A. Sturmer R. Suffolk, *vice* Parry, dec.

Rev. Rowland Hoyle, Saltfleet St. Clement R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. William-John Burford, B. A. Tottington V. Norfolk, *vice* Scott, dec.

Rev. William Nesfield, Brancepeth R. co. Durham, *vice* Shaftoe, dec.

Rev. William Farish, M.A. St. Giles V. with St. Peter annexed, at Cambridge, *vice* Hodgson, dec.

Rev. Nathanael D'Eye, M.A. Thanderstone R. Suffolk, *vice* Palgrave, dec.

Rev. Tho Garnier, fellow of All Souls, Oxford, Eroyle V. Hants, *vice* Pollen, dec.

Rev. —— Crowther, elected to Christ Church V. in Newgate-street, London, *vice* Bell, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Pethall, rector of Morton Baggot, co. Warwick, Oldborough R. co. Worcester, *vice* Brittain, dec.

Rev. Rob. Trotman Coates, D.D. Yarnton V. co. Oxford, *vice* Tesh, dec.

Rev. Laurence Panting, M. A. elected evening-preacher at the Asylum in St. George's fields, *vice* Bracken, resigned.

Rev.

Rev. Henry Budd (son of Richard B. M. D.) elected chaplain to Bridewell hospital, *vice* Bowen, dec.

Rev. John White, of Salisbury, Langford R. *vice* Watkins, dec.

Rev. John Townson, M. A. Normanton V. co. York, *vice* Holdsworth, dec.

Rev. Richard Turner, B. D. licensed to the curacy of Great Yarmouth; and Rev. J. Ives Day, M A. Yelverton R. Norfolk; both *vice* Cooper, dec.

Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of Ibstock, co. Leicester, and of St. Philip in Birmingham, collated to a prebendal stall in the cathedral-church of Peterborough; on which occasion he resigns the chancellorship of that diocese.

Rev. John Bartlam, M.A. Beoly V. co. Worcester; and Rev. Thomas-Lambert Snow, Barcheston R. in the same county, of which rectory Mr. S. is patron; both *vice* Apperley, dec.

Rev. Arthur Homer, D. D. Whitchurch R. co. Warwick, and licensed to the perpetual curacy of Preston-upon-Stower, co. Gloucester, both *vice* Kenwrick, dec.

Rev. James Bannister, Iddesleigh R. co. Devon, *vice* Tasker, dec.

Rev. William Hendry, M. A. Boughton R. Norfolk, *vice* Daville, dec.

Rev. G. A. Thomas, rector of Woolwich, Wickham R. Hants, *vice* Warton, dec.

Rev. R. C. Whalley, B.D. Chelwood R. co. Somerset.

Rev. William Coxe, M. A. rector of Bemerton, co. Wilts, Stourton R. in the same county, *vice* Warner, dec.

Rev. James Commeline, rector of Cowley, co. Gloucester, Redmarley d'Abitot R. co. Worcester.

Rev. Richard Simcoe Carles, B. A. Afton Cantloe V. co. Warwick; and Rev. Hugh Bennett, M. A. Elmley Castle V. co. Worcester; both *vice* John Bennett, dec.

Rev. Charles Boutell, of Ormsby, Repps cum Bastwick, Norfolk, perpetual curacy, *vice* Fayerman, dec.

Rev. John Gratwick Challen, M. A. Brysingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. George Thompson, B. D. Bramley V. Hants, and to be principal of St. Edmund's hall, in the University of Oxford, both *vice* Dowson, dec.

Rev. John Waltham, M. A. Darlaston R. co. Stafford.

Rev. James Tyley, B. A. Addington Magna R. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. G. Humfrey, elected a minor-canon of Bristol cathedral, *vice* Eden, resigned.

Rev. W. Fawsett, B. A. mediety of West Walton R. Norfolk, *vice* Framingham, dec.

Rev. Charles Gardener, D. D. Sutton R. Surrey, *vice* Hatch, dec.

Rev. Edmund Gilbert, installed a prebendary of the cathedral-church of St. Peter at Exeter.

Rev. Richard Dreyer, LLB. Thwaite R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Francis Knipe, B. D. Sandon R. Essex, *vice* Lewis, dec.; and Rev. John Hunt, Ockington V. *vice* Knipe, resigned.

Dispensations.

Rev. Tho. Hornsby, M.A. to hold second portion of Waddesden R. Bucks, with Ravensthorpe V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Craster, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, to hold Kettlethorpe R. with Thorpe-on-the-Hill R. co. Lincoln.

Mr. Urban, *Cambridge, March 8.*

I Presume on your indulgence to transmit to you some account of the character of the late Dr. Robert Glynn Clobery, fellow of King's college in this university, and of the Royal College of Physicians. He was born Aug. 5, 1719, at Kelland, near Bodmin, in Cornwall, of an antient and respectable family, and educated at Eton on the foundation; was admitted scholar of King's college, on the marriage of the late provost, Dr. Sumner, father of the present provost, in 1737; B. A. 1741; M. A. 1745; M. D. 1758; and fellow of the College of Physicians 1763. He first practised physick at Richmond, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he continued till his death, Feb. 8, 1800. Dr. Glynn changed his name to Clobery in pursuance of the will of a relation, who bequeathed to him some property; but he was usually addressed and known by his paternal name. His life was one uniform course of integrity and benevolence. The author of the "Pursuits of Literature," who seems to have been intimately acquainted with his merits, has distinguished him by that "affectionate verse," by which he wishes this great and good character may be known to all posterity, [to name?)

"While Granta hails (what need the sage
The lov'd Iapis on the banks of Cam*."

Never was a line more simply expressive of that heart-felt reverence which was universally due to this "disinterested, virtuous, and consummate, scholar and physician. Though, for a long series of years, his practice was very extensive, and his establishment confined within the walls of a college, on a plan of most temperate and strict œconomy, his effects scarcely exceeded 10,000*l.* including the bequest of his relation. In what manner he applied the *principal* part of his professional emoluments is known to those who were supported or assisted by his beneficence. It was happy for those around him, that it pleased Providence to extend his life to a very advanced period. His faculties were clear and vigorous within a very short time of his decease. During his illness, sensible of his gradual decay, he expressed nothing but resignation and kindness, and expired

* Pursuits of Literature, 9th edit. p. 420.

without

without a ſtruggle or a groan. Agreeably to his repeated directions, he was interred in the vault of the chapel, in a private manner, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. On this occaſion, the members of the college only attended. But though, in this inſtance, it was the laudable duty of his executor to comply with his deſire, yet the voice of public gratitude required ſome more eminent mark of reſpect to be paid to ſo bright and unprecedented an example of public virtue. The Vice-chancellor, therefore, Dr. Manſel, actuated by his ſincere regard to the memory of his invaluable friend, and by that liberality of ſentiment which ſhould always diſtinguiſh thoſe who are appointed to preſide over our ſeats of learning, communicated to the gentlemen of the univerſity his intention to accompany the friends of Dr. Glynn, in mourning, from Trinity college to St. Mary's church, on the following Sunday. The proceſſion conſiſted of the heads of houſes, the noblemen, and a numerous body of maſters of arts. On this occaſion, a ſermon was preached by Mr. Mitchell, Fellow of King's college; who cloſed a plain and ſerious diſcourſe on the vanity of the preſent world, and the glories of the next, with an encomium on the deceaſed. He firſt remarked, that ſuch conſiderations preſs upon the heart with peculiar force in thoſe moments of deep regret, when they whom we have reverenced or loved are ſeparated from us by death; and that we could not forbear from yielding to ſuch impreſſions, in recollecting the character of him to whoſe memory they were then bearing a univerſal teſtimony of unfeigned reſpect. "It is not," added the preacher, "from a formal appeal to the undivided opinion of the world on the general merits of a good and exalted name; it is not from the voice of partial intimacy, that I would appreciate his eminent talents, or more eminent benevolence; but it is from all thoſe whom he has honoured with his friendſhip, ſanctioned by his patronage, relieved by his ſkill, guided by his wiſdom, or bleſſed by his bounty, that I would endeavour to form a faint delineation of his venerable character. In the diſcharge of his public duty, the abilities, which it pleaſed God to communicate to him, were well exerciſed for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. Many are the inſtances which his diſintereſted kindneſs anxiouſly concealed, and in which the objects of his profeſſional care owed to him, as the inſtrument of their happineſs, not only the preſervation of their lives, but the ſupport of their families. To the art and judgement of a phyſician, he added the ſolicitude of a friend, and the charity of a benefactor. While his hand raiſed the afflicted from the bed of ſickneſs, it was extended alſo to provide ſubſiſtence for the indigent ſufferer. He had a largeneſs of mind ſuperior to any indirect or ſordid views, and which often betrayed him into a zeal againſt the opinions and conduct of others who were leſs liberal or leſs firm than himſelf. Far be it from me to diſguiſe his infirmities, which he had too much ſincerity to diſſemble, and too much fortitude to deny. But his warmth was the ſenſibility of an ardent advocate for truth againſt falſhood; it was the avowed prepoſſeſſion of a free and honeſt heart againſt all who practiſed and all who palliated vice. His eminence as a ſcholar was not known by any oſtentatious diſplay of his literary taſte or attainments, in which he excelled from his earlieſt years, but by the uniform encouragement of whatever could contribute to the revival, the importance, and the ſupport, of uſeful and elegant learning. He ſaw, and often inculcated, the neceſſary union of ſcience with morality, which the indolence or the ignorance of modern refinement has endeavoured to ſeparate from each other with too much ſucceſs. In connexion, therefore, with his love of literature, he was an aſſertor of that liberal diſcipline, that rational reſtraint, that temperate and qualified ſubordination of youth to age, of inexperience to authority, which, in concurrence with the illuſtrious founders of our eſtabliſhments, he conſidered as the baſis and ſecurity of all literary inſtitutions. But were ſuch ſentiments in him the reſult of auſterity or pride? So far removed was he from ſuch an imputation, that his friendſhip and familiarity were ſolicited by none more than by young perſons. They ſought his ſociety; they courted his approbation; they acquieſced in his judgement. If his admonitions were received with anxiety, it was an anxiety mixed with reverence for his wiſdom, with affection for his tenderneſs. The frown of juſt reproof was ſweetened by the parting ſmile of benignity and confidence. The candid integrity of the monitor was, at the ſame time, both confirmed and ſoftened by the ſympathy of a parent. His ſagacity was remarkably exemplified in his diſcrimination of characters, even on their firſt appearance in theſe ſeats of learning. Among thoſe whom he diſtinguiſhed by his preference, and who wiſhed to repay that preference by every mark of eſteem, gratitude, and attachment*, we may enumerate many, whoſe

* This alludes to Mr. Pitt's offer to him of the profeſſional chair, but which Dr. G. declined in conſequence of his advanced age. For many years his tea-table was frequented by young men of the higheſt rank and character, who have ſince been raiſed to

whose extraordinary talents have been providentially employed in honouring and supporting the cause of God, and the interests of our country. To this short and inadequate representation of his more conspicuous qualities, of which the most predominant feature was *benevolence of temper, combined with a clear and decisive understanding*, permit me to add one testimony of a more private and personal observation, but which a pious justice to his memory forbids me to suppress. As he approached that hour in which he was summoned to appear before his Eternal Judge, conscious that man, in his best state on earth, walketh in a vain shadow, he expressed, with the most fervent humility, an aversion to hear from others, or to cherish in himself, any opinion of his past services. A very long and very vigorous life, exhausted in the dignified duties of a most laborious profession, could only suggest to him the utter inability of the heart to derive any substantial comfort from the mere retrospect of human excellence or human efforts. He seemed, in the spirit of Christian hope, to deprecate all dependence upon his own works, and to trust to the mercy of God alone for pardon, for peace, and for salvation." The writer of this article begs leave to conclude this tribute of respect to one, whom he has long loved and revered, with the very apposite Greek quotation, inserted in the Pursuits of Literature, p. 146, note (a), 9th edit. and which he recommends as a monumental inscription over the remains of his departed friend. It is the echo of every heart that has known, and admired, and felt, the exemplary virtues of the "lov'd Iapis."

Ἰαπιγιωλαῖος, φιλοδωρος, και αδωροδοκητος, φιλοπτωχος, γενναιος, νεων διορθωτης, ὁσιος, δικαιος, εὐσεβης, εἰς ακρον της παιδειας ἀπλακως.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Dr Glynn has bequeathed to his college 500l.; to his servant 100l.; and to his executor, the Rev. Mr. Kerrich, of Magdalen college, 500l. He was a character of long and distinguished celebrity in the University of Cambridge, though the printed testimonies which the publick possess of his literary merit are but few. He obtained, in 1757, the Seatonian prize for a poetical Essay on the Day of Judgement, which is one of the most excellent compositions produced by that institution, and ranks with the sublime and beautiful productions of Christopher Smart on the same occasion. This essay was printed at the University-press, and afterwards in an octavo collection of these prize poems. Dr. G. interested himself much in the Chattertonian business, and is said to have been some time confined with a violent cold caught in visiting the depositary of the Rowleian MSS. and to have contributed much information and assistance to Mr. Mathias in his learned and comprehensive essay on that subject.—A portrait of him, by Mr. Kerrich, was engraved by Facius in 1783.

Vol. LXIX. p. 994. Captain Lancelot Skynner, late commander of his Majesty's frigate La Lutine, was the eldest son of a clergyman now living, who is equally known for his learning and piety; and was nephew to an officer of the same name, who fell, in the service of his country, towards the close of the war of 1756, when commanding the Bideford frigate, in an engagement, off the coast of Portugal, with a French ship of far superior force. The particulars of this action are recorded in the Annual Register for the year 1760, and are worthy of being adverted to *, as they exhibit an instance of heroism as striking as any to be found in the annals of naval valour.—Capt. Skynner, the subject of this sketch, entered, early in life, into the sea-service, and had the good fortune to be patronized by officers the best qualified to form the seaman and the man of honour. In the year 1790 he was appointed lieutenant of the Cygnet sloop, then serving in the West Indies. On the commencement of hostilities his zeal prompted him to seek for active service. In November, 1794, he was appointed by Sir John Jervis, whose title of Earl St. Vincent serves the double purpose of rewarding his services and recording his glorious atchievements, to the command of the Experiment, on the Leeward Island station. Admiral Caldwell, who succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the chief command in that quarter, removed Capt. Skynner into the Zebra sloop early in the following year. In the month of March in that year, the Zebra was ordered to the protection of the island of St. Vincent, which was at that time in the most imminent danger, from the successful irruption of the Charaibs. On his arrival off that island, Capt. Skynner found the enemy in possession of the strong post on Dorsetshire hill, which was almost within gun-shot of the principal town. He observed the peril to which the inhabitants were exposed, and that they could only be preserved by regaining the post in question. The position of the

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to the first offices in Church and State. The suggestions of his experience were so tempered by the urbanity of his manners, that his society had a very visible influence upon the direction of their studies and conduct. To him, perhaps, they were indebted for much moral and literary acquisition, which has proved an ornament to themselves, and a blessing to the world.

* See also Gent. Mag. vol. XXX. p. 247.

enemy,

enemy, on an eminence almoſt inacceſſible, and their very ſuperior force, rendered this enterprize nearly as hazardous to the aſſailants as its ſucceſs was indiſpenſable to the ſafety of the colony. Undaunted, however, by any conſiderations of perſonal ſafety, alive only to the claims of his country and a ſenſe of his own honour, Capt. Skynner nobly volunteered his ſervices to Governor Seton upon this occaſion. The offer was accepted; and the Captain proceeded at midnight with the principal part of the crew of the Zebra, accompanied by the militia of the iſland and a few regular troops. After an anxious march of two hours, through the moſt difficult and broken parts of the hill, Capt. Skynner and his little troop reached the enemy's camp. The Charaibs were ſurprized. A ſevere conflict enſued, which laſted near an hour. The ſavage chief and a great proportion of his followers fell in the action. The reſt were totally routed and diſperſed. Mr. Henry Hill, then lieutenant of the Zebra, and who has ſince been promoted for his gallant conduct on that memorable night, fought by his Captain's ſide, and was ſeverely wounded. It is well known by thoſe in any degree connected with the iſland, that to the ſucceſs of this exploit the colony is at the preſent moment indebted for its exiſtence. Its inhabitants, its legiſlature, its agents, its merchants, and its planters, have all ſucceſſively acknowledged this important truth in their ſeveral addreſſes of thanks to Capt. Skynner. The Legiſlature of the iſland had recently voted him a ſword; and it was their intention to have interceded with the Government of this country to grant him, as a more ſubſtantial recompence for his ſervices, a conſiderable tract of the forfeited Charaib lands. Such were the intended tokens of colonial gratitude for thoſe ſignal benefits his judgement and valour had conferred, by planning and conducting to its happy concluſion an expedition the ſucceſs of which, to uſe *their own* expreſſions, "ſaved the properties of individuals from an impending total ruin, and preſerved to his Majeſty the ſovereignty of the iſland." Before the intention could be carried into execution, Death ſnatched him from his honours, his country, and his friends. Services ſo ſignal could not long remain unnoticed. In a few days Capt. Skynner was promoted to the rank of poſt-captain, and appointed to the command of La Pique frigate. Sir John La Forey, an officer diſtinguiſhed for ſeeking-out and rewarding merit, and who ſucceeded Admiral Caldwell on the Weſt India ſtation, nominated Capt. Skynner, almoſt immediately on his arrival, to the command of the Beaulieu, a 40-gun frigate, and one of the fineſt of her claſs. In this frigate he exhibited repeated inſtances of his ſkill in naval tactics. In an early ſtage of the ſiege of the iſland of St. Lucia, his good conduct and courage were alike conſpicuous in affording protection to our troops in their firſt attack upon a principal poſt in that iſland. The army failing in their attempt, Capt. Skynner covered their retreat along ſhore, and received, for nearly three hours, the fire of four batteries, which he, by a very judicious manœuvre, drew wholly on his own ſhip. This ſtratagem preſerved the Engliſh forces by land from that ſlaughter which muſt otherwiſe have enſued, as they were nearly under the enemy's guns, and were almoſt incapable of motion from the exceſſive fatigue they had previouſly undergone. Rear-admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian, who headed the naval armament in that quarter, and who was at the time laying in the offing, in the Aſtræa frigate, becalmed, bore his teſtimony, in the moſt flattering terms, to the exemplary conduct of Capt. Skynner on this occaſion. In the Autumn of the year 1796, Capt. Skynner had the honour of bearing home the flag of Admiral Chriſtian, and was continued by the Admiralty in the command of the Beaulieu, in which ſhip he was employed on the Downs ſtation until the period of the unfortunate mutiny in the navy, which happened early in the year 1797. The good diſcipline which prevailed on-board his ſhip prevented his crew from being infected with the general contagion in the firſt inſtance; but they yielded, at length, to the popular frenzy, and Capt. Skynner, after having been for ſome days a priſoner in his cabin, was ultimately under the neceſſity of quitting his ſhip with moſt of his officers. It is wholly unneceſſary to obſerve that no poſſible blame could attach to Capt. Skynner from his having been one of the number of thoſe who, contrary to all former precedent, were diſmiſſed in a ſimilar manner from their reſpective commands, when it is remembered that ſome of our firſt naval characters were devoted to a ſimilar fate, and that the Board of Admiralty has, in almoſt every inſtance, been particularly anxious to countenance and extend its patronage to thoſe officers who were ſo unfortunate as to ſuffer from the ſame diſgraceful inſubordination. In the month of April, 1799, Earl Spencer appointed Capt. Skynner to command La Lutine, a 32-gun frigate, completely manned and equipped. The only material ſervice in which he was engaged in this ſhip was under the brave Admiral Mitchell in the Zuider Zea, the Lutine forming a part of that Britiſh force which awed the Dutch navy into a ſurrender. In October following, the Lutine was ordered to carry ſpecie, to a large amount, for the relief of the Hamburgh merchants. She ſailed on the morning of the 9th of that month from Yarmouth,

Yarmouth, and (as was related by the only ſurvivor of her crew) was, on the evening of the ſame day, completely wrecked on a ſhoal near the Fly paſſage on the coaſt of Holland. Thus fatally terminated the career of a man, of whom it is but reaſonable to predict that, had he lived, he would have become one of the brighteſt ornaments of the naval ſervice. As an officer, Capt. Skynner had, of his own ſtanding, perhaps no ſuperior. He was truly brave, for his courage was founded on principle and humanity, and had in it no mixture either of temerity, cruelty, or oſtentation. His zeal for the ſervice of his country was built on the nobleſt principles of public and private virtue. To his ſuperiors in rank he was ever reſpectful and obedient; and thoſe whom it was his lot to govern he ruled with ſo unerring and impartial a judgement, that his very acts of diſcipline, being virtually acts of mercy, procured him their affection, eſteem, and confidence. His talents, naturally good, had received the beſt advantages of an excellent education under the immediate direction of his admirable parent; and, aided by a ſound judgement, they fitted him for the prompt diſcharge of every duty which either his public capacity, or the more common occurrences of life, might impoſe. On extraordinary occaſions, indeed, they never failed to direct and ſupport his conduct; though, when nothing great or noble called them into action, his natural diffidence ſeemed, perhaps, rather to obſcure their luſtre. As to his moral character, it was compoſed of every qualification that can adorn and dignify our nature; and he poſſeſſed ſuch openneſs of temper and manners, and a heart ſo prone to the dictates of affection, friendſhip, and humanity, that he ſeemed peculiarly formed to diſpenſe happineſs and benefits to all thoſe who, even in the remoteſt degree, ſtood connected with him in the various relations of ſociety. In biographical ſketches it is difficult ſo to delineate the features of the character to be repreſented as to prevent all ſuſpicion of its being too highly coloured. The writer of the preſent article, however, has attempted to give a faithful copy of the original, from the pureſt motives, and as a tribute of affection to the memory of his departed friend. He ſailed with him upwards of 18 months, was peculiarly honoured by his confidence, and had various opportunities of diſcovering his real character; and what he has thus ſubmitted to the publick concerning it has certainly this merit, that it is founded in truth.

Vol. LXX. p. 82. Should not the Hon. *Richard* King be altered to Hon. *Robert* King, brother of the preſent Earl of Kingſton? That nobleman has no relative named Richard; neither has the other noble family of King, the preſent Peter Lord K.

P. 89, b. The Right Hon. Wilmot Earl of Liſburne left iſſue by his ſecond wife, Dorothy, eldeſt daughter of John Shaftoe, of Whitworth, in the county of Durham, eſq. one ſon and two daughters, *viz.* 1ſt. the Hon. John Vaughan, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, born March 3, 1769; married, Aug. 2, 1798, the Hon. Lucy Courtenay, ſiſter of Lord Viſcount Courtenay, and of the Viſcounteſs Valentia. 2d. Lady Dorothy-Elizabeth Vaughan, born May 13, 1764; married, May 14, 1792, Sir Laurence Palk, bart. of Haldon houſe, in Devon, and has iſſue. 3d. The Lady Mallet Vaughan, born July 30, 1765. The Earl of Liſburne was deſcended from one of the moſt antient Cambrian families, *viz.* from Colwyn ap Tagno, one of the fifteen tribes of Gwynedd. In the time of Prince Anarawd, *anno* 875, Colwyn was lord of Ardudwy, and of Evioneth, and of Llyn. His poſterity to this day poſſeſs moſt of the land in thoſe counties. Colwyn's dwelling is ſaid to have been at Caer-Colwyn, now Harleigh caſtle. The arms of Colwyn are ſtill borne by this noble family.

Colwyn Tagnonis in agro
Fert inter flexum tria candida lilia florum,
Rege ſub Anrado vir magni nominis.

The family was ennobled by King William III. in 1695, by the titles of Viſcount Liſburne, Baron Vaughan, and Baron Fethers. The earldom of Liſburne was conferred by his preſent Majeſty.

Ibid. b. Peter-Henry Vatas, the worthy miniſter of Caverſham, was the eldeſt ſon of a phyſician in London, and was elected from Weſtminſter ſchool to Chriſtchurch in 1737, one year before the preſent archbiſhop of York, and two years before the late biſhop of Oxford. If he was 19 years of age at the time of his election, he could not at the time of his death have been more than 82. On Chriſtmas-day, 1747, he began to officiate as miniſter of Caverſham; in which curacy he ſucceeded Mr. Sharp, afterwards Principal of Hertford college, and Regius Profeſſor of Greek, who was of the ſame election with him. No other college-preferment could ever tempt him to reſign Caverſham; but having, in 1780, been preſented to the rectory of Warley parva, in Eſſex (L. 104), in exchange for the other preferment (Ib. 52), procured through the intereſt of the then noble proprietors of Caverſham park, he reſigned his ſtudentſhip of Chriſtchurch, as not tenable with Warley, and retained his beloved curacy of Caverſham. Here he reſided, and conſtantly performed his clerical duties moſt ſatisfactorily to every claſs of his numerous pariſhioners, by whom he was juſtly eſteemed as invariably exhibiting genuine goodnature and cheerful benevolence. His eye-ſight began to fail him

him some time before his death, so that he found it expedient to have recourse to an assistant on Sundays; when, however, almost to the very last, he would venture to do a part of the duty: and when he left home in November last, in order to pay his annual visit to his parish in Essex, he fully intended to be again at Caversham before Christmas-day, and then to perform a part of the service. His natural alertness was not checked by the common infirmities of age, though he was not insensible to the striking alteration in his situation by the death or migration of several of his oldest parishioners and most valued friends. Upon the college having, in the course of last year, alienated the tithes of Caversham, in pursuance of the act of parliament enabling ecclesiastical bodies to alienate for the purpose of redeeming their land-tax, he was anxious that some fixed addition should be made to the scanty stipend of the curate. He, therefore, previously applied upon this subject to his friend, the late Bishop of Oxford, who was also a canon of Christchurch, who considered his application as highly reasonable; but both bishop and curate died before any thing effectual was done in this matter. Mr. Vatas was one of the oldest on the list of army chaplains, and was also chaplain to Lord Cadogan, and a freeman of the corporation of Cambridge.

P. 113. The epitaph on *Spong* (whose family, together with that of Hollis, and also *Freeland*, still exist at Ockham) is said to have been written (upon the testimony of William and Thomas Lord Kings) by the late Mr. Daniel Way.—Thomas Lord King, the grandfather of the present lord, was a merchant in Holland, and there married a Dutch lady.

P. 177. A correspondent says, "Mr. Malthus was every thing you have said of him. But what idea is to be affixed to the word *eccentric?* His good taste in laying-out ground, in the *forme orné*, was greatly displayed in the beautiful valley about three miles West beyond Dorking, in Surrey, near Wotton. After this place, called *The Rockery*, was improved to the utmost, it was sold to Mr. Fuller the banker."

*** We feel pleasure in correcting our own errors as well as those of others, and shall make no apology for transcribing, from the Monthly Magazine of March last, the following letter, respecting the character, &c. of Dan. Malthus, esq. "Sir, I shall esteem it a particular favour, if you will allow me to correct an erroneous paragraph, which appeared in your Obituary for last month. Dan. Malthus, esq. is there mentioned as the translator of some pieces from the French and German. I can say, from certain knowledge, that he did not translate them. The turn of his mind very little disposed him to imitation, or to the copying, in any way, the works of others. Whatever he wrote was drawn from the original source of his own fine understanding and genius; but, from his singular, unostentatious, and retired character, and his constant desire to shun every thing that might attract notice, will probably never be known as his. T. Robert Malthus."

P. 178, b. l. 30. Instead of "the French translation of Xenophon's works by Pyramus de Candale, Cologn, 1613," r. "a large paper of Hutchinson's Xenophon's Cyropedia and Anabasis, in 4 vols. of which there were but a very few copies printed." The sale was in 1764.

P. 184, a. Duke Peter of Courland was born Feb. 15, 1724; and resigned the dutchy of Courland to Russia in 1795.

Ibid. Dr. Macknight was an eminent clergyman of the Church of Scotland, distinguished by his learned and useful labours in illustration and defence of the New Testament. He published, 1755, his celebrated "Harmony of the Four Gospels," 4to; and, in 1764, "The Truth of the Gospel History shewed," 4to; both which were received with the approbation which such laborious and masterly performances merit; and the Harmony was extended to 2 vols. 4to, 1756. In 1787, he published a new literal translation from the original Greek of the Apostle Paul's first and second Epistles to the Thessalonians, intended as a specimen of a literal translation of all the apostolic epistles, with commentaries, notes, and essays, about which he had been for many years employed. This complete work did not make its appearance till 1795, when it was published in 4 vols. 4to.

P. 187, b. The account of the death of the Countess-dowager of Darlington is premature, she being likely, we gladly say, to recover from her very long illness.

P. 188, a. l. 40, r. "the Rev. William Deane, M.A. 1757, B.D. 1770." He had also the living of Dinton, in Wiltshire, from Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1768.

P. 188, b. l. 20, r. "Caroline, wife of Edward Grove, esq."

Births.

Feb. 18. IN Spring garden, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, lady of Pascoe G. esq. of Taplow, Bucks, and sister of Lord Viscount Doneraile and Lady Riversdale, a daughter.

24. At Abbeford, the Countess of Errol, a daughter.

25. At Barrogill-castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Caithness, a son.

28. At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the wife of John Temple, esq. a son and heir.

Lately, at Dorchester, the wife of Col. Boardman, a son and heir.

The wife of Wyndham Goodden, esq. of Briſtol, a ſon.

At Watchfield-houſe, Berks, the wife of Rowley Laſcelles, esq. a daughter.

At Nottingham, the wife of Mr. Joſhua Doubleday, three daughters; two of whom are ſince dead; the other, with the mother, likely to do well.

Mar. 4. In Welbeck-ſtr. Manchester-ſq. the wife of Lieut.-col. Drinkwater, a dau.

9. At the Earl's houſe in Groſvenor-ſqu. the Counteſs of Derby, a ſon.

11. The wife of John Shelley Sydney, esq. of Penſhurſt-caſtle, Kent, a ſon and heir.

14. At Bartley-lodge, Hants, the wife of Charles Lyell, esq. a daughter.

17. The wife of James Macrae, esq. of Holmains, in Scotland, a daughter.

19. At his ſeat at Calk-hall, Derby, the lady of Sir H. Harpur, bart. a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, the wife of the Hon. Col. Forbes, of the Coldſtream regiment of guards, a daughter.

24. At his houſe at Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Beeſton Long, esq. a daughter.

Marriages.

Feb. 24. FRANCIS FREELING, esq. ſecretary to the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Newbery, daughter of Francis N. esq. of St. Paul's church-yard.

Edward Aſtle, esq. of the Exchequer, to Miſs Bateman, of Glouceſter.

25. Mr. R. R. Lind, ſurgeon of the 1ſt battalion of the King's own infantry, to Miſs Eliza Brown, dau. of Capt. B. of Ipſwich.

26. Tho. Leach, esq. of Lantriſſant, co. Glamorg. to Miſs Okines, of Newington, Sur.

27. T. B. Pope, esq. to Miſs Green, both of Sale's-court, Maidſtone, Kent.

March 1. At Feltham, Middleſex, Mr. Joſeph Touiſſaint, of Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly, to Miſs Brecknell, of Bell-Broughton, co. Worceſter.

2. Earl Morton, to Lady Mary Howe, daughter of the late gallant Naval Hero.

3. At Edinburgh, Richard Scougall, esq. merchant, of Leith, to Miſs Magdalene Walker, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Rob. W. of Cannongate.

4. At Leighton-Buzzard, Thomas Paget, esq. of Cranmore-hall, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Mary Moore, of Eddington-houſe, co. Bedford, daughter of Francis M. esq. colonel of the militia of that county.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Charles-Frederick De Coetlogon, esq. late his Majeſty's naval-ſtorekeeper at St. Domingo, to Miſs Edkins, of Newbury.

6. Henry Darlet, esq. of the Foreign Poſt-office, to Miſs Troup, of Jamaica.

At Sculcoates, co. York, Mr. Henry Byron, raſh merchant, to Miſs Thornton, granddaugh. of Sir Sam. Standidge, knt. of Hull.

7. Sir William Bagenal Burdett, bart. of Dromore, in Ireland, to Miſs Maria Reynett, of Great Preſcot-ſtreet.

8. Edward Miller Mundy, esq. eldeſt ſon of E. M. M. esq. of Shirley, M. P. for the county of Derby, to Miſs Barton, daughter of James B. esq. of Penwortham, co. Lanc.

At Streatham, Surrey, Sainſbury Langford Sainſbury, esq. of Highgate, to Miſs Hutton, of Parrock, Kent.

9. At Charlton, co. Dorſet, Capt. Forſter Maynard, of the Bengal artillery, to Miſs Newland Martin.

10. At Wirkſworth, Mr. Drewry, printer, of Derby, to Miſs Sweatenam, daugh. of James S. esq. of Wigwell-hall, co. Derby.

11. James Hewitt Maſſy Dawſon, esq. of Ireland, to Miſs Dennis, eldeſt daughter of the late Francis D. esq. of Jamaica.

13. James Campbell, esq. of Warnford-court, to Miſs Eliza Roberts, youngeſt dau. of Tho. R. esq. of Charter-houſe-ſquare.

Henry Stanyford Blanckley, esq. conſul at Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, to Miſs Richards, of Sulham-houſe, Berks.

14. William-Henry Pattiſſon, esq. of Witham, Eſſex, to Miſs Hannah Thornthwaite, of Iſlington.

15. Rev. Wm. Benſon Ramſden, of the Charter-houſe, and fellow of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Dowſe, of Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

17. At Enfield, the Rev. Mr. Milne, lecturer and maſter of the free-ſchool in that pariſh, to Miſs Gautier, only daughter and heireſs of the late Mr. G. ſilk-weaver, of Spital-fields.

19. At Ripon, co. York, Hugh Blaydes, esq. of Paull, in the Eaſt riding, to Miſs Delia-Maria Wood, ſecond daughter of Richard W. esq. of Hollin-houſe, in ſame co.

20. Thomas Vigne, esq. to Miſs Thornton, of Auſtin-friers.

22. Capt. Bourke, of the 1ſt foot-guards, to Miſs Elizabeth-Jane Bourke, youngeſt daughter of John B. esq.

24. At the houſe of Mr. Dundas, at Wimbledon, Surrey, by the Rev. Joſeph Hollis, the Earl of Weſtmorland, to Miſs Saunders, youngeſt daughter of the late Dr. Huck S. and great niece to the late Sir Charles S. K. B. whoſe niece, her mother, died July 25, 1780.

25. Lieut.-col. Warren, of the 3d foot-guards, to Miſs Maitland, daughter of the late Thomas M. esq. and grand-daughter of Gen. Matthew.

Deaths.

1799. *July* 9. AT Madras, aged 77, George Baker, esq. In the active ſeaſon of life he was variouſly employed by the Eaſt India Company, always to the benefit of the publick and to his own honour. The accuracy of his Survey to the Eaſtward has been confirmed by ſubſequent navigators. He was the firſt European maſter-attendant at that port; an office he filled to the entire ſatisfaction of Government and the trading part of the community.

community. By his indefatigable perſeverance that ſettlement was relieved from the diſtreſs it had experienced by the want of wholeſome water. He diſcovered the pureſt and beſt ſprings, and amply ſupplied the black town and the fort through pipes, which led alſo to the ſea-beach for the uſe of the ſhipping. In conſideration of this great public benefit, the Eaſt India Company granted him an annuity of 500l. ſterling; and with it he received, what his own benevolence made valuable, the gratitude of all ranks of the community, for the bleſſing diſpenſed through his means. That benevolence ceaſed only with his life; for, even within the laſt days of his exiſtence, knowing that but few could remain, he projected meaſures to guard againſt any failure of the requiſite ſupplies of water in the preſent ſeaſon of extreme drought. A ſcrupulous integrity diſtinguiſhed his conduct throughout life. He was religious and charitable; in his nature moſt gentle and compaſſionate.

Sept. ... At Bombay, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 53d year, Major-general James Hartley, commander of the troops on that eſtabliſhment; an officer univerſally beloved, admired, and lamented. He had, by his military ſervice, contributed to, and juſt lived to ſee, the greateſt event that ever occurred in the annals of the wars of Hindoſtan, the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of the Sultaun of Myſore; when, alas! in himſelf was verified, that

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave!"

Oct. 21. At Barbados, Col. Steuart, of the 11th Weſt India regiment.

Nov. 10. At Caſtlebar, in Ireland, after ſtruggling for a month with ſeveral relapſes under a nervous fever, the Rev. Thomas Thompſon, dean of Killala, and pariſh-miniſter of that town; of whom honourable mention is frequently made in the "Narrative of what paſſed at Killala during the French Invaſion in the Summer of 1798."

16. At New York, Mr. James Duncan, merchant.

Dec. 18. At Verſailles, J. Stephen Montucla, member of the National Inſtitute, and of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; born at Lyons, Sept. 5, 1725. His "Hiſtoire des Mathematiques," in 2 vols. 4to, publiſhed 1758, obtained him great reputation. The latter part of his life was employed in preparing a new edition of this work for the preſs; and we are glad to learn that he had completed his manuſcript arrangements for it, and that it is likely to be printed by his friends.—In 1765, the Chevalier Turgot having been appointed governor of Cayenne, Montucla went out with him as ſecretary and aſtronomer. His ſtay there, however, was but ſhort; as he returned to France in 1766, and was appointed firſt clerk in the department of the "Batimens du Roi" (ſimilar to our "Board of Works"), and continued ſo till the abolition of the place in 1792. Since that period he has ſtruggled with difficulties at Verſailles, till within a ſhort time before his death, when a ſmall penſion, vacant by the death of M. de Sauſſure, was procured for him through the exertions of his friend Geoffroy the phyſician.

1800. *Jan.* ... At Tottenham, Middleſex, Mr. Marſhall, many years an oilman in Bartholomew cloſe, but had long retired from buſineſs.

27. At Aſh, in Hampſhire, aged 15, Anthony Brydges Lefroy, ſecond ſon of the Rev. George L. rector of Aſh, and of Compton in Surrey, by Anne his wife, daughter of the late Edward Brydges, eſq. of Wootton-court, Kent. He was a youth of firm and ſteady intellect; and of the moſt placid, amiable, and affectionate diſpoſition; and bore the excruciating pains of the diſeaſe which carried him off (a diſeaſe of an extraordinary nature, ariſing from ſome enlargement of the heart), with incomparable reſignation. The affliction of his parents for ſuch a loſs can be better conceived than expreſſed.

30. Aged 40, Mrs. Anne Hides, wife of Mr. William H. of Tid St. Mary's, co. Lincoln; who, on Feb. 17, was married to Miſs Eſther Huſon, only daughter of Mr. Wm. H. of Tid St. Giles's, in the Iſle of Ely, after a courtſhip of 12 hours.

Feb. 1. At Calverley, co. York, at an advanced age, Mrs. Travis; in whoſe venerable character the pious Chriſtian and ſincere friend were united.

4. At Iddeſleigh parſonage-houſe, Devon, aged 60, in great agonies, after a total ſuppreſſion of urine, but perfectly reſigned to the will of God, the Rev. William Taſker, of Exeter. Iddeſleigh was in the patronage of Mrs. Jane Taſker, widow, 1772; and he had been rector of it near 30 years, but never enjoyed the income of it more than 5 years, from original incumbrances, which incumbrances were the occaſion of mercileſs and ſevere perſecutions and litigations. His firſt poetical effort was "An Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain, 1778," 4to, which had a ſecond edition the following year (ſee vol. XLIX. p. 537), and a third in a collection of other poems, in the ſame ſize. Theſe were, "An Ode to Curioſity, a Bath-Eaſton Amuſement, 2d edit.; a Poetical Encomium on Trade, addreſſed to the mercantile City of Briſtol; Elegy on the Death of Mr. Garrick; Congratulatory Ode to Admiral Keppel; Carmen Seculare of Horace, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe" (XLIX. 361). In 1780 he printed "An Ode to the Memory of the Right Rev. Thomas Wilſon, late Lord Biſhop of Man," 4to (L. 289). "Ode to Speculation, a poetical Amuſement for Bath-Eaſton

ton Villa," 4to (ibid. 475). In 1781, the firſt volume of "Select Odes of Pindar and Horace tranſlated, and other original Poems, together with Notes critical, hiſtorical, and explanatory," intended to form 3 volumes 8vo (LII. 227). In 1783, "Annus Mirabilis; or, The Eventful Year 1782; an hiſtorical Poem" (LIII. 156). In 1791 he began to publiſh (and completed in 1793) a ſecond edition of his Select Odes, &c. in 3 vols. (LXI. 161), where the Reviewer laments the ſituation of an ingenious man, without hinting from what cauſe it had ariſen. To theſe was added "An Attempt to examine the ſeveral Wounds and Deaths of the Heroes in the Iliad and Eneid, and trying them by the Teſt of Anatomy and Phyſiology, in a Series of Letters" (LXIV. 456, 644). "Arviragus, a Tragedy, never performed. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the Prince of Wales, 1796" (LXVI. 771). This ſeries of letters had a ſecond edition 1798 (LXVIII. 517, 602, 699, 788). He was employed, at the time of his death, in a Hiſtory of Phyſiognomy, from the time of Ariſtotle to that of Lavater, illuſtrating the former's knowledge of the ſubject in the ſame manner as the anatomical knowledge of Homer, in 26 letters, which were publiſhed in our vol. LXVII. pp. 833, 938, 1025; LXVIII. 111, 215, 296, 481, 579, 675, 833, 947, 1034; LXIX. 16, 107, 204, 289, 387, 452, 571, 657, 761, 850, 948, 1035, 1174. "Extracts from his Naval and Military Poems" were publiſhed at Bath laſt year (LXIX. 970). The preſentation to the living is now in Henry Hobhouſe, eſq. of the Middle Temple.—This ingenious writer has left no children; but we are glad to learn that his widow (Mrs. Eleonora Taſker) has the countenance of ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in the county of Devon, and of many other literary gentlemen of the firſt reputation, for publiſhing the whole of her late huſband's works by ſubſcription, with the intereſting and affecting particulars of his life, under the advice and ſuperintendance of his brother-in-law, an attorney at Newnham, in Glouceſterſhire.

Aged 76, the Rev. Richard Fayerman, rector of Aſhby with Oby, and Thurne, co. Norfolk, in the gift of the Biſhop of Norwich, and perpetual curate of Repps with Baſtwich, in the ſame county, and alſo rector of Littlebury, Eſſex. He was formerly of Caius coll. Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1745, M. A. 1752.

In his 13th year, Master Randolph, eldeſt ſon of the Biſhop of Oxford.

5. In childbed, Mrs. Percival, wife of E. Lockwood P. eſq. of King's Thorpe, co. Northampton, one of the daughters of the late Lord George Manners Sutton.

6. Mr. J. Jordan, chemiſt and druggiſt, Whitecross-

Aged 83, Mr. Wm. Senior, formerly a barber in Bridge ſtreet, Cambridge, who had for many years ſubſiſted on an annuity left him by the late James Bambridge, eſq. of Cambridge, as a reward for his inflexible integrity.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 75th year, Joſeph Clay, eſq. formerly an eminent brewer there.

Rev. Robert Field, M. A. curate of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, Yorkſhire.

At St. James's palace, Mrs. Anne White, belonging to the Queen's ſtate apartments, which place ſhe had held 38 years.

8. In his 79th year, Mr. Thomas Keyſe, more than 30 years proprietor of Bermondſey ſpa, remarkable for painting legs of mutton and rumps of beef in the true Dutch ſtyle.

At her houſe in George-ſtr. Edinburgh, Mrs. Catharine Campbell, relict of the late David Smyth, eſq. of Methven.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a long life of temperance and ſound conſtitution, in his 92d year, Iſaac Hawkins, eſq. His very liberal and extenſive charities to the poor of that town, to whom he was an unceaſing benefactor, as well as towards various laudable inſtitutions in this country, in Scotland, and in Ireland, will hand down his name to poſterity.

9. In his 79th year, Mr. John Lamb, merchant, of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Sleaford, in her 22d year, Miſs M. Langton Bankes, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B. attorney at law.

10. In Lincoln caſtle, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Johnſon, farmer, of Hykeham.

At Richmond, Surrey, in her 73d year, Mrs. Anne Holmes, widow of Rob. H. eſq.

At his houſe at Bath, Rich. Ourry, eſq. a ſuperannuated rear-admiral.

Lieut. Barley Reynolds, of the Ceres, lying at Spithead, who was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy while playing at backgammon.

At Binſey, near Oxford, aged 81, Mr. William Townſend.

Aged 68, Mr. Robert Buſwell, of Kidlington, co. Oxford.

11. At her houſe at Kennington-green, Mrs. Simpſon, widow of Thomas K. eſq.

Miſs Hanbury, only daughter of Mr. Jn. H. of Tottenham, Middleſex.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a long illneſs, in his 46th year, Cha. Leeſon, gent.

12. Mr. Thomas Jackſon, farmer, of Middleton, near Lynn.

13. At Hackney, Mrs. Elizabeth Wakefield, relict of the late Rev. George W. vicar of Kingſton, and miniſter of Richmond, Surrey, and mother of the Rev. Gilbert W.

William Banks, eſq. of Winſtanley-hall, near Wigan, co. Lancaſter.

At Shawell, co. Leiceſter, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Compton, widow.

Aged 85, at his ſon's houſe in Leiceſter, Mr. Braithwaite.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Batſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, relict of John B. eſq. late of Tinwell, co. Rutland.

14. At Darlington, aged 90, Gideon Phillips, eſq. a rich Quaker. He has bequeathed 500l. to the preſent Lord Mayor of London, and 100l. to Mr. Sheridan.

At his houſe, Roſe bank, Scotland, Mr. James Kunniſon.

At Bath, Capt. Charles Locke, of his Majeſty's ſhip Inſpector.

In Newgate, whither he had been committed a few days before, charged with uttering a power of attorney to ſell out 300l. placed in the funds in the name of Mr. Edward Charlton, Thomas Ferry, a man about 40 years of age, who had formerly lived in credit as a ſhip-chandler at Wapping.

In his 56th year, of the gout in his cheſt, Mr. Jowett, of Newington, Surrey.

15. At Aſh, near Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. Benjamin Rouſe, ſenior.

Mr. Henry Weſt, many years keeper of the Poultry compter.

At Stoke, Plymouth, in her 61ſt year, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy, wife of Mr. John B. of the Houſe of Commons.

At Shacklewell, Mrs. Sarah Greenwood, wife of Mr. Thomas G.

Aged 79, Wm. Crawford, eſq. of Newington, Surrey.

Mrs. Carus, wife of Mr. C. apothecary, of South Molton-ſtreet.

At her houſe in Devonſhire-ſt. Portland-place, Mrs. Fitch, widow of Samuel F. eſq.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Henry, widow of Dr. Rob. H. one of the miniſters of that city.

At Southwell, regretted by every admirer of fine ſinging and ſacred muſick, Mr. M. Berridge.

Aged 59, the Rev. Stephen Buckle, rector of All Saints and St. Julian, Norfolk, and formerly of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1764.

16. At Charlton, near Malmeſbury, the ſeat of the Earl of Suffolk, the Hon. Miſs Howard, his Lordſhip's only ſiſter.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 87th year, Benjamin Wilſon, gent. formerly an eminent brewer.

At his houſe, Gayfield-place, the Lady of Sir John Wardlaw, bart.

17. At Penn, near Calne, Wilts, Mrs. Robert Eſſington, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Dowding, ſolicitor, of Throgmorton-ſtreet.

At her houſe in Golden-ſquare, Mrs. Fraſer, wife of James F. eſq.

Miſs Margaret Hall, daughter of the late Alexander H. eſq. of Bencoolen.

At Spring-garden coffee-houſe, of a paralytic ſeizure, John Macbride, eſq. admiral of the Blue. He was not only univerſally reſpected in his profeſſion, of which he was a diſtinguiſhed member, but highly revered and eſteemed by a numerous and reſpectable circle of acquaintance. He was made poſt in 1765; rear-admiral 1790; vice-admiral 1794; and admiral of the Blue at the laſt promotion.

At his houſe in Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, in his 41ſt year, Anthony Lambert, eſq. This gentleman, who was a native of Northumberland, went, in 1779, to Bengal, as a cadet, in the military ſervice of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company; but abandoned the profeſſion of arms ſhortly after the peace in 1782, and applied himſelf to commerce, which, during the remainder of his reſidence in India, he followed with ſingular induſtry, ability, and ſucceſs. Such a purſuit, however, was altogether inadequate to the full occupation of his active mind. Though expoſed to the influence of a climate highly enervating to Europeans, he ſtill poſſeſſed an ardent deſire for ſtudy, and found time to gratify it in the midſt of the moſt various and important concerns of buſineſs. The knowledge which he hence derived was not, as is frequently the caſe with thoſe who read much after they are men, without having enjoyed a learned education while young, either deſultory or confuſed. Every thing, on the contrary, which he thus gained, immediately aſſumed its proper place in his mind, connecting itſelf with whatever already exiſted there of a like nature; and, when it was to be uſed, it came forth accompanied by many other ſimilar facts and reaſonings, and combined with theſe into a whole by his own powers of thought. Much of his knowledge indeed was not to be found in books, though a moſt valuable one might have been formed from it. For, having neglected no opportunity which had occurred to him, during a ſtay of 19 years in India, of becoming acquainted with its geography, politicks, products, commerce, and manufactures, he was in poſſeſſion of more information upon thoſe points, taken together, than perhaps any other perſon of his time. Such attainments naturally rendered him both uſeful and agreeable in general ſociety; while his uprightneſs, modeſty, independence of ſpirit, and manly candour, conſtituted him an object of affection and eſteem to thoſe who knew him intimately. His health having been much injured by the climate of India, he returned to this country in July, 1798, in the hope of re-eſtabliſhing it. But the change was not followed by the wiſhed-for effect; and his ſufferings, which he bore with great fortitude, continued almoſt without reſpite to the day of his death. A large circle of friends lament his loſs, not only on account of the blow which has been given to their private happineſs, but becauſe they are confident that his many virtues and talents, joined to his extenſive and accurate knowledge of the affairs of India,

would

would have proved, if he had lived, of eminent ſervice to his country.

18. At Shaw-hill (the ſeat of her huſband, Thomas Croſſe, eſq.), near Chorley, co. Lancaſter, in her 75th year, Mrs. Croſſe. With every characteriſtick that marks good-breeding, ſhe had ſo benevolent a heart, that her loſs will be ſeverely felt by the real poor and needy in that neighbourhood. Her remains were depoſited, on the 26th, at the pariſh-church of Leigh, in the ſame county, with thoſe of her former huſband, the late Sam. Hilton, eſq. of Pennington, near that place, amidſt a numerous concourſe of ſpectators, the greater part of whom came to pay a laſt tribute of reſpect, and to ſhed the tears of gratitude for the loſs of their former benefactor, ſhe having reſided at a diſtance from Leigh for ſome years paſt. It was a highly pleaſing circumſtance to the relatives of the deceaſed, to hear ſo many expreſſions of regret for her death flow from the people aſſembled at the grave, on recollecting and recounting her former goodneſs and beneficence, when reſident in their neighbourhood.

In Bryanſton-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Fenner.

At Little Chelſea, aged 45, Mr. Clod, late maſter of his Majeſty's ſhip Vanguard.

Mrs. Dowley, wife of Mr. James D. hatter, of Leiceſter. She was engaged in her domeſtic concerns, in perfect health and ſpirits, when ſhe ſuddenly fell down and inſtantly expired.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Joſhua Mackenzie, phyſician.

Capt. William Allan, late of the 16th regiment of foot.

19. In conſequence of the unfortunate accident ſhe met with by the fire catching her apparel on the 15th, Mrs. Barker, of Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair. She was relict of Edward B. eſq. formerly conſul at Tripoli; by whom ſhe had two ſons; Edward, of Weſt Taring, Suſſex, eſq.; and Francis, vicar of St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, and of Northchurch, co. Herts; and a daughter, married to Gen. Lake. She was daughter of Mr. Crompton, mercer, of London; and her ſiſter married the late Earl of Marchmont, whoſe ſon, Alexander Lord Polworth, married Amabella, daughter of Philip Earl of Hardwick, now, on the death of her mother, Lady Lucas.

In her 69th year, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hough, rector of Redmile, co. Leic.

Mr. Mark Dobito, farmer, of Wood Ditton, co. Cambridge. He went to bed the night before as well as uſual.

20. Mr. Peter Ellis, many years keeper of the Angel inn at Peterborough.

After a long illneſs, Mr. Welſh, of Weſt Camel, Somerſetſh.; a man much reſpected.

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, after a few days illneſs, aged 51, Mr. Veſie, partner in the firm of Veſie, Wier, and Swift, wholeſale hoſiers, formerly of Leiceſter.

Aged 68, Mr. J. P. Coghlan, a very reſpectable Roman Catholic printer, of Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

21. At Enfield highway, Mr. Calcraft, of London.

At his ſon's houſe at Hackney, aged 61, after a long illneſs, Mr. Thomas Chapman, formerly lace-merchant at Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

Mr. Jonath. Sills, ſen. Upper Thames-ſtr.

At Bath, aged 72, without any previous indiſpoſition, Sir Thomas Shirley, bart. of Oat-hall, Suſſex, many years governor and commander in chief of the iſlands of Antigua, St. Chriſtopher's, &c. and a general in the army.

At Bethnal-green, London, after a lingering decay, in his 84th year, Jn. Horton, eſq. a native of Leiceſter.

Mr. Gideon Wells, formerly an eminent wine-merchant at Gainſborough.

At her ladyſhip's houſe, in Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Dowager Erne, relict of the late Lord E. Her ladyſhip was eldeſt daughter of John King, of Charleſton, Roſcommonſhire, eſq; and married, firſt, in June, 1753, Arthur Acheſon, third ſon of Sir Arthur, A. fifth baronet of Gosford caſtle, co. Armagh, brother to the late Lord Gosford. By Mr. Acheſon ſhe had one ſon and two daughters, all of whom died in their infancy; and Mr. A. followed them, June 23, 1758. In 1763, ſhe became the ſecond wife of the late Lord Erne; but had no iſſue by his lordſhip, who died in 1772.

22. Aged 69, Mr. Matthew Ward, of the Strand, formerly of Spilſby, co. Lincoln.

At the houſe of her late maſter, Mr. J. Poynton, at Leiceſter, in her 82d year, after having paſſed a life of uſeful and faithful ſervitude in the ſame family for three generations, during 67 years, Anne Ball.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tarbutt, wife of George T. eſq. of Gould-ſquare.

Aged 75, Mr. John Lone, ſtockbroker.

Mr. Richard Townſend, of Ludgate-hill, feather-merchant; a man of the moſt conſummate integrity; and ſome years in the common-council for Farringdon Without.

Mr. Richard Hollier, upper marſhal of the city of London.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Dr. John Stafford, of Chiſwell-ſtreet, Finſbury, 42 years paſtor of the church in New Broad-ſtreet, and aſſociate with Dr. Guyſe till his death.

At her houſe in the Cloſe, Saliſbury, after 40 years reſidence there, Mrs. Lee, ſecond daughter of William Scroggs, eſq. of Chute lodge, Wilts, and great-grand-daughter of Sir William Scroggs, knt. lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. She was firſt couſin to the late Duke of Somerſet, her mother being Anne Seymour, daughter of

Sir

Sir Edward S. bart. of Maiden Bradley, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of Queen Anne, and whoſe ſon, Sir Edward, in 1753, ſucceeded to the dukedom. She was married, 1742, to John Lee Hill, eſq. of Weſt Cholderton, Wilts; by whom ſhe had 9 children, and who left her a widow in 1760. She died at the advanced age of 78, deeply lamented and highly reſpected by her numerous friends in the cloſe and city.

23. At Wickham, Hants, of which he was rector (in the gift of Mr. Raſhleigh), and prebendary of Wincheſter, aged 78, the Rev. Joſeph Warton, D. D. F. R. S. elder brother of Thomas W. who died May 21, 1790; and of whom and his family ſee our vol. LX. p. 480. Joſeph was born about 1722; admitted of Oriel college; proceeded M. A. by diploma 1759; B. and D. D. 1768; elected head-maſter of Wincheſter college, where he had received his education, 17.., which he reſigned 1793, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Goddard; and rector of Upham, Hants, 1792, in the gift of the Biſhop of Wincheſter. His earlieſt publication was "An Ode on reading Weſt's Pindar, 1749," followed by other ſhort poems, among which is "The Enthuſiaſt, or Lover of Nature." In 1746, when B. A. "Odes on ſeveral Subjects," 8vo. In 1756, without his name, the "Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, Vol. I.;" and, in 1782, the ſecond volume, of which the firſt 200 pages were printed 20 years before publication (XXVI. 143, 149*, 305*, LII. 236). In 1753, "The Works of Virgil in Engliſh Verſe; the Eneid tranſlated by the Rev. Mr. Chriſtopher Pitt, the Eclogues and Georgics by Mr. Joſeph Warton; with ſeveral new Obſervations by Mr. Holdſworth, Mr. Spence, and others," &c. &c. in 4 vols. 8vo; dedicated to Sir George (afterwards Lord) Lyttelton. With the merit of Mr. Pitt's verſion of the Eneid the world is well acquainted. Of Dr. Warton's Eclogues and Georgics it may be ſaid that they convey the ſenſe of their originals with greater exactneſs and perſpicuity than any other tranſlations we have; that their verſification is eaſy and harmonious, and their ſtyle correct and pure; yet, if read for themſelves, they are inferior, as pleaſing poems, to the ſimilar performances of Dryden. Another edition, 1763, 1770, 1778, in 4 vols. 12mo. In 1797 he committed to the publick the labour, as it is ſaid, of 16 years, his edition of the works of Pope, in 9 vols. 8vo. The expectation which this work had excited in the literary world was, in ſome meaſure, diſappointed on its appearance. It is one of the handſomeſt books which the modern elegance of typography has produced; but it bears marks of haſte unpardonable in ſuch an undertaking. The commentary conſiſts of a ſelection of the beſt of Warburton's notes, combined with the correſponding parts of the Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope. Notwithſtanding, however, various blemiſhes of ſtyle, and inſtances of the garrulity of age, the notes are uſeful and entertaining, in point of poetical criticiſm, illuſtration, and anecdotes, and perhaps the beſt are thoſe from the Eſſay. Yet, though not ſo excellent a work as may be wiſhed for, and might have been expected, it is certainly the beſt edition of Pope we have. The Doctor was twice married; and by his firſt wife had one ſon, who diſappointed his hopes, and was found dead in his father's library at Wincheſter ſchool; and ſeveral daughters. Harriet, the youngeſt, was married, at Wickham, to Robert Newton Lee, eſq. of Bath, 1793. The Doctor's vivacity of character, penetrating judgement, informing converſation, and fund of anecdote, will tranſmit him to the lateſt poſterity with the regret of all his contemporaries.

To this ſtatement a Correſpondent adds:

"Dr. Warton was, during a long courſe of years, ſucceſſively under and upper maſter of Wincheſter college; and, though he mixed with the world as much as his vocations would allow, a very ſmall ſpace will contain all that is known of his uſeful life and eſtimable character. His reputation as a ſcholar added to the celebrity of Wincheſter ſchool; though I have heard it ſaid that his indulgence to his ſcholars, particularly thoſe who were diſtinguiſhed for genius, ſometimes fruſtrated his admirable mode of claſſical inſtruction. Even to the cloſe of his life, his former favourite ſcholars were the frequent ſubject of his animated diſcourſe; and the preſent Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who was one of them, was a theme, nor could he find a better, which appeared to revive all the ſpirit and energy of his former years. His publications are but few: a ſmall Collection of Poems, without a name, was the firſt of them, and contained the Ode to Fancy, which has been ſo much and ſo deſervedly admired. They were all of them afterwards printed in Dodſley's Collection. He was alſo a conſiderable contributor to "The Adventurer," publiſhed by Dr. Hawkeſworth: and, I believe, all the papers which contain criticiſms on Shakſpeare were written by him and his brother, Dr. Thomas Warton, a name dear to the literature of our country. The firſt volume of his "Eſſay on the Life and Writings of Pope" was publiſhed, and had paſſed through ſeveral editions, in an interval of near 30 years, before he gave a ſecond volume of that elegant and inſtructive work to the world. He had not only meditated, but had collected materials for a Literary Hiſtory of the Age of Leo the Tenth; and propoſals

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were actually in circulation for a work of that kind; but it is probable that the duties of his ſtation did not leave him the neceſſary leiſure for an undertaking which required years of ſeclusion and independence. His laſt work, which he undertook for the bookſellers at a very advanced age, was an edition of Pope's Works, that has not altogether ſatisfied the public expectations. He was prevented, by his profeſſional avocations, from cultivating thoſe talents for the pulpit which he ſo eminently poſſeſſed. I once heard him preach in a camp near Winchester; and his ſermon, on that occaſion, is remembered by me, both as to compoſition, appropriation, and delivery, as a very ſuperior example of pulpit eloquence. Chearful in his temper, convivial in his diſpoſition, of an elegant taſte and lively imagination, with a large portion of ſcholarſhip, and a very general knowledge of the *belles lettres* of Europe, it may be preſumed that Dr. Warton poſſeſſed, beyond moſt men, the power of enlivening claſſical ſociety. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnſon; was ſeen at the parties of Mrs. Montague, as well as at the tables of Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Mr. Wilkes; and was an original member of the Literary Club. But his beſt praiſe is yet to come. He poſſeſſed a liberal mind, a generous diſpoſition, and a benevolent heart. He was not only admired for his talents and his knowledge, but was beloved for thoſe qualities which are the beſt gifts of this imperfect ſtate, as they prepare us for the matured perfection of another and a better world. A WYKEHAMIST."

23. At Enfield waſh, advanced in years, Mr. Huſſey, attorney.

At Bath, Thomas Power, eſq. of Sydcot, co. Somerſet.

Miſs Elizabeth Riſdon, daughter of Mr. Thomas R. of Exeter.

Mrs. Soley, wife of Mr. S. chemiſt, High Holborn.

Mr. Joſeph Godwin, of Crowland, co. Lincoln. He fell off one of his own boats near Spalding, and was drowned.

24. Mrs. Earl, mother of Mr. Richard E. farmer, &c. of Dallington, near Northampt.

Aged 55, Mr. Benj. Metcalf, ſhip-owner, and elder brother and warden of Trinity-houſe, and captain of the volunteer artillery company at Hull.

At Marton in Craven, in her 87th year, Mrs. Roundell, relict of Danſon R. eſq.

At Canterbury, Lieut.-gen. Dawſon, an old and meritorious officer, formerly lieutenant-governor of the Iſle of Man, where he reſided near 20 years, and where, for his very able and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, his conſtant and enlightened exertions to promote the real intereſts of the iſland, he will be long remembered with reſpect and gratitude.

Aged 91, Mr. John Jackſon, of New Palace-yard, Weſtminſter.

After a few days illneſs, Miſs Louiſa Campbell, of Auſtin-friers.

John Merry, eſq. of Ayleſbury-houſe, Packwood, co. Warwick.

25. At Bath, aged 71, Mrs. Cheſter, relict of Governor C.

Rev. Chriſtopher Churchill, upwards of 51 years vicar of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, co. Devon. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, M. A. 1744, preſented to this living, 1749, by James Buller, eſq.

The wife of Joſeph Farington, eſq. R.A. of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare. She was the only daughter of the late Horace Hamond, D.D. prebendary of Norwich, and rector of Great Bircham and Harpley (in that dioceſe), at which place he had reſided 42 years. Throughout life ſhe was uniformly conſtant in her religious duties; and in her general deportment were united a pleaſing affability and ſweetneſs of manners.

At Fulham, Middleſex, in his 75th year, Mr. William Burchell.

Mr. Roger Nethercoat, an opulent farmer, &c. at Clipſtone, co. Northampt.

26. Suddenly, Tho. Beale, eſq. of Heath-houſe, an active magiſtrate for Shropſhire.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Smalley, wife of Cornwall S. eſq.

Mrs. Sambourne, of Kennington-lane.

27. At Gardiner's place, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, relict of the Hon. Simon B.

At Bath, John Scott Butter, eſq. ſecond ſon of Henry B. eſq. of Faſkally, and late in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Aged 27, Mrs. M'Maſter, wife of James M'M. eſq. of Doughty-ſtr. Guildford-ſtr.

At Pimlico, Mrs. Patterſon, relict of William P. eſq.

In Portland-place, after an illneſs of ſeven days, Mrs. Du Pre, of Wilton park, Bucks, widow of Joſias Du P. eſq. formerly governor of Madras.

At his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, John Viſcount Arbuthnot, Lord Inverbervie. He is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, John, now Viſcount Arbuthnot.

At Trieſte, the ſecond and laſt aunt of the late King of France, Louis XVI. her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Maria-Adelaide. She was the elder ſiſter of the Princeſs Victoria-Louiſe, who died about two years ſince, and attained the age of 67 years 11 months.

28. At his houſe at Edinburgh, Lewis Hay, eſq. banker.

Of a decline, at her father's ſeat in Staffordſhire, Miſs Suſannah Wolſeley, ſecond daughter of Sir Wm. W. bart.

At Combe-place, Suſſex, the ſeat of Geo. Shiffner, eſq. Thomas Shiffner, eſq. of Groſvenor-place.

Greatly regretted, in her 92d year, Mrs. Craman, of Enderby, co. Leiceſter, formerly an inhabitant of Leiceſter.

In

In Crown-ſtreet, Mrs. Miller, widow of the late Mr. M. city-marſhal of London.

At Windſor, Mr. Charles Jealous, one of the police-officers of Bow-ſtreet, appointed to attend his Majeſty.

At Waterford, Ireland, Alex. Wallace, eſq. formerly of New York.

March ... At Oſpringe, Kent, aged 77, Mr. Richard Bent. His mother, who ſurvives him, will enter her hundredth year if ſhe lives till the 18th of April.

March 1. At Haddington, near Oxford, Annabella, relict of the Rev. R. Slade, rector of Weſtwell, Oxon. She was the eldeſt ſiſter of Major Goodenough, and of G. T. Goodenough, eſq. commiſſioner of taxes; and had long borne a moſt tedious illneſs with uncommon reſignation.

At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, the wife of William Selwyn, eſq. barriſter, of King's road, Bedford-row.

2. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt, Mrs. Berners; and, on the 7th, ſhe was interred in the family vault at Much Hadham, Herts.

At his houſe on Scotland-green, Enfield, in his 95th year, Wm. Fuller, eſq. banker, of Lombard ſtreet, London. He was ſon of W. F. who kept an academy in Founder's court, Lothbury, to which, on his death, his ſon ſucceeded, and having, by qualifying in writing and accounts many now eminent merchants of London, beſides many others who ſerved the Eaſt India Company both at home and abroad, accumulated the ſum of 30,000l. he engaged in a banking-houſe, in which, ſome ſay, he had before placed his ſon, who dying 179., left to his father a ſum not leſs than 80,000l. Mr. F. if we are not miſinformed, was a native of Hertfordſhire*, and married a perſon of the name of Flower, by whom he had one ſon, deceaſed, and three daughters, one, lately deceaſed, married to Mr. Ellis, who was a tanner, and now holds certain mills at St. Alban's, and two ſurviving ſingle. Mrs. E. had one daughter, who has received no ſhare of her grandfather's immenſe wealth adequate to her proſpects and education as far as he could aſſiſt her in the latter. Mr. Fuller, who never knew what illneſs was, and divided his time between his counting-houſe and his horſe, being regularly every day on the road, and having only within a year or two of his death conſented to be attended by a ſervant juſt in ſight, was ſuddenly ſeized with ſo much weakneſs that he, for the firſt time, felt himſelf obliged to apply to his ſervant for aſſiſtance to keep him in the ſaddle, and, on reaching his houſe, was put into his bed, and quitted it only for his coffin, after a confinement of near a week, ſenſible to the laſt hour. Whatever diſpoſition he had made of his property, he totally changed it by a new will, made a little before his death, to which he appointed three executors, with a ſmall compenſation for their trouble, and by which he bequeathed his immenſe property to his two ſurviving daughters. Legacies to old and faithful clerks and ſervants, who all fared hard enough in his ſervice, or to the poor of any claſs or rank, we hear not of. Inſtances of good done by him in his life are not generally met with, except the endowment, in 1794, of ſix almſhouſes in Hoxton (to which a few weeks only before he died the foundation of ſix others were added) for poor Diſſenting females of his own perſuaſion, which was rigid Calviniſm, and, to increaſe the incomes of poor clergy of the Eſtabliſhment and Diſſenting perſuaſion, 10,000l. each. Hard inveſtigation may trace out partial relief in particular caſes. An adept in the ſcience of acquiring money by the moſt penurious œconomy, he is ſaid to have ſuggeſted ſeveral plans of finance to Government, through the channel of the news-papers and anonymous letters, and to have approved the concentrating and equal ſyſtem of a tax on income. The pleaſure of amaſſing wealth reigned unrivaled in his ſoul; and, with the ſtricteſt profeſſions of piety and attendance on religious ordinances, we find ourſelves reduced to a painful concurrence in that axiom of our Divine Inſtructor, "How hardly ſhall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" and with that ſentiment of his emphatic Apoſtle, "Ye know that no covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Chriſt and of God.'—On March 19 his remains were depoſited in Bunhill-fields burial-ground; but previous to the interment his body lay in ſtate at the banking-ſhop in Lombard-ſtreet, in his little parlour cloſely adjoining to it. The idle vanity of thus expoſing in ſtate the remains of a man who, through the courſe of a life of extraordinary length, was never known to allow himſelf the moſt trifling indulgence, could not eſcape the obſervation of the crowds who witneſſed the ſcene. It was only by the moſt ſordid penurioufneſs that Mr. F. accumulated one of the largeſt properties in the kingdom. His executors are, Mr. Ebenezer Maitland (Bank director), of King's Arms yard, Mr. Stonard, of Savage-gardens, and Mr. Thomas Hall, of Watling ſtreet, apothecary. The property which the late Mr. F. left behind him is calculated at 400,000l.; of which there is about 2000l. a year in land. The will was in his own hand-writing, and not atteſted by any witneſſes. To

* A correſpondent ſays, "It is believed he was born in Berkſhire, either at Abingdon or its vicinity; and that he came to London early in life."

his two maiden daughters he has left the whole of his immenſe property, with the exception of a few very trifling legacies. His old clerks, to one of whom (and who is ſaid to have been his uſher when he kept the academy) he had made great promiſes, are equally forgotten.

Another correſpondent ſays,

"Mr. F. was one of the numerous inſtances in which, through the happy conſtitution of this country, patient, perſevering Induſtry acquires a fortune and a rank in life which, in other countries, is preſumed to be derived from inheritance alone. Of the younger part of his life much cannot be known by late immediate connexions. He followed the profeſſion of a writing-maſter, inſtructing many pupils at their own houſes, both before and after he was maſter of an academy in Lothbury, nearly oppoſite Tokenhouſe-yard, the ſite of which is now built on by the Bank of England. In this ſeminary he was partner with a Mr. Smithers, who ſucceeded him. About the year 1756 he entered into the banking buſineſs, in connexion with Mr. Welch (afterwards Welch and Rogers), from whom, however, in a few years he ſeparated. It is remembered that Mr. F. continued his employment of teaching pupils to write, at ſchools and academies, for ſome years after he commenced banker. At length he devoted himſelf wholly to the banking concern, and, by ſedulous attention, and a high reputation for probity, without any connexion with the great, or ſudden project to acquire riches, obtained wealth and independence. It muſt be allowed, however, that his habits, formed in early life, were rigidly parſimonious, and that, as to perſonal enjoyment, he deprived himſelf of many of thoſe conveniences which his ſtation in life ſeemed to demand. He never kept a carriage, but continued, at his advanced age, to ride on horſeback from his town to his country-houſe; and, by imprudently venturing to ride there after a very long walk on a cold day, the week before his deceaſe (though ſome of his friends preſſed him to take a poſt-chaiſe), is thought to have accelerated that event. His underſtanding was vigorous but not highly cultivated. He was educated amongſt the Diſſenters; and what Johnſon playfully ſaid of the Scotch may, in ſome meaſure, apply to him; it being obſerved to him that every Scotchman has ſome learning, "True, ſir, every man has a mouthful, but no man has a bellyful" Mr. Fuller had that degree of cultivation which enabled him to conduct himſelf reſpectably through life, though he had not the depth of a Joſiah Child, or the learning and genius of a Richard Glover. On ſome occaſions he could expreſs himſelf with fluency and propriety in public; and, to what he uttered of late years, the gravity and venerableneſs of his appearance gave additional weight and energy. He was a regular and conſiſtent, but by no means a bigoted, Diſſenter. Some alterations he made in his connexions with particular ſocieties among them of late years proved that, though he never changed his ſentiments on the eſſentials of religion, yet that, in points of diſcipline and leſſer matters, he thought for himſelf, and was very far from being bound by the rigid diſtinctions of party. In his doctrinal opinions he firmly adhered to thoſe ſentiments which, however they are now diſowned by ſome great men in the Eſtabliſhment, as too cloſely connected with Methodiſm, were certainly the opinions of the Engliſh Reformers, and the baſis on which the Liturgy of the Church was formed. In his politicks Mr. F. was a firm ſupporter of the Conſtitution of his country againſt the attempts of democratic Innovation and viſionary Reform. A few years ſince, on occaſion of a conteſted election in a neighbouring county, he entered very ably into the ſubject of the projects then on foot for altering the Conſtitution, by the ſocieties called Friends of the People, Conſtitutional, &c. &c.; and concluded with ſaying to the writer of this teſtimony to his character, "What would theſe reformers have, ſir? Has not every man liberty to be as virtuous and happy as he can? What reſtrains his power of doing good to others, or of promoting his own happineſs?" And ſince the period of the preſent war, Mr. F. had penned, under the form of a pamphlet, ſome very juſt ideas on the ſtate of the country; in which he clearly demonſtrated the neceſſity Great Britain was under to take arms in defence of thoſe invaluable rights and privileges, which were avowedly threatened by a power at that time triumphing in all the riot of ſucceſsful rebellion, by the ſubverſion of every moral and religious principle.—What diſtinguiſhed Mr. Fuller in the latter years of his life, however, and which it is moſt important to record, was his extenſive charities. He was not only a ſubſcriber to many of the public inſtitutions, particularly thoſe connected with the City*; but he diſpoſed of ſome thouſand pounds annually to the truſts in which he was intereſted, chiefly amongſt the Diſſenters, but not excluſively to them, for he contributed liberally to the relief of diſtreſſed clergy in the Eſtabliſhment. He alſo built and endowed ſome almſhouſes for the reception of aged and neceſſitous women. It is not to be preſumed he was

* It is a certain fact, that he in his life-time inveſted 500*l.* in the hands of truſtees, to be diſpoſed to public charities; of which 200*l.* was appropriated to the Royal Humane Society, to which he was always a ſteady friend.

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ever averſe to works of benevolence; but his great increaſe of fortune, of late years, enabled him to act with a public liberality which his former ſituation did not permit. From this circumſtance ſome reproach has been thrown on him, under the pretence that he did not begin to diſpoſe of any part of his fortune till a period when his life had been prolonged much beyond the uſual duration of man. This objection thoſe can anſwer beſt who have known him at an earlier period; but inſtances may be produced of his private generoſity which would do credit to him as a man and a Chriſtian. Happy for the world when, at any period of life, a fortune is appropriated to acts of well-timed mercy and kindneſs; many will now riſe up and call their benefactor bleſſed!"

6. At Cheſhunt, Herts, the Rev. Samuel Worſley, paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in that town; to which charge he ſucceeded, 1763, on the death of the Rev. John Maſon, who had held it 17 years. He was ſon of that good Greek ſcholar, Mr. John W. (who kept a ſchool at Hertford, tranſlator of the New Teſtament, edited by his ſon,) by a ſiſter of Dr. Obadiah Hughes, paſtor of a diſſenting congregation at Weſtminſter. He publiſhed a ſermon on the faſt in the American war, 1777; and has left a widow, a ſon, and two daughters. He was interred in Cheſhunt church-yard on the 13th; and his funeral ſermon was preached on the 16th by the Rev. Mr. Gellibrand, paſtor of the diſſenting congregation at Edmonton.

In the Borough, in her 100th year, Mrs. Sarah Garthſide, a maiden lady.

8. At her houſe in Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 78. Mrs. Frances Aynſworth, relict of Rowland A. eſq. bencher of the Inner Temple, who died Dec. 12, 1791, and daughter of the late John Legge, eſq. of Hertford.

In Southwark, near St. George's church, Mr. Wood, many years a farrier of eminence at Cheſhunt, famous for ſhoeing horſes agreeable to nature and according to art. His father followed the ſame profeſſion before him.

11. Mrs. Denne, wife of John D. eſq. of Chiſlet court, near Canterbury, Kent. In the duties of a wife and of a mother, and in thoſe of domeſtic life, ſhe was acknowledged to have been eminently diſtinguiſhed. The excellence of her natural diſpoſition, and the general benevolence of her heart, will ever endear her memory to the circle of her numerous friends. She was a tender wife, an indulgent parent, and the beſt of friends; and bore a long and painful illneſs, with fortitude, calmneſs and reſignation.

14. After a lingering illneſs, at his apartments in King's Bench walks, Temple, the Hon. Daines Barrington, F. R. and A. SS. fourth ſon of the firſt Viſcount Barrington, ſo well known by his "Miſcellanea Sacra," by Anne his wife, daughter and coheireſs of Sir William Daines. John Viſcount Barrington of the kingdom of Ireland had iſſue ſix ſons, viz. 1. William, his ſucceſſor in the peerage; 2. Francis, died young; 3. John, a major-general, who reduced Guadaloupe, and was governor of Berwick; 4. Daines, the ſubject of this memoir; 5. Samuel, the celebrated admiral; 6. Shute, biſhop of Durham, &c. He was one of his Majeſty's counſel learned in the law, and a bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; appointed, May 24, 1751, marſhal of the High Court of Admiralty in England, which he reſigned in 1753, on being appointed ſecretary for the affairs of Greenwich hoſpital; was appointed a Welſh judge on the North Wales circuit, 1757; and afterwards ſecond juſtice of Cheſter, which he reſigned after 1785, we believe, on a penſion, and, at his death, retained only the place of commiſſary-general of the ſtores at Gibraltar. Although Mr. B. claimed no high diſtinction as a lawyer, he was univerſally allowed to be a profound and judicious antiquary. His firſt publication, which will always maintain its rank, and has gone through five editions, the author liberally canceling each preceding at his own expence, was "Obſervations on the Statutes, chiefly the more antient, from Magna Charta to 21 James I. c. 27; with an Appendix, being a Propoſal for new-modeling the Statutes, 1766," 4to; two editions in one year (ſee "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 369). The following year he exchanged his ſeverer ſtudies for thoſe of a lighter kind, in natural hiſtory, and publiſhed "The Naturaliſt's Calendar," which has alſo had more than one edition; but, 1773, wiſhing to ſecond the wiſhes of the late Mr. Elſtob to give to the world the Saxon tranſlation of Oroſius, aſcribed to King Alfred, in one vol. 8vo, he added to it an Engliſh tranſlation and notes, which neither give the meaning nor clear up the obſcurities of the Latin or Saxon authors, and ſubjected the editor (who intended it chiefly for his own amuſement, and that of a few antiquarian friends) to ſevere animadverſions (Gent. Mag. XLVII. 337). His next publication was "Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole, 1775," 4to. He was the firſt propoſer of the voyage to the North Pole, which was afterwards undertaken by Captain Phipps, afterwards created Ld. Mulgrave, and, on the event of it, he collected a variety of facts and ſpeculations, to evince the practicability of ſuch an undertaking. His papers were read at two meetings of the Royal Society, and, not being admitted into their "Philoſophical Tranſactions,"

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were publiſhed ſeparately. It muſt be allowed that the honourable author beſtowed much time and labour on the inveſtigation of the ſubject, and accumulated an amazing quantity of written, traditionary, and conjectural evidence, in proof of the poſſibility of circumnavigating the Pole; but, after all, when his teſtimonies were examined *pondere non numero*, they were far from proving ſo ſatisfactory as might have been wiſhed. His tracts on this ſubject were republiſhed in his "Miſcellanies on various Subjects, 1781," 4to, conſiſting of ſome of his papers in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," and other miſcellaneous eſſays compoſed or compiled by him. The firſt tract among theſe was "An Enquiry whether the Turkey* was known before the Diſcovery of America." Eſſays on the Rein-deer; the Bat, or Rere-mouſe; the ſudden Decay of ſeveral Trees in St. James's Park, within a Year after the Filling-up of Roſamond's Pond; the periodical Appearance and Diſappearance of certain Birds at different Times of the Year (Phil. Tranſ. LXII. 265, Gent. Mag. XLIII. p. 501.); the Torpidity of the Swallow Tribe when they diſappear; on the prevailing Notions with regard to the Cuckoo; on the Linnean Syſtem (to which he objects as obſcure, complicated, and unintelligible, on many accounts); Particulars of the Agreement between the King of Spain and the Royal Society for an Exchange of Natural Curioſities; Account of Mozart, a remarkable young Muſician, with other extraordinary Perſons in the ſame Line (Phil. Tranſ. LX. 54); of the Deluge in the Time of Noah (objecting to its univerſality, and confining the term *earth* to the country where Noah lived); the Hiſtory of the Gwidir Family, by Sir John Wynne, the firſt Baronet of the Name, who was born 1553 (firſt printed by Mr. B. in 12mo); a Letter intended for Dodſley's Muſeum, on the Engliſh and French Writers, the Plan taken from the Battle of the Books); a Dialogue on the antient Tragedies, written at Oxford, 1746; the Voyage of Ohthere and the Geography of the IXth Century illuſtrated, extracted from the Anglo-Saxon Verſion of Oroſius beforementioned; Journal of a Spaniſh Voyage, 1775, to explore the Coaſt of America Northward of California."

Mr. Barrington's communications in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions" are, a Letter on ſome particular Fiſh found in Wales (LVII. 204); Inveſtigation of the Difference between the preſent Temperature of Air in Italy and ſome other Countries from what it was Seventeen Centuries ago (LVIII. 58, Gent. Mag. XL. 131); on the Trees which are ſuppoſed to be indigenous in Great Britain (LIX. 23); Letter concerning Cheſnut Trees (LXI. 167), controverting Dr. Ducarel's paper on that ſubject (ibid. 136, Gent. Mag. XLII. 527, XLI. 55); Account of a Mole from North America (LXI. 292); ſome Experiments made in North Wales to aſcertain the different Quantities of Rain which fell at the ſame Time at different Heights (ibid. 294); Inveſtigation of the ſpecific Character which diſtinguiſhes the Rabbit from the Hare (LXII. 4, Gent. Mag. XLIII. 284); Account of a Foſſil lately found near Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire (LXIII. 171); Obſervations on the Lagopus, or Ptarmagan (ibid. 224); Experiments and Obſervations on the Singing of Birds† (ibid. 249); of the Gillaroo (LXIV. 116, Gent. Mag. XLIV. 530, 531, 579.)

In the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries are the following papers by Mr. B.: Obſervations on the Welſh Caſtles (I. 278); on Cæſar's Invaſion of Britain, and more particularly his Paſſage acroſs the Thames (II. 134, 141); Dr. Owen, in a ſubſequent paper, printed in the ſame volume, concurs with him in opinion that Cæſar's *Tameſis* was the *Medway*, and not the Thames; ſome Account of Two Muſical Inſtruments uſed in Wales, the Crwth and the Pib-gawn (III. 30); Mr. Pegge's Obſervations on the Growth of the Vine in England conſidered and anſwered (ibid. 67); an unfounded conjecture advanced in "The Obſervations on the Statutes," that England never produced grapes,

* This produced from Mr. Pennant, in Phil. Tranſ. 1781, an Hiſtory of the Turkey, to prove that it was peculiar to America, and unknown before the diſcovery of that continent. "My reſpected friend Mr. Barrington," he ſays, "had taken the other ſide of the queſtion, but this was not publiſhed by me polemically, or in any wiſe inimical to ſo excellent a character." Literary Life, p. 27.

† To the third volume of Mr. Pennant's "Britiſh Zoology" is added Mr. Barrington's "ingenious and learned eſſay on the language of birds," which having produced a ſlight remark in our vol. LIII. p. 990; Mr. B. very placidly obſerved to a friend, "I could ſend a very ſhort anſwer to this objection, which is, that I have expreſſly confined the power of imitation in birds to the reſpective powers from their organs. A duck undoubtedly can only *quaak*, becauſe its organs will produce no other ſound. If I was to make this, or other defence, it would be expected that I ſhould do the ſame to every other objection. I have, perhaps, publiſhed too many things, but mean to be quiet from controverſy for the remainder of my days. When I ſay this, do not ſuppoſe me out of humour, either with the world, or my brother authors, whoſe treatment of me I have no occaſion to complain of."

grapes, was controverted by Mr. P. in the paper preceding the preſent, and a defence of the latter's arguments, though read at the Society and approved, not being indulged with a place in their "Archæologia," appeared in our vol. XLV. p. 513; on the Expiration of the Corniſh Language (III. 278); on the Corbridge Altars (ibid. 324); it was reſerved for the penetration of the late Mr. Tyrwhitt to deciph'er this *crux antiquariorum*. The account of the body of Edward I. as it appeared on opening it was drawn up by Sir Joſeph Ayloffe (ibid. 376), to obviate a miſconception of the writ for renewing the wax round it, as if it was a repeated cering, inſtead of renewing the wax-tapers placed round the tomb. On the Term *Lavant* (IV. 27); Obſervations on the Apamean Medal (ibid. 315), in which his objections to the univerſality of the deluge are ſtated; and, in a ſecond paper, delivered to the Society but not printed, without concerning himſelf with the genuineneſs of the medal, which ſeems the moſt eſſential part of the controverſy, and which had been completely overthrown by Dean Milles, he defended every argument he had before brought in favour of the *Deucalonic* againſt the *Noachic* deluge, againſt both Mr. Bryant and the Dean, and concluded with ſaying, that, "having thus endeavoured to vindicate his former diſſertation on the Apamean medal, he ſees no room for an apology in that behalf, as it is the duty, he conceives, of every member ſo to do, while he continues unconvinced by the arguments of his opponents; and this duty alſo becomes the more neceſſary, when the objections are made from ſo reſpectable authority." The fate of this medal is truly ſingular. Mr. Bryant applied it in proof of the univerſality of the deluge; Mr. Barrington wreſted it to a contrary ſenſe; Abbé Barthelemy, followed by Dean Milles, denies its genuineneſs; and on this and his other papers in this volume ſee Gent. Mag. XLVII. 336, 337. Some additional Information relative to the Continuance of the Corniſh Language (V. 81); Obſervations on Patriarchal Cuſtoms and Manners (ibid. 119, Gent. Mag. XLIX. 444); on which review it was obſerved, by a friend of Mr. Urban, half ſurmiſing the writer, that "ſomebody had taken the pains to go over the ground carefully and *con amore* with the Hon. Daines Barrington." The ſame correſpondent had before obſerved, "It is not often that laymen get credit by meddling with the Bible; at leaſt, we clerks think ſo; yet, if any, ſurely the patriarchal life might have been properly treated." Obſervations on St. Juſtin (or Juſtinian's) Tomb in Angleſea (ibid. 143); Obſervations on the earlieſt Introduction of Clocks (ibid. 416); on the vitrified Walls in Scotland, particularly Fort Dunagoyle, in the Iſle of Bute (VI. 100), ſuppoſing the ſtones to be volcanic, or from the Bloomeries; Obſervations on the Progreſs of Archery in England (VII. 46); on the Progreſs of Gardening in England (ibid. 113); an Account of certain remarkable Pits or Caves in the Earth in the County of Berks (ibid. 236); Silver Denarii found in Lancaſhire (ibid. 414), and a Celt near Segontium, in Wales (ibid. 417, Gent. Mag. LIII. 465); Obſervations on a Picture by Zuccaro, from Lord Falkland's Collection, ſuppoſed to repreſent the Game of Primero (VIII. 133*); on the Antiquity of Card-playing in England (ibid. 134); on the Greyweathers in Berkſhire (ſuppoſing them to have been blown thither from a volcano), and the Crypts in Canterbury Cathedral (ſuppoſing them and others to have been intended to keep the choirs dry, Gent. Mag. LVII. 697); Diſquiſition on the Game of Cheſs (IX. 16); on the Origin of the Arms belonging to the Two Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, the Pegaſus and the Holy Lamb (ibid. 127); a Seal found at Dunſtar Caſtle (ibid. 569). Mr. B. was elected F A.S. 1767; and vice-preſident in 17..; which rank he reſigned on account of the ill ſtate of his health. Mr. Barrington was a member of the club in Eſſex-ſtreet, inſtituted by Dr. Johnſon (vol. LV. p. 99); and ſome time ſince fell under the animadverſions and ridicule of the author of the "Purſuits of Literature."—His remains were interred in the vault of the Temple church; the funeral-ſervice was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reynell, maſter of the Temple; the pall bearers were, the Maſter of the Rolls, Sir William Scott, Counſellor Graham, Mr. Popham, Sir William Wynne, the Attorney-general, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Champion; his nephew, Colonel Price (ſon of his elder ſiſter by Robert Price, eſq. of Hereford,) chief mourner; other mourners, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Aldeney, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Laſcelles, brother benchers and particular friends.

To theſe particulars a correſpondent adds, "There are certain men who, without the boaſt of great talents or reſplendent abilities, obtain, by uſeful diligence, accurate inveſtigation, and invariable integrity, that ſolid reſpect which the eccentricities of Genius will ſeldom ſuffer Genius to enjoy. Such reſpect did Daines Barrington poſſeſs throughout a long and honourable life. He was bred to the bar; but, though eſteemed a very ſound lawyer, he never roſe to any diſtinguiſhed eminence as a pleader. He was, however, for ſome time recorder of Briſtol, a very reſpectable ſituation, in which he was preceded by that eminent judge, Sir Michael Foſter, and was ſucceeded by the firſt lawyer of his day, afterwards created Lord Aſhburton. He was alſo advanced to the rank of king's counſel, and was, during ſeveral years, one of

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the Welſh judges. If it had been his wiſh he might, without doubt, have attained the Engliſh ermine; but, poſſeſſed of an ample income, having a ſtrong bias to antiquarian knowledge, natural hiſtory, and its concomitant ſtudies, he retired from the practice of the law, and applied his legal knowledge to the purpoſes of inveſtigating curious queſtions of legal antiquity. They have been publiſhed in a quarto volume. His enquiries into ornithology and various phænomena of Nature are well known; and his converſation on thoſe ſubjects will not be forgotten by any one who has been admitted to reap the benefits of it. He was an old and moſt reſpectable fellow of the Royal Society, and a very ingenious contributor to the annual volume of its Tranſactions. He was alſo among thoſe who, at a former period, frequented Tom's coffee-houſe near the Temple, where, during the early part of the evening, the literature and the theatrical hiſtory of the day were agreeably diſcuſſed by men who were capable of deeper diſcuſſions; and where, in his early years, the writer of this article has frequently liſtened with pleaſure and improvement to their converſation. But Tom's coffee-houſe is no more; and Mr. Barrington, perhaps, was the ſurvivor of thoſe who formed that pleaſant ſociety. He had for a great number of years occupied the chambers in the King's Bench walks, in the Inner Temple, where he died. His latter companions were principally the benchers of that ſociety, of which he was one; and the little exerciſe which he had for ſome time been able to take was in the Temple gardens, whoſe arrangement he was pleaſed to ſuperintend, and where he appeared to find an occaſional amuſement in obſerving the growth of the few trees and flowers which adorn them. Thus he paſſed a ſtudious, inoffenſive, and long-extended life, and was attended to his grave in the Temple church by the principal members of that ſociety, with that reſpect which his life deſerved, and that regret which the remembrance of him cannot fail to inſpire."

17. At Eton college, the Rev. John Norbury, D. D. fellow of Eton college, and rector of Maple-Derham, co. Oxford. He was educated on the foundation at Eton; obtained in due time his call to King's college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1746; M. A. 1750; S. T. P. 1784; and obtained his fellowſhip, as uſual, after three years reſidence at King's. He afterwards accepted the place of an aſſiſtant maſter at Eton, which he retained until his promotion to the reſpecſpectable and lucrative ſituation of fellow of Eton college. He was one of thoſe aſſiſtant maſters who (owing to ſome real or imaginary haughty treatment from the preſent provoſt, then head-maſter) threw off their gowns, and refuſed to attend in their ſeveral places in the ſchool-room. He has, according to all accounts, died exceſſively rich; and has left behind him a daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Trogatt, and a ſon, John, in holy orders. It cannot but be acknowledged by the Doctor's beſt friends, that he carried his parſimony to an unpardonable degree, which made him frequently the jeſt of the college and its neighbourhood. However, it is equally true, that he was a man of conſiderable learning and ingenuity. His oddities, and his "ſuits of cuſtomary black," were occaſionally the ſport and laughing-ſtock of the boys in their private diverſions. A few years back he publiſhed a Greek tranſlation of Gray's Elegy, which, though allowed to poſſeſs conſiderable merit, drew on him the ſevere ridicule of the author of the Purſuits of Literature:

"Old Norb'ry ſtarts, and with the ſeventh-form boys, [annoys,
In weeds of Greek, the church-yard's peace
With claſſic Weſton, Charley Coote, and Tew,
In diſmal dance about the mournful yew."

It was, perhaps, an indiſcretion in a man of the Doctor's age to aim at ſuch petty laurels; but can by no means juſtify the unfeeling manner in which he was thus held up to public ridicule and contempt. To the world it could be of no conſequence; and (as is ſomewhere obſerved) to Eton it was rather beneficial than otherwiſe, holding forth to the youthful train a praiſe-worthy example of elegant claſſical amuſement. It is related of the Doctor, that, when a ſcholar at Eton, the ſubject of the Extempore being the great crime of breaking any of the Commandments, he ſhewed up to the maſter his four lines as uſual; the three firſt lines in reprobation, &c. of offending againſt the Ten Commandments, and the fourth concluded thus—*Quid de Moſe putes? Fregerat ille decem.* On the whole, we without heſitation aſſert, that Dr. Norbury, although degraded by too great fondneſs for money, was a reſpectable member of ſociety, reſpectable as a man of conſiderable learning, reſpectable as a clergyman, and reſpectable as a ſound Chriſtian.

BILL of MORTALITY, from February 25, to March 25, 1800.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males 885			Males 1031							
Females 745	1630		Females 1005	2036						
Whereof have died under two years old		531								
Peck Loaf 5s. 4d.										
Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ¼ per pound.										
Between	2 and 5	171	50 and 60	229						
	5 and 10	71	60 and 70	205						
	10 and 20	50	70 and 80	146						
	20 and 30	160	80 and 90	57						
	30 and 40	186	90 and 100	3						
	40 and 50	241	101 & 104	2						

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	113	2	81	5	50	1	40	6	61	4
Surrey	112	4	00	0	57	10	45	8	62	6
Hertford	107	6	00	0	57	9	45	6	61	0
Bedford	122	4	00	0	57	0	37	1	67	4
Hunting.	113	11	00	0	60	4	42	4	55	11
Northam.	105	0	70	6	54	4	37	8	64	0
Rutland	100	0	60	0	69	0	45	6	55	0
Leiceſter	95	0	00	0	57	4	37	10	74	8
Notting.	112	2	82	0	60	0	46	0	88	6
Derby	115	4	00	0	51	1	48	11	89	6
Stafford	111	0	00	0	63	8	48	5	87	1
Salop	114	4	77	4	66	2	41	6	00	0
Hereford	107	8	76	8	55	5	39	5	60	9
Worceſt.	118	11	71	1	59	5	44	7	74	8
Warwick	115	2	00	0	68	4	45	11	80	7
Wilts	101	8	00	0	48	4	39	8	76	8
Berks	100	8	00	0	42	3	41	6	55	6
Oxford	107	0	00	0	42	10	40	10	66	4
Bucks	109	8	00	0	47	10	42	0	68	5
Montgo.	124	9	89	6	64	0	40	0	00	0
Brecon	98	11	00	0	56	0	37	9	00	0
Radnor	110	3	00	0	54	3	34	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

	107	8	78	5	56	0	39	6	69	4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

	79	0	44	10	40	11	34	11	63	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	111	6	73	0	53	4	43	0	55	9
Kent	106	0	00	0	51	3	44	0	60	0
Suſſex	112	6	00	0	48	4	38	0	00	0
Suffolk	109	5	00	0	46	10	39	0	48	8
Cambrid.	105	8	00	0	56	2	28	1	45	1
Norfolk	101	3	80	0	42	1	37	7	48	7
Lincoln	91	6	78	4	50	10	31	3	74	7
York	96	4	61	1	48	10	38	5	92	10
Durham	99	2	104	0	62	4	50	2	00	0
Northum.	85	3	73	4	51	10	43	6	76	3
Cumberl.	99	6	76	10	72	10	47	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	108	7	101	10	66	6	43	7	00	0
Lancaſt.	108	4	00	0	6	88	48	5	79	4
Cheſter	106	7	00	0	60	9	51	8	00	0
Flint	119	6	00	0	65	0	48	4	00	0
Denbigh	121	0	00	0	66	10	38	5	103	4
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	104	0	82	0	60	0	33	4	80	0
Merion.	104	10	83	6	63	2	43	0	92	0
Cardigan	92	0	68	0	64	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	92	8	00	0	54	3	24	0	00	0
Carmarth.	98	6	00	0	62	8	25	9	00	0
Glamorg.	113	3	00	0	54	2	32	11	00	0
Glouceſt.	110	2	00	0	46	10	36	4	67	6
Somerſet	113	2	00	0	45	1	34	8	65	8
Monm.	122	4	00	0	59	1	35	6	00	0
Devon	113	4	00	0	50	7	28	1	66	2
Cornwall	103	10	00	0	54	4	31	0	00	0
Dorſet	115	7	00	0	40	8	36	10	63	0
Hants	111	8	00	0	48	6	38	11	58	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	115	10	78	11	49	6	40	5	60	2
2	108	4	78	5	48	11	36	3	47	11
3	101	3	80	0	42	1	37	7	48	7
4	93	6	78	4	51	2	34	4	76	2
5	91	7	83	6	53	3	45	3	76	3
6	102	6	83	1	71	7	46	4	69	4
7	107	11	78	5	67	1	49	3	79	4
8	111	10	83	0	63	10	39	3	91	9

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	96	8	63	0	58	9	26	5	69	4
10	114	9	78	5	48	3	35	6	66	3
11	109	6	78	5	52	3	29	9	66	2
12	112	10	78	5	45	8	38	4	61	6
13	80	0	44	10	42	5	39	0	61	7
14	80	0	44	10	46	2	36	6	82	0
15	94	0	44	10	44	5	39	5	64	7
16	72	3	44	10	35	6	27	1	50	3

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 24.

Fine	93s. to 95s.	Middling	80s. to 120s.
Seconds	88s. to 90s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 24s.
Thirds	60s. to 76s.	Common ditto	18s. to 19s.
Horſe Pollard			15s. od.
Bran			16s. 6d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 66s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	12l. os. to 16l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	12l. os. to 16l. os.
Ditto Bags	14l. os. to 17l. 4s.	Ditto Bags	14l. os. to 16l. 10s.
Farnham Ditto	17l. os. to 18l. 18s.	Eſſex Pockets	11l. 11s. to 15l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 6s. od. to 6l. 16s. od.	Aver. 5l. 4s. od.
Straw	2l. 18s. od. to 3l. 3s. od.	Aver. 2l. 18s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Mar. 26, 1800, is 66s. od. per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, March 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	4s. od. to 6s. od.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 11d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 49s. od. to 58s. od. Sunderland, 45s. od. to 54s. 6d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cts Bk Red.	3 per Cts Consols.	4 per Cts Consol	5 per Cts Navy.	5 per Cts 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cts	Imp. 3 per Cts	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Prizes	English Prizes.
28	161	63 5/8	62 1/8	80 1/4	94 1/4	95	18 1/4	6 1/8	202	———	———	———	———	rs. dif.	———	92 1/4	61 1/4	15 15 0	86	———
1	162	63 5/8	63	81	94 3/4	95 1/8	18 1/2	6 1/8	202	———	———	———	———	2 pr.	———	92 1/4	62	15 12 0	86	———
2	Sunday																			
3	163 1/2	64	63 1/8	81 1/8	95	95 1/4	18 1/2	6 1/8	202 1/4	———	———	———	———	2	———	92 1/2	62 3/8	15 5 0	86	———
4	161 3/4	63 7/8	63	81 1/8	94 3/4	95 1/2	18 1/2	6 1/8	202 1/4	———	———	———	———	3	———	92 1/2	62	15 5 0	86	———
5	———	———	63	81 1/8	94 1/8	95	———	———	203 1/4	———	———	———	———	3	———	92 1/4	61 7/8	15 10 0	86	97
6	———	———	62 1/2	80 7/8	94 1/4	95	———	———	202 1/2	———	———	———	———	2	———	92 1/2	61 3/4	15 12 0	86	97
7	———	———	62 3/4	81 1/8	94 1/4	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	3	———	92 1/2	61 5/8	15 15 0	86	97
8	———	———	62 1/2	———	94 1/2	———	———	———	———	105. pr.	———	———	62 1/4	3	1 3/4 pr.	91 7/8	61 1/4	16 5 0	86	97
9	Sunday																			
10	———	———	62 3/4	———	94 1/4	———	———	———	———	11	———	———	62 1/2	3	2 1/4	92	61 1/2	16 5 0	86	97
11	———	———	62 7/8	———	94 3/8	———	———	———	———	10	———	———	62 1/2	3	2	———	61 3/4	16 10 0	86	97
12	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
13	———	———	62 1/2	———	94 1/4	———	———	———	———	11	———	———	———	3	1 3/4	———	61 5/8	16 12 0	86	97
14	———	———	62 7/8	———	94 1/2	———	———	———	———	12	———	———	———	5	2	———	61 7/8	16 16 0	86	97
15	———	———	62 7/8	———	94 1/2	———	———	———	203 1/4	11	———	———	62 1/2	5	2	———	61 3/4	17 15 0	86	97
16	Sunday																			
17	———	———	62 5/8	———	94 3/4	———	———	———	203 1/4	10	———	———	62 1/2	5	1 3/4	———	61 3/4	18 2 0	86	97
18	———	———	62 7/8	———	94 3/4	———	———	———	203 1/4	11	———	———	62 1/4	4	1 3/4	———	61 5/8	18 10 0	86	97
19	———	———	63	———	94 3/4	———	———	———	206	11	———	———	62 1/2	5	2	91 1/2	61 7/8	18 10 0	86	97
20	———	———	62 7/8	———	94 7/8	———	———	———	207	11	———	———	62 3/4	4	1 3/4	91 1/2	61 3/4	19 10 0	86	97
21	———	———	63	———	95 1/4	———	———	———	207 3/4	12	———	———	62 3/4	7	2	91 1/2	62	21 0 0	86	97
22	163 1/4	———	63 1/4	———	95 1/2	———	———	———	208	11	———	———	———	7	2 1/4	92	62 1/4	21 2 0	86	97
23	Sunday																			
24	———	———	63	———	95 3/8	———	———	———	209	10	———	———	———	6	2 1/4	92 1/2	62 1/8	26 0 0	86	97
25	———	———	63 1/2	———	95 1/2	———	———	———	210 1/2	11	———	———	———	5	2 1/2	———	62 1/8	31 10 0	86	97
26	———	———	63 3/8	———	95 3/4	———	———	———	210	11	———	———	———	6	2	———	62 1/4	32 0 0	86	97
27	———	———	63 1/2	———	95 1/2	———	———	———	209 1/2	10	———	———	———	5	2	———	62 1/8	26 0 0	86	97

[Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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APRIL, 1800.

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Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of Hanwell Church, Middleſex; Montgomery Church; Cherry Hinton Church, Cameridgeſhire; Bigby Parsonage; and the Effects of Lightning on an Elm Tree.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1800.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1800.
1	NW	29,90	34	35	14 3 4	fun A. M. overcaft little rain P. M.
2	SE	84	35	36	.2	very pleafant
3	NW	73	35	37	.4	fun, mot'ed fky
4	E	73	34	36	.5	fnow A. M. clears up P. M.
5	SE	78	30	33	.5	fun
6	SE	76	29	32	.6	fun and fleecy clouds
7	SE	72	27	30	.6	fun at intervals
8	E	80	26	30	.6	fun and pleafant
9	SE	86	27	30	.6	overcaft, fnow at night
10	SE	73	30	32	.5	fnow
11	SE	58	38	36	2.9	fog, heavy rain at night
12	NW	53	27	28	.2	heavy rain
13	SE	30, 0	37	38	.6	mift about a couple of hours
14	SE	29,90	36	38	.7	overcaft
15	SE	66	37	38	3.0	fun and pleafant
16	SE	80	40	41	2.9	fun
17	SE	96	39	41	.9	pleafant without fun
18	NW	96	36	38	3.0	no fun
19	N	98	34	35	.0	little fun P. M.
20	NW	30, 6	36	37	.1	but little fun
21	NW	2	41	41	2.9	fun and pleafant
22	NW	2	41	42	.8	very pleafant
23	SW	29,92	43	44	.7	foggy
24	W	90	47	47	.6	fun at intervals
25	S	90	46	46	.7	fun and pleafant
26	SE	76	42	43	3.3	fun and pleafant
27	SE	63	44	44	.4	fhowers, fome hail
28	SE	35	44	44	.1	fhowers
29	E	40	45	46	.0	overcaft
30	SE	67	45	45	2.8	delightful day
31	S	34	48	48	.9	fhowers

2. Snowdrop in full bloom.—11. The moifture of the air fuch, that the hygrometer from 2.9 (fee the table) at 9 o'clock A. M. mounted up to 1.5 at 5 P. M.—15. Goofeberry bufh begins to foliate. Crocus flowers.—18. Mazereon in full bloom.—21. Frogs on the furface of the ponds.—23. Hawthorn buds.—27. Groundfel flowers.—30. Primrofe flowers.—31. Hop buds appear.——Fall of rain this month 1.80 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for April, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1800
Mar.	o	o	o		
27	42	55	44	29,65	fair
28	45	49	46	,28	rain
29	46	55	47	,38	rain
30	48	53	46	,70	fair
31	47	45	44	,26	rain
Apr. 1	42	51	45	,33	cloudy
2	41	46	46	,35	rain
3	46	47	45	,56	cloudy
4	47	54	44	,72	cloudy
5	44	55	47	,72	fmall rain
6	47	58	48	,81	fair
7	51	61	50	,90	fair
8	49	56	47	,85	rain
9	47	55	48	,51	rain
10	48	56	47	,34	rain
11	45	57	48	,60	fhowery

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1800.
Apr.	o	o	o		
12	48	58	47	29,40	rain
13	46	54	52	,70	fhowery
14	52	58	46	,73	cloudy
15	49	61	51	,91	fair
16	53	54	46	,62	cloudy
17	47	53	44	,54	cloudy
18	48	57	48	,72	fhowery
19	48	60	49	,63	fhowery
20	46	54	47	,52	cloudy
21	47	54	46	,48	fhowery
22	45	56	44	,49	fhowery
23	44	44	43	,34	rain
24	44	45	44	,60	rain
25	49	50	48	,42	fhowery
26	54	60	45	,75	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley, Feb.* 15.

BEING perſuaded that many an uſeful inſtitution owes its origin to your valuable Magazine; through that medium permit an admirer of Britiſh valour to ſuggeſt an additional plan to the ſeveral which have already been propoſed, to perpetuate the memory of our great martial* atchievements. Without wiſhing to decry the merits of other deſigns, I am humbly of opinion that a LIVING MONUMENT will be the moſt preferable; which ſhall conſiſt of thoſe children, under a certain age, whoſe fathers have fallen, or ſhall hereafter fall, in the ſervice of their country. My plan is this.

After a ſuitable place for their reception is erected (whether by Government or by ſubſcription), let a fund, by ſimilar means, be eſtabliſhed for their ſupport, &c. where, in habits of piety, induſtry, and moral order, they may be educated, either for uſeful trades, or for the army and navy, as ſhall be deemed moſt proper.

Nor would the adoption of this plan preclude the beautiful, the grand, and ſublime, productions of Architecture and Sculpture. Within a ſpacious circular hall, or rather chapel, a number of niches may be formed to receive the buſts of our martial heroes, and under them a mural table of marble, on which to record their particular atchievements. Such *monumenta* being ſheltered from the weather, and viſited as in a ſanctuary, would be far more durable than any column, arch, or bridge, that could be conſtructed: and, on ſurveying the *tout enſemble*, together with its happy LIVING appendages, a generous contributing publick may exclaim,

" Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Quod non *imber edax*, non Aquilo impotens
Poſſit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum ſeries, et fuga temporum."

I know, Mr. Urban, that the gates of the Foundling Hoſpital are open to children of ſlain ſoldiers and ſailors, as well as to thoſe pitiable fruits of ſhame who know not the authors of their being: but I cannot help thinking, that two objects are thus blended which ought to be kept totally diſtinct. The Britiſh ſailor and the Britiſh ſoldier are characters, methinks, whoſe fatherleſs children deſerve ſo highly the *peculiar* protection of their country, as to call for an aſylum *ſolely* inſtituted for them. No objects, ſurely, " have a better claim to admittance into a national eſtabliſhment, whether the *merit* or the *neceſſity* of the caſe be conſidered. If ſuch children be not entitled, by their own *diſtreſs* and their father's *ſervices*, to peculiar protection, no ſuch caſe can exiſt." Is it ſaid, " that a child of this deſcription is not abſolutely deſtitute? That it has ſtill a parent in its living mother?" Let Langhorn, with a trifling alteration, anſwer this:

" Cold, on the ſea-beat ſhore or bloody plain, [ſlain;
Perhaps *that* parent mourn'd her warrior
Bent o'er her babe, her eye diſſolv'd in dew,
The big drops mingling with the milk he drew,
Gave the ſad preſage of his future years;
The child of miſery, baptiz'd in tears!"

In a word, *an Aſylum for Children of ſlain Soldiers and Sailors* agrees well with the idiom of the Engliſh

* Why ſhould the compliment be *confined* to the *navy*?

English language. It does more, Mr. Urban: it would be found so strictly accordant with the generous texture of the English *heart*, that it might easily, I am persuaded, form a very proper addition to the already-glorious catalogue of English institutions.—*Fiat!*

Yours, &c. L. Booker.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

THE following particulars, relative to Mr. Addison and his marriage, may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

Mr. Addison was born May 1, 1672.

He married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, "whom," we are told by Dr Johnson, "he had solicited by a long and anxious courtship, Aug. 2, 1716." He was at that time aged 44 years and 3 months.

He is said to have first known this lady by becoming tutor to her son.

The name of the Countess of Warwick is not mentioned by the generality of Addison's biographers. In your Obituary, vol. LXVII. p. 256, she is called Sarah, daughter of Thomas Dashwood, esq. alderman of London. But in Wright's edition of Heylyn's Help to English History we have the following article:

"Edward Rich succeeded his father Robert Rich in both the earldoms of Warwick and Holland, in April, 1675; and died, July 31, 1701. He married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk-castle, in Denbighshire, bart."

The earl left one son, Edward-Henry Rich, who died, unmarried, in 1721; in a short time, as Dr. Johnson observes, after Mr. Addison.

Supposing the countess to have been only 20 at the death of her first husband, she must have been 36 when she was married to Mr. Addison; and her son about 16, or probably something more. He is said to have been a young man of a very irregular life.

Mr. Addison died June 17, 1719, aged 47 years and 47 days, at Holland house, leaving no child but a daughter, born in 1718, who died at Bilton, near Rugby, in Warwickshire, in 1797.

As these different statements, relative to the name of the Countess, leave the matter in a state of uncertainty, if any of your correspondents can remove the uncertainty, and give us authentic information *, it will be esteemed a favour by Eusebius.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXII.

The Antient Palace *of the* Kings of England *at* Westminster, *continued.*

WHY do we droop? Why are our spirits sunk so low? Must we leave this scene in all the bitterness of regret, imbibed from these our observations and reflexions made on its dishonoured state? How are human affairs parceled out! In what a seemingly strange inconsistent way do we receive our share of life's employments! Here we find this wonderous hall thrown into the power of those who, from being insensible of its grandeur, have left no means unused to render it as contemptible as possible; while we, who may be said almost to idolize it, are cut out from raising a hand to preserve it from insult, and can only deplore its unfortunate lot. Yet, not wholly so, my friends; for, in this survey, some satisfaction may fall to our share, by catching at the hope that we may have made one convert to venerate and to feel for the suffering majesty of the place. If so, our labour is not in vain; and, if our mite of preservation should outweigh that particle which holds its fate, our portion in its welfare is of more importance than we were aware of. Therefore, companions in my researches, my pleasures, and my pains, revive, recall our enthusiastic phantasies, and let this

* See it settled, LXVII. p. 385. Edit.

hall

hall once more reſume its wonted ſtate, and, as of old, once more appear in pomp and ſplendour.

See hand to hand and cup to cup thoſe warlike knights; 'tis to friendſhip, 'tis to loyalty!—See yon chearful ſouls, with thoughts enriched from traffick's golden tide, ply well your dainty viands!—The ſighing lover and the baſhful maid forgeting to feaſt on other food than ſighs!—Fly, fly, your jeſts, your gibes, ye laughing crew: mirth encircles all your brows!—Ah! reverend ſire, your tale of former times makes me a liſtener; and here I could for ever ſtand!—Good Tony, I cannot brook ſuch cutting jeers, reproofs wrapt up in ſenſeleſs fooleries; we all are frail at times; muſt feel the laſh; I pray, forbear, good Tony!—The miſer and the ſpendthrift, the gay and the ſad, the wiſe and the fooliſh, the gameſter and the witol, all, all crowd the plenteous boards that fill the hall. The monarch takes his ſhare of joy and feſtivity; he invites, and he beſtows; he ſees his ſubjects happy, for he in very deed doth make them ſo. Day after day thouſands here bleſs his name; welcome and good cheer lead on the way.—Hark! the minſtrels come, with lute, cittern, crewth, dulcimer, harp, pipe and tabor, ſackbut, regalls, trumpets, captivating ſounds! to animate and to ſubdue the liſtening ſoul with ſweeteſt harmony. I hear, and I reſign my every ſenſe to joys immortal! And now they vault; then ſwift they turn in mazy folds of tortured ſhape. Sweet lovely form, that trippeſt ſo lightly as you go, your dancing ſteps, and twining arms that ſtrike the graceful tamborine, are all enchanting! Another female form on a proud courſer, with every brave accompaniment, comes prancing nigh the monarch's lofty ſeat. She calls him to the war, reminds him of his honour, dignity, and juſtice. She then, in courtly guiſe, diſmounts, and, to compoſe his ruffled mien, ſhe chants, ſhe gaily ſkims the open ſpace in many a ſportive round. Her blandiſhments of female ſoftneſs melts the royal hoſt, who, forgetful of his ſceptered ſtate, almoſt holds out his longing arms to claſp her to his melting breaſt. The martial ſports now call on every eye. Each ſpectator becomes a combatant. Shouts of manly courage, exclamations of feminine tenderneſs, martial melodies, clank of arms, flying banners, neighing ſteeds! Confuſion holds one univerſal ſway; and from the humble yeoman to the mighty king the heroic fervour of all-glorious arms flies round this regal hall!

Here let imagination reſign her pleaſing ſway, raiſed by "honeſt John Stow's" deſcriptive pen, and my pictureſque and Antiquarian-ſtruck ideas, to plain ocular demonſtration.

In an account of the coronation of James II. are many plates illuſtrative of the various ceremonies attendant thereunto; one of which gives the plan of this hall, ſhewing the ſetting forth of the different tables for the royal feaſt. At the South end of the hall there appeared a large chamber, called the Court of Wards, of which no traces are now to be ſeen. Paſſing by the porch of St. Stephen's chapel, we come into the interior of the Court of Requeſts, now an entire modern room, erected on an original baſement ſtory (as obſerved in a former Number). On the Eaſt ſide, a door admits us into the interior of the Painted Chamber.

Two correſpondents in your vol. LXIX. have well prepared your readers for the information I have to convey. The firſt (An Engliſhman, p. 552), by giving the motives for the intended demolition of theſe buildings; and the other (An Artiſt, p. 661), in calling the attention of all to the antiquity of this chamber, and to the treaſure it contains, that is, its invaluable tapeſtry. I muſt confeſs, in behalf of my fellow inveſtigators and myſelf,

ſelf, although an accumulation of filth and rubbiſh in this chamber, in every part, as it were, puſhed us from its ſurvey, yet a peculiar impulſe agitated our frames, a certain ſomething that cannot be named, led us on to view the very walls, the doors, the windows, that our forefathers, age after age, have gazed at before. This ſculptured ornament, that now engages my eye, may, at one time or other, have been a point of attraction to the notice of a Becket, an Edward, a Wickham, a good Duke Humphrey, a tyrant Richard, the ſacrilegious monſter Henry, the princely Wolſey, the unfortunate Charles, or the uſurper Cromwell. What a ſcene is here for reflexion, for admiration, and abhorrence! In this mood ſhould viſitors enter this chamber, which has retained its original finiſhings for ſo many centuries; not with thoſe uſual, low, narrow-minded expreſſions, made uſe of in this chamber, ſuch as, "What a filthy place!"—"As dark as a dungeon!"—"Quite like a priſon!"—"What brutes muſt they have been formerly to have lived in ſuch a hole!" When it is never conſidered that the Painted Chamber has not been cleaned for theſe 40 years paſt; that three parts of its windows have been ſtopped up; and that many ſimilar buildings have been barbarized down into places of confinement for robbers and murtherers. In the like way, they contemptuouſly glance at the tapeſtry which covers every part of the walls; a ſight of diſguſt to them, of rapture to us, and on which we could for ever dwell. In this tapeſtry are the fineſt repreſentations of antient buildings, dreſſes, and all kinds of armour; which, in its preſent ſtate of wanton diſfigurement of dirt and rags, to a common obſerver can hardly claim a moment's notice; while to us, Antiquity's fervent votaries, are diſcovered a thouſand charms, a thouſand beauties, which be it our buſineſs to lay before our approving readers for their delight, and, what is of more importance, their hiſtoric information.

Reverting again to the laſt of the abovementioned correſpondents (An Artiſt), who tells that he had cleared much of the duſt from this tapeſtry; had taken various ſketches from it; ſpeaks of its dimenſions, and of ſome of its leading peculiarities; I muſt thus ſay of him (he being at work while we were on our ſurvey), that he is more known for his induſtry and care in copying Antiquities with his pencil, and by the truth and boldneſs of his pen to preſerve them from deſtruction, than for his good fortune in having an opportunity to put in practice the *experience* of the one, or of being thanked for the *good intent* of the other. However, I hope his ſketches will not be loſt to the world, but, by ſome future publication, they may be in the poſſeſſion of every lover and encourager of the ſtudy of Antiquity.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

AS the introduction of inoculating for the Cow-pox has afforded matter for illiberal and ill-founded abuſe, I requeſt of you to inſert in your Publication the following lines, as my mite in ſupport of what, I think, will effectually prove an ineſtimable diſcovery, when the ſtrong facts attending it ſhall be diſpaſſionately attended to, and weak and idle prejudice done away.

For the laſt four years, Sir, it has been a part of my duty to enquire of recruits, on their joining the regiment, if they had had the Small-pox; and, where they anſwered in the negative, to inoculate them immediately for it. To my queſtion it has repeatedly occurred to me, that I have received for anſwer, "No, I have not had Small-pox, but I have had Cow-pox long ago; and my friends tell me

me I cannot have the Small-pox after it." Being then, and till lately, unacquainted with the nature and facts of Cow-pox, I gave little or no credit to the circumſtance, and placed them in the ſame building with the others whoſe caſes were decided. They were inoculated with the ſame Small-pox matter, obtained from a neighbouring ſubject, as the others; they meſſed altogether; and, as muſt be the caſe from the nature of the ſoldier's accommodation, ſlept together. Some of them had great burthens of the Small-pox, one had the confluent Small-pox. Obſerving that the Small-pox *virus* had taken no effect on thoſe who had told me they had had Cow-pox, I repeated the application of the Small-pox matter, from freſh puſtules, to a fourth time; but neither the inoculation, nor expoſure to the air breathed by 50 people undergoing the different ſtages of the diſeaſe, made the leaſt impreſſion on them. The fact was ſo ſtrong, and out of all ſhadow of doubt, that neither inoculation nor contagion of Small-pox could affect thoſe who had had Cow-pox, that I determined on embracing the firſt opportunity to promote it. Laſt winter, I propoſed to the overſeers of a pariſh in Suſſex, who are very well informed men, and particularly attentive to their poor, to inoculate their pariſh. After making ſome enquiries, and well weighing the buſineſs, they accepted the offer. I accordingly inoculated near 200 of them; and ſurrounding reſpectable families were ſo well pleaſed with its reſult, that they came with their children and ſervants, to the number of 150 more. To remove doubt, where I ſaw the leaſt of it in the mind of the parent, I applied the Small-pox matter afterwards; but it is almoſt unneceſſary to obſerve, that it was without the leaſt effect.

I have read a paper, p. 213, ſigned M. D. which, I preſume, cannot come from the pen of a medical practitioner; for it appears quite a determined fire-ſide oppoſition to the meaſure, without one ſingle fact, unleſs we take his hearſay tale of the village caſe, which I ſhould not heſitate to ſay muſt have proceeded from the previous Cow-pox having been ſpurious; a circumſtance a cautious practitioner can never, I think, be miſled by. M. D. obſerves, the *thinking* part of the community reprobate the meaſure. What he means by *thinking part* I cannot ſay; for thinking will not do. Probably the learned gentleman has laid his head together with ſome thinking *old women*; and the reſult of their wiſe deliberations have been, that M. D. ſhould oppoſe it, right or wrong. He aſks, what would be gained by changing the diſeaſe? Does he know that the Small-pox is contagious? Or, in other words, does he know the Cow-pox is not? Does no advantage accrue from the comparative mildneſs of the diſeaſe? I ſhall conclude by recommending, particularly to young practitioners, the moſt minute attention to the ſtate of the puſtule they take matter from, as much trouble and miſunderſtanding will be avoided by it. J. Hastings, *Surgeon to the North Glouceſter Militia.*

Mr. Urban, *London, April* 11.

THE inoculation for the Cow-pock being the preſent popular as well as medical rage, permit me to ſtate ſome circumſtances, which will not, I truſt, be deemed unworthy of attention.

The inoculation of the Cow-pock being in fact the introduction of a beſtial diſeaſe into the human body, it muſt be admitted that ſome other very different diſeaſes, or ſome new diſeaſe, may ariſe in conſequence, at a period very uncertain, poſſibly remote. In corroboration of which, let it be remembered, that the tranſfuſion of blood from various animals into the blood-veſſels of men, after having been moſt

most warmly taken up by the Faculty, patronized by the publick, and practised in numerous instances, in this as well as other countries, was found to produce serious and unexpected ill consequences, such as madness, and other diseases. I am far from wishing to prevent any improvement in the above or any other subject of the healing art; and, could these objections to the practice be overcome, am inclined to think there might be a probability, by the practice becoming general, of its being conducive to the prevention of the Small-pox; a disease which, there is much reason to believe, never now occurs but from contagion.

As to the immediate advantage of the practice, I have doubts. That the eruption may be prevented, is probable; but that the symptomatic fever is in some instances so violent as to be attended with danger, I have reason to believe: and cannot, therefore, hastily assent to the practice; knowing from experience, that inoculation for the Small-pox is not attended with danger in the present improved mode of practice. For I contend that, of those inoculated, no more die than would have died within the period of going through the disease. Should these few lines be seriously answered, I shall not object in my next to insert my name; but for the present only subscribe myself, yours, &c. T. A.

An Explanation and Correction of a Passage in the PHŒNISSÆ *of* EURIPIDES.

Phœnissæ, v. 859. edit. Porsonianæ.

Κρ. Θάρσει· πέλας γὰρ, Τειρεσία, φίλοισι σοῖς
Πάρεμμι σὸν πόδα λαβὼν δ' αὐτῷ τέκνον.
Ὡς πᾶς ἀπήνη, πούς τε πρεσβύτου φίλει
Χειρὸς θυραίας ἀναμένειν πρόσμαλα.

A variety of conjectures may be seen in Mr. Professor Porson's edition of this play concerning the true reading of the third line; no one of which, he says, puts the matter entirely out of doubt. I leave the reader to consult them at his leisure, and propose to correct the place thus:

ὡς ΠΑΙΣ ΑΠΗΝΗΣ, &c. &c. &c.

and to translate:

Creon. Be of good courage, Tiresias, for you are near your friends. Take hold of him, my son. As a child is wont to expect the alleviation of a carriage, so the foot of an old man looks for some external support. As a child is used to be carried, so an old man to be supported.

Ut currus infans solet expectare levamen,
Pesque senis dextræ externæ.

Yours, &c. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 21.

ONE would have imagined that a Traveller in Devon would not have put to you the query of "What is cob?" Let him be informed, that cob is a composition of straw and adhesive loam, incorporated well together by treading, and then put up in layers of the common form of walls. With such materials is almost every farm-house and village constructed. Whence the appellation is not so easy to be ascertained. When I give you κοπρος, *lutum*, *cœnum*; κυλινδομεν καθ' κοπρον, Iliad; and cobble, Lat. *copulare*, to botch, to join together, as is done with the straw and loam; I shall leave the decision to yourself, or to any of your correspondents, who may be greater adepts in etymology than, yours, &c. JOHN SWETE.

*** The other (and more material) part of this letter shall be fully investigated.

In answer to F. S. (p. 32), Harte's papers (at least, I believe, the greater part of them) fell into the hands of his servant, Edward Dore, who afterwards kept the Castle and Ball inn, in Bath. Mr. Dore and his wife are both dead; but what is become of these papers, or his family, I cannot pretend to say. I remember to have heard Dore say, "I have the History of Gustavus in Canon Harte's own handwriting." N. W.

P. 228. As large loaves and handfuls are indefinite terms, although Dr. Townson's words; please to insert, by large loaves, our cook means twelve pounds of flour, to which add four ounces of the substitute for yeast. J. HOLT.

☞ The account of CHERRY HINTON, intended for this month, has been mislaid.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April 3.*

MAY I requeſt the pleaſure of your readers' company in a little circuit round Hanwell church, to admire with me the taſte with which the grounds are diſplayed?

The village of Hanwell is at ſome diſtance South of the church: but the approach to it is pleaſant in ſummer, and dry in winter. The faithful attendants of a pleaſing landſcape, trees, are not wanting for a back-ground to the neat light-coloured walls of this edifice, and its elegant little cupola*. The ſchool† partakes of the neatneſs and beauty of the ſurrounding buildings: the plan is ſimple, and its pointed windows give it an antique Gothic air‡. After paſſing the door of Mr. Glaſſe's hoſpitable dwelling, a ſcene burſts upon the view which few ſpots in the environs of the metropolis can vie with. A ſerpentine walk, kept in the moſt perfect order, leads from the houſe to the bottom of a ſteep deſcent, where a ruſtic temple terminates it. A vaſt variety of ſhrubs and trees intervene at pleaſing diſtances, and in one part become quite impervious to the ſight, except in a ſpot where an opening through the foliage diſcloſes what appears to be an unbounded ſheet of water, but in reality is an arm of the river which winds in this charming valley. On one ſide of the walk ſtands the decaying king of the foreſt, grand in his old age, noble and majeſtic in his vigour. He receives in his capacious trunk the delighted viſitor, and ſhews him, through the chaſms time and the tempeſt have made, woods, water, hills, and paſture. Harrow and its ſteeple, ſurmounted by

* The church was built in the year 1782, during the incumbency of the late rector, Dr. Glaſſe, having within it two ſide ailes and a gallery. The altar-piece and its accompaniments are finiſhed in a light and elegant manner; and there is a richly-painted window on the North ſide of the altar. This, I find on enquiry, has been placed in its preſent ſituation ſince the publication of Mr. Lyſons's work, as well as a beautiful mural tablet near the font, the only monument to be ſeen in the church, on which is the following chaſte and appropriate inſcription, which may prove an agreeable entertainment to many of your readers, who, while they admire the compoſition, will perhaps recollect that they are in the neighbourhood of very claſſical ground.

FREDERICO . COMMERELL
VIRO . PROBO . MITI . OMNIBVS . AFFABILI
QVI
HEILBRVNNI . IN . GERMANIA . HONESTA . STIRPE . ORIVNDVS
ET . INTER . ANGLIAE . CIVES . CONSCRIPTVS
LONDINI . RES . MERCATORIAS
DILIGENTER . ET . FIDELITER . ADMINISTRAVIT
RVRI . TRANQVILLE . PLACIDE . QVE . CONSENVIT
DIEM . SVPREMVM . OBIIT
PRID . ID . APRIL.
ANNO . CHRISTI . M.DCC.LXXXX.VIII.
AETATIS . SVAE . LXXX.II.
ET . SEPVLTUS . EST . IN . HOC . TEMPLO
QVOD . PIE . SANCTE . QVE
VIVVS . FREQVENTAVERAT
IOANNES . GVLIELMVS . COMMERELL
FILIVS . SVPERSTES
PATRI . BENE . MERENTI
H . M . PONI . CVRAVIT.

† Erected in the laſt year, the former ancient edifice having been blown down by a hurricane.

‡ For ſome curious particulars reſpecting this ancient foundation, I muſt refer your readers to Mr. Lyſons.

ſtormy clouds, ſometimes deluged with rain when the ſurrounding country is dry, is ſeen to great advantage, framed as it were by nature, from this noble trunk. Near it is a garden-room, with a curious door of ivy branches, and within a collection of minerals, foſſils, &c.

The whole of the view, including the water, ſhould be *ſeen* to comprehend the variety and beauty of the place. In the front of the houſe ſtand two remarkably handſome cottages; and through the valley the river is ſeen to glide till it is terminated to the view by a ſpacious bridge in the Uxbridge road, converted by Mr. Glaſſe to a ſtone colour, which, with the tufted trees in Oſterley park, the woods of Richmond and Peterſham, and the diſtant Surrey hills, cloſe the proſpect.

Plate II. repreſents part of an elm-tree ſtanding to the Southern ſide of Hanwell church-yard, which was torn by lightning during the time of divine ſervice, on Whitſunday, May 12, 1799. The electrical cloud, which came in a North-weſterly direction, was evidently only a few yards above the ſurface of the ground, as the part of the tree which met the ſtorm in its courſe is not by ſeveral feet ſo high as the adjoining cupola of the church. The ball of fire, after making a deeply-indented furrow in the tree, and ſcattering the bark in various directions, ſcooped out a conſiderable portion of the foot-path in a circular cavity, ſtill viſible at the foot of the tree. Mr. Glaſſe informed me, that no leſs than eight trees in the neighbourhood felt the effect of the lightning; one of them, a large and ſolid oak was rifted, apparently by a vertical ſhock, in a form reſembling the open petals of a tulip. A fragment of the ſolid timber, weighing upwards of 50*lb.* was torn from the centre, and thrown to the diſtance of more than 50 feet from the mutilated trunk. Providentially no lives were loſt. J. P. Malcolm.

Mr. Urban, *April* 3.

The Purſuits of Literature have acquired ſo juſt and permanent a celebrity, that public curioſity is naturally excited towards the Author. I am not, Sir, about to name him; but I will point out to demonſtration three works which he publiſhed 20 years ago from the ſhop of his friend T. Becket. One of theſe, "The Heroic Epiſtle to the Rev. Richard Watſon, D.D." is properly noticed in vol. L. p. 484. In the ſecond, "An Heroic Addreſs in Proſe," the author ſays, "Should a generous publick foſter my infant ſpeech; I may hereafter wear upon my baby brow the—But excuſe me, reader: I forget myſelf—

"Cauſa fuit Pater his," &c.

Then, in the ſpace of a few lines, we have Greek, Latin, and Italian, beſides alluſions; bits, ſcraps, &c. from Engliſh writers: but this is nothing to the farrago of quotations with notes far outſwelling the bulk of the text.

From the third publication, "An Epiſtolary Treatiſe, addreſſed to the Rev. Richard Watſon, D.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. containing curſory Remarks on the Code of Gentoo Laws, publiſhed by the Eaſt India Company, and the original Shanſcritta Language* in which they were written," &c. (which ſeems to have been but little, if at all, attended to by the Reviewers), I ſhall make a few extracts, &c.

"It has been a matter of very entertaining ſpeculation to me to obſerve the various gentlemen to whom my works have been aſcribed; in which have been exerciſed much ingenuity, and *great good-nature*; I have indeed heard of ſeveral, though I find the generality of Cognoſcenti, or coxcombs, who know all authors by their ſtyle, have *fixed* it on a Rev. Mr. Rennell, late Fellow of King's college, in Cambridge, and now prebendary of Wincheſter. I am proud of the honour con-

* Dr. Watſon's ſermon at a Viſitation at Ely, recommending the ſtudy of the Oriental languages, it will be recollected, was the occaſion of theſe ſevere Philippics.

ferred

TREE at HANWELL, ſtruck by LIGHTNING.

ferred on me; though, I believe, theſe Cognoſcenti will be *ſoon* convinced it is not the performance of *ſo very young a man*† as Dr. W. and Co. imagined, but one long converſant with men and manners; I mean, by *a work*‡ which I intend to publiſh with the moſt convenient ſpeed. However, in juſtice to Mr. Rennell, I muſt ſay he has been repreſented to me as a man of firſt-rate abilities, glowing fancy, and real genius, to which he has added a depth of erudition and ſolidity of judgement rarely to be met with in men of his age. I would adviſe him to beware of the poppy which *ſtalled* § *theology* is apt to wave over the heads of her choſen ſons, to unfold his uncommon talents, and, in the words of Corneille's poet,

'Succeſſus urgere ſuos, inſtare favori
Numinis.'

I have not ſpoken thus highly of him, *becauſe* he is an *Etonian*, from a fond fooliſh predileſtion for the place of his education; though it would be neither fooliſh nor *unnatural in me* to ſpeak with reverence of

'Thoſe diſtant ſpires, thoſe antique towers,
That crown the wat'ry glade,
Where grateful Science ſtill adores
Her Henry's holy ſhade!'

I can aſſure all thoſe whom it may concern, that *I ſtand ſingle*; and this is all the information they ever will have concerning me: I have no Eurialus whatever to aſſiſt me in my enterprizes, however bold they may ſeem; Volſcens may rave; Niſus will never tremble;

'Haſta volans *noctis* diverberat *umbras*.'

In the courſe of an advertiſement, this ſpirited writer obſerves,

"This Treatiſe, trifling as it ſeems, may be the *vaunt courier* of an unexpected thunderbolt, which may ſtrike flat the *thick rotundity* of many a nobler head than *plume pluckt Richard's*. As to myſelf, I am no longer to be deceived by oſtentation; I know the power of *my* plume; its towering pride may be hawked at by *mouſing owls*, but was not made to be killed by them. I believe, however, there are a choſen few, who may perhaps remember with ſome ſentiment of gratitude, when he is no more, *a man* who dared to bring forth publicly the labouring thoughts that rolled within his breaſt; who, while Impoſture was ſtalking abroad with ſhameleſs front in the eye of gariſh day, ſtood forth, and with the ſpirit of the unbending Grecian,

'Mortales tollere contra
Eſt oculos auſus, primuſque obſiſtere contra;
Quem nec fama *virûm*, nec fulmina, nec
Murmure compreſſit Granta;' [minitanti

who, in an honeſt thought of common good, roſe up to reſcue the abilities of our riſing youth from *the drudgery* to which he ſaw certain men were endeavouring to condemn them, that *they* might lord it at large in unoppoſed freedom; a man, I ſay, who ſtrove to deliver them from the labyrinths of laborious Oriental nonſenſe, from ploughing that unfruitful ocean, that ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο, as Homer would call it, and guided them with a friendly hand to the haven of *uſeful* literature, where he wiſhed they ſhould be. Such were the motives which I could not withſtand; or I never would have engaged in ſo tedious a reſearch, with not a hope of profit or of pleaſure, and with little proſpect even of being read.

"Junius beheld a Grafton placed on the higheſt eminence of envied power; he aimed the ſhaft; the region round about trembled ere he ſent it forth; it was the ſhaft of unerring vengeance: the *black-ſpotted* dove already quivered on the maſt; then fell looſened and transfixed at once:

'Liquidis in nubibus arſit arundo,
Signavitque viam flammis:'

But it was not the flame of idle portent: no—Junius blazed like another comet; he was felt through the *arctic* ſky; each leſſer orb that rolled along the politic void ſhrunk at his cauſtic approach, ere he *fired the length of Ophiuchus*. It is not ſo with my weak efforts; what has the general world to do with me and them? I aim at no dove of ſtate; and, though I ſhould transfix a *theologic owl* perched on a pinnacle of the temple, the ſable bird and well-ſped ſhaft will drop to earth together unſeen or unregarded; no ſky will lour; no *miniſter* will give a ſecond groan. But if, conſcious of efficient faculties, I ſhould ever bid my ſpirit aſſume a nobler port, that ſpirit which never yet bowed to indolence or fear, if with ſubject changed and

† "I do not call Dr. W. himſelf an *old man*."

‡ "I mean a work *in proſe*, in which Dr. W. will be the vehicle for a bold diſplay of various *well-known* characters, and then I *really* ſhall leave Dr. W. *for ever*.—I have alſo (like Mr. Giles Jacob or Dr. R. W.) *a poem of my own writing in MS.* by me not yet finiſhed, which begins—but I won't ſay how it begins; ſuffice it to ſay (what I will anſwer will prove true), that, as Mr. Theobald profoundly obſerves,

'None but itſelf can be its parallel."

§ "The Church, conſidered *merely* as a civil eſtabliſhment, with all its biſhoprics, deanries, prebends, &c. &c. reminds me of the fabled elm;

'In medio ramos annoſaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam ſedem *Somnia* vulgo
Vana tenere ferunt, *foliiſque ſub omnibus* hærent." VIRG. Æn. VI.

enlarged

enlarged thought, I ſhould riſe in my career, and appeal to a higher tribunal; if I ſhould take the trumpet and blow a *dolorous and a jarring blaſt*, it might rouſe a dormant ſtate, it might perhaps command the attention of mightieſt men, who would hear the ſound though they knew not whence it came; for, though I have reſolved to ſink without even the *umbra* of a name, and *make wing to the rooky wood*, compaſſed round with ſtar-proof darkneſs; yet my obſcurity may be of ſuch a nature, as to remind certain men of what the Hiſtorian of the Hebrews has recorded, *a darkneſs which might be felt.* This is not the language of an upſtart coxcomb; he would hardly underſtand the terms. But I know not what ſhould hinder me from ſpeaking boldly as I ought to ſpeak, and declaring the nature of my ſentiments."

"A man has little to fear, who, like me, is contented with his *ſmall preferment*; who loves a quiet morſel of bread better than a *ſtalled* ox, and wiſhes, with Sterne, that Heaven may ſhower down its mitres upon thoſe heads which are aching for them."

"When I ſpeak of men, whoſe reputation envy may in vain attempt to blaſt, it ſhall be of the venerable Lowth, and the ſcience-ſealed Bryant; and when I wiſh to contemplate the expanding bloſſoms of cultivated genius, I ſhall turn with rapture to William Jones * and George Atwood †: but the altar of luxury and pride ſhall never flame with any incenſe of mine. For, I am a perſon not to be intimidated by the menaces of the Great, or provoked by the contempt of what is called the World; but I will boldly ſtand forth, and addreſs myſelf as unto wiſe men, who can judge and underſtand what I ſay: I can no longer bear with patience the effrontery of literary impoſture, or the mock-dignity of aſſumed character."

One ſmall quotation more, Mr. Urban, and I have done; leaving it to your readers to apply the paralleliſm; and to your correſpondents at Cambridge to name the author, who is very intimately acquainted, I have no doubt, with the Maſter of a celebrated college.

"I have bidden a long farewell to the more enchanting dreams of *poetry*, that I may cultivate the power of proſe; nor ſhall I ever reſume my poetry again, except I ſhould endeavour to accompliſh a very extenſive deſign, which is now in embryo, upon impoſture in general, but particularly on the worſt ſpecies of it, *literary impoſture.* I never expect to be a favourite with the publick at large, who certainly cannot reliſh compoſitions like mine; but there are ſome who underſtand and know their worth: if I am aſked who they are, I reply, the

'*Pauci* quos æquus amavit
Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad æthera virtus,
Dis genti!" M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Mar.* 4.

I THANK you for the attention you paid to my laſt letter, dated Dec. 19, 1799, by printing it in *the Supplement*, p. 1121. I reſume the ſubject, not becauſe I conſider myſelf as a writer who can adorn your valuable Repoſitory by the elegance of his periods, but who, perhaps, may lead abler perſons than himſelf to inveſtigate a moſt curious and intereſting queſtion. I have not much time for any compoſition; but I am ſtudious

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* "Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine iſſues.' SHAKSP.
This ingenious and very able man is ſo well known to the world, that his character needs no illuſtration from my pen. Elegance, learning, and genius, are united in all his various works. He is almoſt the only modern who has treated Eaſtern ſubjects with propriety; but it is to be remembered, he has conſidered them merely as matters of *amuſement*, and not as of ſerious importance; in which I readily join with him. Every reader of taſte admires his Commentaries on the Aſiatic Poetry, in which (to uſe his own words) are diſplayed, 'Et eruditi auctoris *ſingulare judicium*, tum Latini ſermonis venuſtas et nitor.' Comment. cap. I. p. 2.

† "This is the young man of whoſe *abilities* I have made ſuch frequent and honourable mention. (See my Heroic Epiſtle to Dr. W. v. 165, with the note; and my Heroic Addreſs, p. 3d of the Advertiſement). This is the genius, *e ſilentio et tenebris in lucis et gloriæ transferendus æternitatem*, George Atwood, M.A. I wiſh it were in my power to lift him up to light, or to recommend *him* to the notice of *thoſe* whoſe *duty* it is to ſearch for unbefriended merit. In his proſperity he ſhall never hear of me, in the *moment* of adverſity always. I know ſuch a man is of conſequence; if *he* lives, *we ſhall know ſomething.* As to his various attainments in the more trifling departments of Learning,
'Illas in *tanto viro* referre injuria virtutum fuerit.'
Meek Newton's ſelf bends from his ſtate ſublime,
And views with myſtic ken his Atwood's hour of prime!"

to

to give an opinion on a ſubject of importance and popularity; I give you that opinion as the reſult of *all which I have hitherto read.* My buſineſs will only let me ſteal leiſure hours; but thoſe I have lately beſtowed on the Purſuits of Literature, and what belongs to that work.

I communicated to you my decided opinion, that the author of that work was not known; and at any rate I thought Mr. Mathias could not be the author of it, from what Mr. Chalmers has aſſerted without any proof at all but his own firm belief that it was ſo. I do not want to diſturb Mr. Chalmers (though he is not ſo very delicate himſelf on the point of diſturbing others); nor would I interrupt the pleaſure he has in contemplating the amours of Queen Elizabeth with Shakſpeare, which ſeems to afford ſuch abundant mirth to the diurnal writers in the papers. All the Magazines and Reviews, Jacobin, Anti-Jacobin, Monthly, Critical, Britiſh, &c. &c. &c. all concur in reprobating the unwarrantable attack on Mr. Mathias, who, as the Britiſh Critic ſays (and ſays, I believe, with more truth than he even imagines), did not perhaps, after all, write the two lines about Mr. Chalmers's *leaden mace.* They all concur alſo that Mr. C. has not made his point good againſt Mr. Malone. One of them ſays pleaſantly, "Mr. C. is an arch-knave at a nominative caſe;" another, that "his quiver is full of *leaden* arrows flattened in their flight;" and a third, that "he has *written himſelf down.*" I ſhall leave theſe great critics to ſettle theſe points, for I am little concerned in Mr. Chalmers's book; in which, if he had left "*Pallas untouched,*" he might have gone down the ſtream without notice; I mean any ſtream but the *Avon,* in which nobody can ſwim without the corks of Steevens and Johnſon.

When my inveſtigations have led me to deprive Mr. Mathias of the honour of writing the Purſuits of Literature, I do not think I am doing him any ſervice, or perhaps pleaſure; but I act as I am conducted by *proof and fact,* as it appears *in evidence.* As he will not ſay a word about it himſelf, I am warranted to make all the deductions I can from the books which have been written. The author of the work declared at firſt the ſecret was intruſted to a Few, of whom he gives the higheſt character for confidence and many other virtues; and at the ſame time declares, that "*his ſecret never will be revealed,*" which he mentions in the Preface to the ſecond dialogue, and more ſtrongly in the Preface to the fourth; and at the ſame time aſſerts the whole is by *one* hand. The ſecret undoubtedly has been well kept, as the moſt ſceptical allow; and the few friends have never divulged a word, and ſo have proved they had a right to the character the author gave them, and deſerve his good word, though they have not pleaſed the inquiſitive by their ſilence. I own, I have no conception how ſuch a ſecret, in which a printer, a printer's devil, a bookſeller, an author, the acknowledged friends of the author, and the communications which the printing of ſuch a book muſt neceſſarily occaſion, can poſſibly be kept; but kept it has been. I can conceive how a *letter* ſent to a news-paper may be kept ſecret, becauſe it is wholly impoſſible ſometimes to diſcover it, as the author may write it out in a feigned hand, ſhew it to no creature on the earth, and put it into the penny-poſt or the general-poſt himſelf, without the privity of any one perſon; like Junius's letters, to which no other compoſition but the Purſuits of Literature bears any compariſon, as well for the ſtrength of the compoſition as the unheard-of ſecrecy with which it has been carried on. Junius's Letters were above two years and a half in hand; and it is odd enough, by the dates of the Purſuits of Literature, they

ſeem

ſeem alſo to have occupied about the ſame portion of time. I could carry on a parallel of theſe two celebrated works in many other points; but, perhaps, what I have ſaid is enough for the preſent. My ideas might be ſingular, but, I think, I could even trace the ſchool, connexions, friends of *the two* authors, and the line and *caſt* of their politicks, though born and bred at diſtant times (not *ages)*; but this would be irrelevant; though it is with ſome mirth and ſpleen that I find Junius gravely aſſerted to be Mr. Boyd, whoſe reſidence and habits of life in London and elſewhere *I have had too many opportunities of knowing formerly* to hear ſuch a ſuppoſition with common patience.

We have had letters advertiſed in the papers to S. P. to Dr. Goodall, and others, with pretty broad hints about the authorſhip of the Purſuits of Literature; but, as they are not yet publiſhed, I can only reaſon from what I know and have read in print, or gathered in converſation. But, Sir, I have my particular thanks to return to you for introducing to my notice, in your excellent Review (vol. LXIX. p. 1135), a moſt ſingularly-curious work, called, The Iriſh Purſuits of Literature. In conſequence of what I read there, I purchaſed it much to my ſatisfaction, though mingled with regret at the deſultory mode adopted by the learned writer, in which he has not imitated the Engliſh author, who, I think, writes on a regular plan and method, though it requires ſome attention and diligence to ſee it clearly in all the parts, but repays a perſon well when he has taken the trouble. The Iriſh writer has the greateſt zeal I ever ſaw in any man for the good of the publick, and an attachment to the *unknown* author of the work in queſtion beyond what I ever found even in two actual and zealous friends for each other's works; and I do not think that Hurd's zeal for Warburton can exceed this profoundly-learned gentleman's for the writer of the Purſuits of Literature. I ſhould think his work muſt have done great good indeed in Ireland, and will not be read without much advantage here; in particular *his Index*, which is a ſad deficiency in the Engliſh edition; and I have now *the tenth* without any attempt or even hint of the kind. Becket, the bookſeller, might get the author, or employ ſome other perſon, to adopt it to the next edition he prints (as undoubtedly there will be many in no long ſpace of time, the work being ſo important), as it is much wanted. But pray, Mr. Urban, what objection could the author have to make one himſelf, quite new? But if he will not, this is done very well, but not quite ſo perfect as could be wiſhed, yet it anſwers the purpoſe, and the publick are much indebted to the learned Dr. Hales for the labour he has ſubmitted to for their edification.

There are many admirable and original obſervations by Dr. Hales, and he has ſometimes very properly hinted to the author of the Purſuits ſome points in which he has erred. His addition to the books recommended for the ſtudy of the Chriſtian religion is very valuable; but his ſtrictures on Jenyns, Paley, and Clarke, I am not inclined to conſider as well founded; for, I believe, ſome of their opinions have not been fairly ſtated; but this diſcuſſion would lead me from the point. Dr. Hales's account of "the monſtrous republick" is an excellent and manly addition to what has been written; and, as he ſaw the terrors of France in Ireland, he was enabled to paint them very ſtrongly. His fault is being ſo deſultory as not always to be followed, which is owing to the fervour and alarm in his mind; but this is eaſily forgiven by the noble zeal he diſplays for the reſtoring of literature, properly ſo called.

Surely all theſe works taken together muſt have a wide-extended effect in the kingdom, and ſhew people

people what they ought to do as well as read; and if the attention to the Purſuits of Literature continues as general as has now been for ſeveral years, we may hope that the riſing generation will be preſerved by good principles, and by them preſerve their country from deſtruction. The few particular prejudices of the author of the Purſuits of Literature will be loſt or forgiven in the general tendency of the work; and unhappily Death is every day removing ſome of the characters recorded in it from the ſcene of action. But the work itſelf is independent of theſe few particulars; but if you encourage me, I may copy out in a future letter ſome obſervations I have made on paſſages and perſons which that author might as well have left alone, and ſome whom he has ſtrangely neglected to mention. I tell you again, I do not pretend to be conſidered as a writer, but only one who will give an opinion on important public works when there is a propriety, or any ſuppoſed neceſſity in the emergeucy of the times. I have examined the work carefully, which has been my ſtudy and amuſement ſo long as to become familiar to me; and I have preſerved the various readings of the different editions of the Purſuits of Literature; but the laſt edition is evidently the moſt perfect, though ſome few things are rejected which might have been retained by the author, who, I repeat it, is at preſent unknown in the true ſenſe of the word. I told you in my laſt, that Mr. Mathias knew me the laſt two years he reſided in Trinity college, Cambridge, but that I would not leave my name with you, as your correſpondent *Lucius* did, but that he poſſibly *might* remember me in Trinity college as well as lately at *Sir Joſeph Banks's Sunday converſazioni*. I wiſh only to do juſtice; and in this caſe I am not *detracting* the wreath from any man's brow, as no one has yet claimed it as his own. Hereafter, perhaps, time and due inveſtigation may place the crown on the head of him who *ought* to wear it.

One of the greateſt and deepeſt ſcholars of the age, who ſtrongly approved and praiſed the poem on the Purſuits of Literature, though he *naturally enough* diſliked a *particular* part of it, had the candour and generoſity to give the following deſcription of it in *Latin*; the beſt I have ever ſeen, and which was given me by a perſon who copied it out, by permiſſion of the learned writer: "Eruditio in eo mira, multiplex, exquiſita; poeſeos et eloquii vis vivida et inexhauſta; erga patriam amor acerrimus, ſtudiumque indefeſſum; morum, religionis, legum tutamen et præſidium; bonis tantum conceſſa loquendi et ſentiendi libertas; facetiæ libero dignæ, acerbitate quâdam conditus lepos, et abunde ſalis."

Yours, &c. MESSALA.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

IN your Obituary, p. 180, is the following paſſage from a letter of Etonenſis: "The cenſure of Mr. Steevens as well as the praiſe of Mr. Sam. Lyſons (and I am not ſingular in my opinion) are equally ridiculous, and without foundation." Now, after conceding that I have the higheſt opinion of the merits of Mr. S. in his line, I am, I conceive, at liberty to obſerve, that the author of the Purſuits of Literature is not *ſingular* in his commendations of Mr. L.; that the Monthly Review, a publication of ſupreme literary excellence, where party (that fiend which will ſuperſede the neceſſity of merit, be of immenſe injury to ſcience, and ultimately deſtroy the character of the work conducted upon its principles), it not being a queſtion of politicks or religion, aſſuredly did not interfere, has avowed as much as the author of the "Purſuits of Literature" in the criticiſm of the "Roman Antiquities

ties of Woodcheſter*;" that the genius of Mr. Lyſons has ever been loudly celebrated by all the Glouceſterſhire people of inſtructed minds; and that, from the unequivocal teſts of genius, impreſſion, and effect, it is univerſally acknowledged that that quality, blended with ſkill, taſte, felicity, and elegance, characterize the productions of Mr. Director of the Society of Antiquaries. Add to this, that a more elaborate piece of topography, perhaps, never exiſted than the "Environs of London†;" and that the plan of it, which I conceive to be *exquiſite*, having ſuch a remarkable completeneſs, and leaving nothing deficient, is ſuppoſed to be a dictate of the juſt and fine archæological taſte of Mr. S. L. I appeal to any Antiquary, whether the "Roman Antiquities of Woodcheſter," and the "Environs of London," are not among the firſt productions of the preſent day, notwithſtanding what the author of the "Purſuits of Literature" has thought proper to obſerve with regard to the latter, in that narrow-minded ſcale upon which the whole book is conducted. I admire fine Latinity and claſſical knowledge as much as he does; but ſurely there are other things worth attention too.

Cob, p. 134, I am informed by a gentleman who has reſided in Devonſhire, is *mud-mortar* or *walling*; hence *ſtone* and cob, which would be abſurd if Mr. Groſe's definition of cob-ſtones were admitted here. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Winterton, April* 5.

OBSERVING in your Magazine (p. 173) a brief, and, in ſome reſpects, an erroneous account of the means by which almoſt the whole of the crew of his Majeſty's gun-veſſel, the Maſtiff, lately wrecked on the Norfolk coaſt, were ſaved; allow me to lay before you a more full and correct ſtatement of that event, containing, as I conceive, many circumſtances which will prove highly intereſting to ſuch of your readers as delight in the contemplation of the exertions of individual humanity and ſpirit in the lower claſſes of our fellow-ſubjects, and in proofs of attention and generoſity in thoſe of the higher ranks to ſuch exertions, as well as of that Government under which we have the happineſs to live.

On the morning of the 5th of January, the Maſtiff gun-veſſel, under the command of Lieut. Watſon, coming out of Yarmouth Roads, and ſteering Northwards, ſtruck in a thick fog on ſome part of the Cockle ſands. Signals of diſtreſs were immediately fired; which being noticed by the ſea-faring inhabitants of Winterton, they with all diſpatch manned two of their boats, and ſurmounting, not without conſiderable difficulty and hazard, the great ſwell upon the beach, haſtened to her aſſiſtance. Arriving as near the veſſel as her perilous ſituation and the violence of the ſea about her would permit, they perceived the impoſſibility of rendering her at that time the relief they wiſhed. In the courſe of the afternoon, however, they had the good fortune to ſuccour eight of the ſhip's company, who in deſpair had betaken themſelves to the ſhip's boat, already much injured in the attempt, and nearly filled with water. With theſe eight perſons they made the neareſt ſhore; and, after having procured for them ſuch accommodations and comforts as they could, they went back before day-break the next morning to take their ſtation near the Maſtiff, and to watch if, perhaps, by any favourable change in wind or tide, a momentary opportunity might be found of reſcuing her brave crew from the deſtruction which elſe inevitably awaited them.

Such

* Our correſpondent might have referred to our vol. LXVII p. 1033. EDIT.

† This too has had an ample ſhare of praiſe in Mr. Urban's volumes. EDIT.

Such an opportunity towards the evening ſeemed to offer; when two of them, named Abel King and William Pile, volunteered, at the hazard of their lives, to attempt to paſs in a larger boat, which they had now obtained (from a juſt apprehenſion that the too eager ruſh of the ſhip's company might overſet or ſink their own), through a tremendous ſea, towards the veſſel; whilſt the reſt in another boat, connected with them by a rope, remained in ſmoother water to aſſiſt them in returning after they ſhould have taken out the crew from the Maſtiff.

This courageous project was crowned with the moſt complete ſucceſs; and, under Divine Providence, theſe men became the happy inſtruments of ſaving Lieut. Watſon, with the maſter of the veſſel, and more than 30 ſailors, from that fate which was now drawing on apace, ſix or ſeven of their number having already periſhed through fatigue and cold, and the ſhip ſhortly afterwards breaking entirely in pieces.

You may be aſſured, Sir, that the above account is correct, being nearly the ſubſtance of a ſtatement drawn up, after due enquiry into the circumſtances, for the purpoſe of being ſubmitted to Admiral Lord Duncan; who, after having condeſcended to receive and conſider it, judging that it might promote the general intereſt of humanity, and the good of his Majeſty's ſervice, if, by the aſſignment of ſome ſuitable reward on the preſent occaſion, encouragement ſhould be given to ſuch ſpirited and beneficial exertions in future, was pleaſed to lay the ſame before the right hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, for their opinion and deciſion.

Their Lordſhips' deciſion was at once highly honourable to themſelves, and to the parties in whoſe favour it was made; and ſhortly afterwards the Commiſſioners of the Navy ordered, that 150 guineas ſhould be paid, by their ſtore-keeper at Yarmouth, into the hands of the perſon by whom the above-mentioned ſtatement was drawn up, to be diſtributed by him amongſt the boatmen of Winterton, "in reward of their intrepid and meritorious exertions in ſaving the crew of the Maſtiff gun-veſſel," in the following proportions, namely, to Abel King and William Pile 25 guineas each, and the remaining 100 guineas in equal ſhares amongſt 18 other perſons aſſiſtant to them on that occaſion.

This letter is certainly a long one; yet, long as it is, it muſt not be concluded without the inſertion of two notes, ſhort, but excellent for their matter, cloſely connected with its ſubject; and reflecting the higheſt credit on the grateful young officer and the generous veteran (evidently the friend of the ſervice and mankind) from whom they came.

1. "*Meſſrs.* Abel King *and* William Pile.

"I ſend you incloſed a note from my worthy friend Admiral Digby; he means it only to ſhew how much he approves of your unexampled good conduct. I ſhould be very glad to know that every thing relating to that affair has been ſettled to your ſatisfaction with Government; and I ſhall take it as a favour of you to write me a few lines to let me know if this is the caſe. Yours faithfully, JAMES WATSON, Lieut.
"late commanding his Majeſty's gun veſſel Maſtiff.

"*Leith-walk, Leith, March* 6, 1800."

2. "Admiral Digby deſires that Abel King and William Piles will accept of the incloſed (a guinea each), merely as a mark of the ſenſe he entertains of their praiſe-worthy and intrepid behaviour in preſerving the crew of the Maſtiff gun veſſel; for the commander of which veſſel the Admiral entertains a particular regard."

Being deſirous, Mr. Urban, as well to ſpread the example as to preſerve the remembrance of theſe facts, I know of no one more likely than yourſelf to ſecond my deſire, nor of any vehicle more adapted than your durable and widely-circulating pages to promote thoſe purpoſes. To them, therefore, with your permiſſion, I conſign the above

above detail; and, should the smallest spark of emulation be excited by it in a single breast, it will more than compensate for all the trouble which it may have occasioned to WM. GIBSON.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY III.

QUEEN ANNE, at her first elevation to the throne, enjoyed the smiles of all parties; but the bill for forming an union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland raised a strong opposition in the British parliament; and, a still more violent one being formed in that of Scotland, the measure was laid aside at that time.

War being declared on the 4th of May, 1702, the Earl of Marlborough in the beginning of July repaired to the confederate army at Nimeguen, and, having taken the command, advanced towards the enemy; but, as they scrupulously avoided an engagement, he laid siege to Venlo, which capitulated on Sept. 25, as did also Ruremond after an obstinate defence. The French having abandoned Liege, it was taken possession of by the allies, and the citadel soon after surrendered. Thus successful was the Earl in his first campaign; and hereby laid the foundation for those hopes which his future conduct fully realized.

The most brilliant action performed this year by the navy was the taking of Vigo by Sir George Rooke; in which Vice-admiral Hopson particularly signalized himself, by breaking the boom which was thrown across the harbour. A French squadron of 30 men of war, and 22 Spanish galleons, were either taken or destroyed, the fortifications dismantled, and the fleet returned in safety to England with plunder to the value of a million and upwards.

In the West Indies, Adm. Benbow, with the British fleet, coming to an action with the French under Du Casse, was deserted by most of his captains. After sustaining the engagement for several days, most of the time unsupported by any of the ships under his command, he was severely wounded, and obliged to return to Jamaica, where he soon after died. Two of his captains, Kirby and Wade, were condemned by a court-martial to be shot; and this sentence was put in execution on their arrival at Plymouth.

A new parliament having been elected, it assembled in October; and, though it in general met the wishes of the Queen, the factions became so acrimonious towards each other as even to create violent disputes between the two Houses. These disputes began to manifest themselves in the debates and conferences on the bill against occasional conformity; which, after a severe struggle, was lost, by the Commons refusing to agree to the amendments made by the Lords. Upon the consideration of the public accompts, these disputes grew to absolute discord; for, in the mismanagement of the money appropriated for the service of the nation, some of the members of both Houses were said to be deeply implicated; and, as all sides despaired of an accommodation, her Majesty prorogued the parliament on the 27th of February following. In the Houses of Convocation no greater degree of coincidence was found to subsist than in those of the parliament; indeed, dissensions were so deeply sown by all parties, that, had there not been a foreign inveterate enemy to have engaged the attention of the nation, it is probable they would have ended worse than in those cabals which greatly perplexed, and in some degree thwarted, the designs of the executive government.

The Earl of Marlborough, being returned, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was created a duke, and had a pension of 5000l. a year settled on him for life.

The parliament of Scotland being met in 1703, a ſeſſion the moſt violent poſſible was commenced, in which the Duke of Queenſbury had to combat with all the jarring intereſts of which it was compoſed; and towards the cloſe of it, when the Earl of Marchmont produced the bill to ſettle the ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, on the mentioning of the Princeſs Sophia, it burſt into a flame, and the moſt ſerious altercations enſued; ſo that the Duke was under the neceſſity of proroguing the parliament to the 12th of October.

Ireland alſo during this time was very unquiet; but the Duke of Ormond being appointed lord-lieutenant was cordially received by the people in general, and the Commons chearfully voted the neceſſary ſupplies, &c.; though, before the ſeſſion was ended, he incurred their greateſt diſpleaſure by ſuddenly adjourning the parliament while ſome ſtrong meaſures againſt the Papiſts were depending.

I have been thus particular in noticing the tranſactions of the firſt parliament of Queen Anne, &c. becauſe they were principally the foundation on which the happy ſucceſſion of the Hanover line was ſecured; and though there were many other momentous occurrences, civil and military, which are worthy of remark, yet the limits to which theſe Eſſays ſhould be confined, forbid my particularizing all, and my enlarging on any, of them: and, therefore, I ſhall now paſs on briefly to notice ſome of the greateſt events which this pregnant reign hath favoured us with.

In the campaign of 1703, the Duke of Marlborough was equally ſucceſsful, as the towns of Bonne, Huy, and Limburgh, were taken, and the French army obliged to act on the defenſive, and retreated continually as he advanced. But in that of 1704 his abilities ſhone with redoubled ſplendour, particularly at Blenheim, where the French army was totally defeated by the Confederates, with the loſs of 10,000 killed and 13,000 made priſoners, their cannon, camp equipage, &c. all taken. The conſequences of this brilliant victory were, the reſcuing the Houſe of Auſtria from ruin, and the ſubjection of Augſburg, Ulm, Landau, &c.

But the greateſt acquiſition of this year, indeed of the whole war, was the taking of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke, who, in one day, without an army, ſubdued the fortreſs which, ſince then, has withſtood the united efforts of France and Spain during an unparalleled ſiege of ſeven years.

In moſt of the ſucceeding campaigns, to 1711, the Duke was bleſſed with continued ſucceſſes; won many battles, among which ſhould be remembered that of Ramilies, wherein the enemy ſuſtained a compleat defeat; reduced moſt of their fortified places in the Netherlands; and finiſhed the career of his military glory by the taking of Bouchain, which, though fortified by every advantage of nature and art, was, by the conſummate ſkill and intrepidity of his Grace, obliged to ſurrender in 20 days from the opening of the trenches, and the garriſon made priſoners of war. Though this was the laſt, it was certainly one of the boldeſt enterprizes in which the Duke was engaged: for the place was not only deemed impregnable, but he had to attempt it in the preſence of a ſuperior army, commanded by Mareſchal de Villars, whoſe efforts to raiſe the ſiege were rendered ineffectual by the prudence and activity of the Duke. Thus for ten campaigns was the Duke of Marlborough ſucceſsful, perhaps in a greater degree than any other general ever was who was ſo actively engaged. He never ſuſtained a defeat, never was obliged to raiſe a ſiege; his vigilance and prudence were ſuch, that he never was ſurprized by the enemy, nor had any of his out-parties cut off. Ten times he had received

ceived the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and, arrived at the zenith of military glory, his name was echoed throughout the land with all that enthusiasm of praise which characterizes the British nation in the behalf of its heroes. But, when the Tory interest had gained the ascendancy in the cabinet and the parliament, he, that had almost been idolized by the lovers of their country, was, in a moment, dashed from the pinnacle of fame into the abysses of contempt, derision, and obloquy. How fleeting is worldly honour! and how unstable all things here below!

After the most violent opposition in the parliaments of England and Scotland, particularly in that of the latter, the Union of the two kingdoms was accomplished in 1707. And probably no measure of equal importance was ever before carried by the determined perseverance of a Court in direct contrariety to the opinion, not only of the majority, but nearly of the whole, of any nation. But, great as the prejudices of the people then were against the measure, time hath manifested that it was devised in wisdom, and that its accomplishment hath been conducive to the prosperity and tranquillity of the united kingdoms.

During this period, *i. e.* from 1703 to 1707, not only the nation was agitated with violent parties, but the Houses of Parliament were also in a continual ferment from them. Though they cheerfully voted the supplies, and were loyal in their addresses to her Majesty, yet every other measure introduced by either party was strenuously opposed by the other. But towards the close of the session of 1707 the Tories began to gain strength, particularly among the people at large; and, in 1708, Mrs. Marsham having supplanted the Dutchess of Marlborough in the Queen's friendship, her Majesty more fully countenanced their measures, and on April 15 the parliament was dissolved. From the commencement of the new parliament, which assembled on the 18th of November, to the conclusion of the treaty for peace at Utrecht, which was signed April 11, 1713, the Tories continued to gain ground; for in September, 1710, the Whig ministry was disgraced, this parliament was dissolved, and a new one being met on the 25th of November, it was found that the Tory interest had obtained the complete ascendancy; so that all the measures which had been adopted or executed by the Whigs was condemned as dishonourable to the nation, destructive to her prosperity, and devised solely for the aggrandizement or advantage of the heads of that party. The people joining heartily in these clamours, the peace was accelerated, that an end might be put to a war, which, though attended with unparalleled successes, was now considered by many as insupportable, and that they only were the true friends of their country who strove to bring it to a speedy termination. T. Mot, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Croydon, Feb.* 23.

THE following circumstance, which appears to my ignorance a sort of vegetable phænomenon, may, to those of your readers who have been more conversant in botanical studies and pursuits, appear to be a fact very easily accounted for. Such as it is, I shall detal it for the public information.

In the autumn of the year 1798, being employed in making an alteration in my shrubbery and pleasure-grounds, I received from the nurseryman in my neighbourhood, among several other plants, three specimens of what he called *Cratægus* (qu. *Crategis*) Oxyacantha, or American double-blossomed thorn. They were all planted in nearly a similar aspect and situation, on an elevated spot rather inclined to the North, but fenced by a large row of elms from the severity of the weather. The first of these

these plants, which had the most sheltered situation of the three, had its foliage at the accustomed time in the spring of last year, and exhibited a few of the flowers. The second was less promising, and was only saved alive by constant and unremitting care, and deluges of water. The third plant, which was placed in a deeper soil, and in the worst situation of the three, never exhibited any symptoms of vegetable life throughout the whole of 1799; not a single flower, not a single leaf made its appearance, and the bush itself appeared to be totally dead, the bark exhibiting none of that lively and shining appearance which generally accompanies the rise of the sap, and precedes the budding leaf. About Christmas last, I ordered my gardener to throw the dead tree away, and re-place it with a new plant; when, to my astonishment, he shewed me that it had actually begun to bud, and that the foliage would in all probability ensue. What he predicted came to pass about the latter end of January; the thorn had then buds just ready to burst from their envelopement; and this process of Nature has neither been defeated, nor even checked, by the severe weather of the last six weeks. *After remaining in a state of torpor and inaction for fifteen months*, the shrub is at this time in the luxuriance of vegetation, its leaf not quite so large as might have been the case in the usual time of its appearance, but its form exactly defined.

Am I to expect a second foliage in 1800, this being an arrear of 1799, or am I to conclude that my American thorn is a bastard slip from Glastonbury? Seriously, I wish for information on the subject; the facts are precisely as I have stated them.

I remember, when I was an under graduate at Cambridge, a double wallflower, which I left in my rooms in July in full blossom, and which was perfectly dry and withered when I returned in October, recovering its vegetable life, and even re-animating its dry flowers, in consequence of repeated watering. I know not if this is a matter of general occurrence.

Yours, &c. W. E. R.

Mr. Urban, *Little Bowden, March* 11.

AGREEABLY to the promise which I made to you some months ago, I have transmitted a few more Sonnets, which you will insert as opportunity offers; and allow me to take the same opportunity of thanking you for the favourable attention which you have frequently bestowed upon my publications.

I know not whether you will think the following observations worthy your notice. I have often thought, while reading the Vanity of Human Wishes, that "the letter'd Sage" was rather unfortunate in chusing Lady Dorchester to illustrate the evils attendant upon beauty. In general estimation, "the form which pleas'd a king" possessed little of that fascinating quality which a vain mother generally begs for her daughter; nor have I ever heard any anecdotes of her *repentance*, or even of her *regret*. On the contrary, Lord Orford describes her as looking back on her early criminality with a levity which deserves no softer name than shameless effrontery. We are, however, told, that Sir Charles Sedley was so incensed at her seduction, that he became a prime mover of the Revolution. "The king," said the indignant father, "has made *my* daughter a countess, but I will make *his* daughter a queen." Might not Dr. Johnson refer to this sarcasm in the line,

"And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd a king,"

and not to Lady Dorchester's feelings? intending to contrast the rage of offended honour in Sir Charles with the inconsiderate solicitude of those parents who wish for their children

children the dangerous gift of beauty. I am aware that the introduction of Lady Vane's hiſtory, and the want of a maſculine or feminine derivative, would render this conſtruction of the *ſenſe* obſcure; but the verſe ſo little correſponds with what is generally known of Lady Dorcheſter's hiſtory, that I am inclined to think it the right one. I agree with Miſs Seward, that the name of the lovely and penitent Valiere would have afforded a more happy illuſtration.

Perhaps, after all, it is only my limited information which is to be cenſured; and I ſhall feel obliged to any of your correſpondents who can communicate any anecdotes which may tend to elucidate Johnſon, and to place the character of this celebrated *belle eſprit* in a more eſtimable point of view. JANE WEST.

*** For ſome of Mrs. Weſt's Sonnets, ſee our Poetry of this month.

CRITIQUE IV.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, when brought forward as illuſtrative of the Antient Hiſtory of this Country.

(Continued from LXIX. p. 938.)

HAVING ſtepped forward before the publick as the champion to defend the honour of our antient hiſtory againſt the theatrical deſpoilers of its fair truth and honour; having thrice thrown down the gauntlet in vain; having thrice ſounded defiance to this motley crew; I ſhall conclude my ſhield has flaſhed conviction, and my lance ſtruck terror to theſe uſurpers of Antiquity's juſt rights; therefore I ſhall advance with conſcious integrity and laudable boldneſs, inſpired by the uprightneſs of my cauſe, again to attack their dramatic ſtrong-holds, which have ſo long held in "durance vile" the eyes, ears, and underſtandings, of the frequenters of our theatres, blinded, ſtunned, and perverted, by their auxiliary forces, the painters, taylors, and machiniſts, who, with adamantine chains, have bound them in a ſenſeleſs charm to give eternal applauſe to whatever moonſtruck ideas they may paſs off as the antient coſtume of this country.

My aſſaults have hitherto been directed to drive out the moths and inſects that infeſt the various embelliſhments of the ſcenic hemiſphere, and to clear the miſts that envelope its moſt dazzling beauties; but now a nobler conflict calls me forth to arms. Shakſpeare, thy immortal works, the praiſe of every tongue, have too long been diſgraced and inſulted by a kind of habitual captivity in the dark and dull cells of thoſe hitherto all-powerful tyrants who reign over the regions of ſcenes, dreſſes, and decorations! I now am armed, indeed, to victory or death (to riſe into notice, or to ſink into contempt!) Shakſpeare, thy glorious ſun ſickens in ſad obſcurity! Then let thy refulgent beams enervate my arms, invulnerate my mind, and animate my ſoul, to diſpel thoſe fantaſtic clouds which diſguiſe, and ſhew in falſe colours, all the native majeſty of thy hiſtoric ſcenes, inimitable, and which can never die!

Managers, no doubt, relying on the intrinſic merit of Shakſpeare's hiſtoric plays, think his divine writings of ſufficient force to bear them out when they perform them before the publick; or elſe, why do we ſee them exhibited without the ſmalleſt attention either to our antient *coſtume*, or a decent expenditure to render them reſpectable to audiences familiarized to a continual diſplay of rich and magnificent ſpectacles, under the titles of ſerious operas, ballet dances, and pantomimes? Indeed, we need not wonder that Shakſpeare's plays are ſo ſeldom acted, when their "getting-up" ſtands ſo near the brink of contempt and ridicule.

We may enquire, Why are they neglected in this way? Are they

not

not productions that have ſuited the taſte of all, from the date of their firſt appearance to the preſent day? Why then ſhould they not be brought out in all the elegance and grandeur that the ſtage in its various departments can beſtow, and conformable to the ſtricteſt manners of former ages, which, it may be preſumed, from the ſuperb remains of antient buildings before every one's eye, were replete with each refined and dignified embelliſhment of life that human genius could deviſe? Thus claſſically ſhewn to a people, naturally partial to the uſages of their own country, Shakſpeare's hiſtoric plays would become a captivating ſource of information and inſtruction to the patriot, the hiſtorian, and the artiſt. Here, as in a mirror, ſhould we ſee the ſhades of our great forefathers paſs before our wondering ſight, awfully grand, and pathetically intereſting. Theſe reflections are too obvious to be refuted; and we are to lament at the purſuits of Managers, who profuſely waſte a fund of abilities and money on alluſive trifles, catching the ſtory of the day, which, from the lack of ſterling merit, either in the plot or the writing, ſoon ſink into indifference and oblivion.

Feeling for the majeſty of Antiquity, and wiſhing to behold the tide of theatrical performances, when illuſtrating old times, turn into its rightful courſe, where, ſmoothly gliding in that pure ſtream whoſe magic waters reflecting its moſt juſt *coſtume*, is the main ſpring which actuates me in the preſent attempt to give a critique on the ſcenes, dreſſes, and decorations, of the play of Richard III. which I ſaw performed at Drury-lane theatre at the beginning of the preſent ſeaſon.

The groſs and abſurd violations made in many of the plays of Shakſpeare are highly reprehenſible, and deſerve the moſt ſevere cenſure, not alone for the wanton innovations made in his writings, but for the diſarranging his hiſtoric incidents; where, not content with ſuch perverſion of our Bard's works, but they every where preſumptuouſly ſeek to improve, or, to ſpeak more truly, to aſſimulate particular parts to modern times, and to modern underſtandings. Of his plays, thus "cut up," none has ſhared ſo ill a fate as the one before us, and which we ſhall point out as we proceed in our critique, that is, with regard to thoſe objects connected with our preſent deſign.

Act I. ſcene I. called by the alterer of this play, C. Cibber, "a garden in the Tower." No ſuch ſcene is mentioned by Shakſpeare; nor do I believe a rural view of this kind was ever ſeen within its walls. The painter ſtill goes farther, and has made his picture ſhew a *flower*-garden. The dreſſes of the characters which here make their appearance are in the uſual half-and-half mode, made up from the portraits of Charles I's reign, and from unreſtrained fancy. Richard's habit, indeed, ſhews a faint hint, at the *coſtume* of his day; but how modernized! A fancy cap and feather, with a milliner's white-ribband roſe, ſewed thereon; [In Lumley caſtle, between Durham and Newcaſtle, is a fine half-length portrait, in the dreſs of Richard's time, of a noble perſonage, who has in his cap a roſe, not the reſemblance of a ſempſtreſs effort, but a faithful copy of beautiful nature.] A deep ruff, of that make, not known until the reign of James I. From the neck depends a ribband with the George: this decoration never ſeen in paintings till about the faſhions of the abovementioned monarch's court. On his legs and feet, white ſilk ſtockings, white ſhoes, and *red* roſes. Theſe latter ornaments unknown before Elizabeth's or James I's modes of dreſs prevailed; at any rate, they ſhould have been *white* ones to have accorded with the party-badge in his cap. As for the humps on his back and right ſhin, Shakſpeare warrants

warrants ſuch excreſcenſes; and yet, if we conſult Walpole's Hiſtoric Doubts, we ſhall there be taught to believe he was the handſomeſt and beſt-made man of his age.

Scene II. a chamber in the Tower. This is one of the moſt unaccountable apologies for the architecture of the 15th century that can poſſibly be conceived; a huddle of compartments, cornices, arches, pilaſters, &c. of every ſtyle that the painter had ever ſeen; and its furniture, both in the painting and on the ſtage, ſhews a common modern atchievement, an antique ſhield, a modern chair, a ſofa, and, to ſum up the liſt of conveniencies, a Buzaglo ſtove!

Act II. ſcene I. a gate of entrance; but whether deſigned as the outſide or the inſide front we cannot ſay. If we look at its decorations, a ſhield with arms over the arch of an oval form ſurrounded with palm-branches (modern work), we muſt conclude it to be the exterior of the erection; but, if we examine within the arch, inſtead of meeting with a court-yard, &c. we perceive a diſtant view of the country, a river, and the outſide walls of a caſtle. The compoſure of the parts of this gateway are drawn from the prevailing notions of modern artiſts, who, diſdaining to copy our antient works, fall into thoſe ridiculous errors which we ſee every where diſplayed on their performances. The funeral proceſſion of Henry is thus deſcribed by Shakſpeare: "Enter the corpſe of Henry VI. with halberts to guard it, Lady Anne being the mourner." It is thus altered by Cibber: "Scene draws and diſcovers Lady Anne in mourning, Lord Stanley, Treſſil, guards, and bearers, with King Henry's body." There is ſome difference between a mourner and a perſon in mourning. Shakſpeare does not mean to ſay Lady Anne is *in* mourning: and I believe the cuſtom of followers at funerals wearing black to be a modern faſhion, or, at leaſt, not in uſe at the time we are ſpeaking of. In a drawing before me, copied from paintings on the walls in Our Lady's chapel in Wincheſter cathedral *, done about Richard's time, is a repreſentation of a funeral, where the corſe is laid upon a bier bare-faced, and in the common habit of the deceaſed, the grave being ready to receive it, &c. This cuſtom of antient burying, we are informed, was univerſal before the reformation. Nay, let us take Richard's own words in this very ſame act: "the bleeding witneſs of my hatred lay." Shakſpeare here means the expoſure of Henry's body. Follow him in his Hamlet: "They bore him pale-fac'd on his bier." Inſtead of all this, what have we brought before us? Why, a modern burial in all its ſeveral circumſtances, as the undertaker, the bearers with a coffin and pall, the Lady Anne and others as mourners in full modern mourning, ſhewing away with white pocket-handkerchiefs, &c. &c. The guards are in dreſſes which ſuch ſort of inferior characters have trod the ſtage in for many years paſt, on every occaſion, where the abſolute military uniform of our three regiments of Guards are not wanted to ennoble the action of ſome modern warlike enterpriſe. As we have before entertained ourſelves with the endearing "high-topped gloves," we here cannot but give a looſe to the like propenſity for the captivating "white pocket-handkerchief," ever the principal accompaniment and the principal ſtudy of a performer in Tragedy, to ſhew a graceful attitude, or to expreſs a lively ſorrow (or, between ourſelves, to give employment to the hands, which ſome actors would ſcarce be enabled to know what to do with were it not for this neceſſary aid. This by-the-bye.) And never was it more ſucceſsfully employed to dry the tears of beauty in diſtreſs than at theſe royal obſe-

* See Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I.

quies.

Fig. 1 MONTGOMERY *Church 1792.*

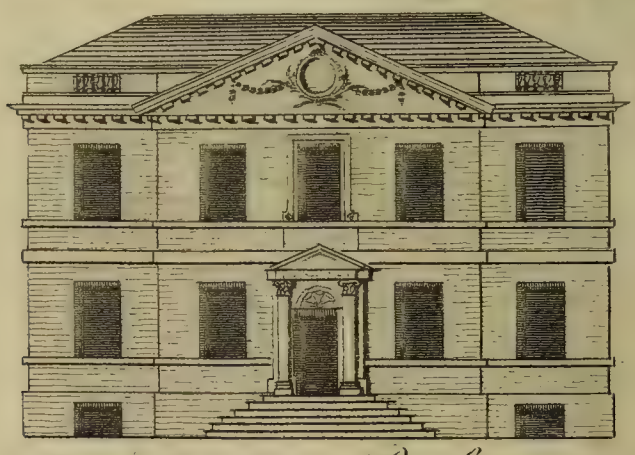


Fig. 2 BIGBY *Parsonage.*

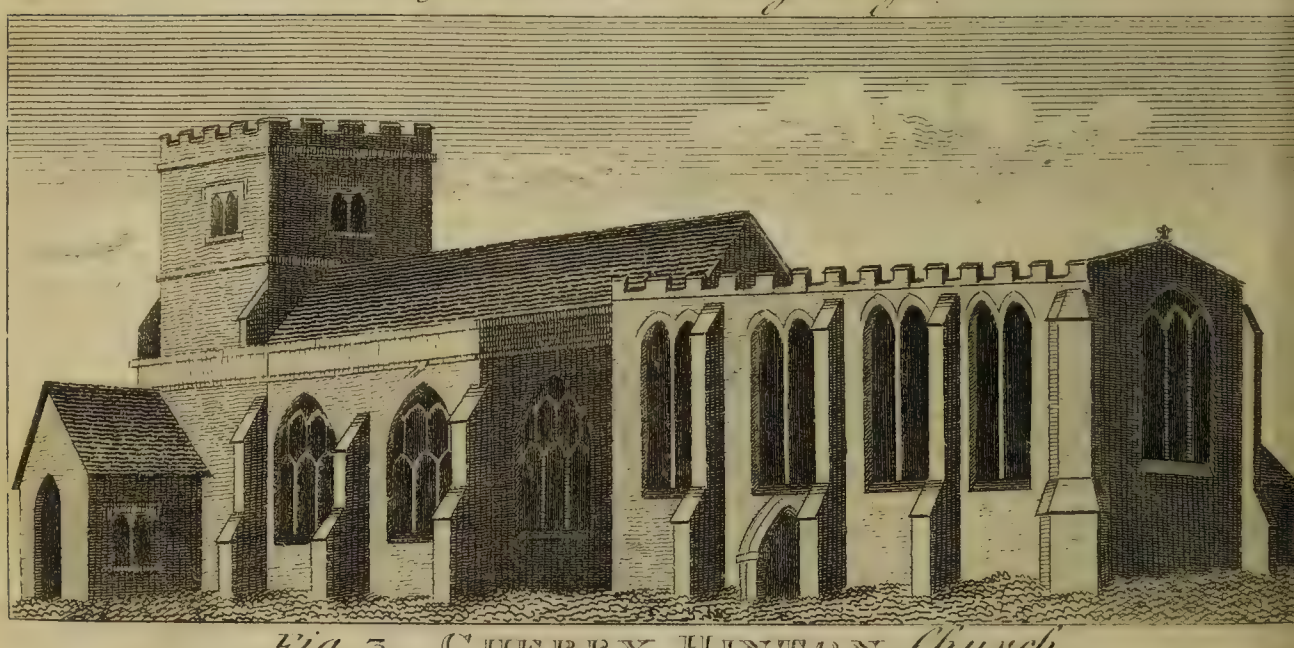


Fig. 3 CHERRY HINTON *Church.*

quies. O ſweet device, to engage and catch the eyes and hearts of the ſuſceptible part of the audience, ſobbing to notes of woe, and trembling at ſights of death and horror!

AN ARTIST AND AN ANTIQUARY.

(This Critique to be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb.* 21.

THE incloſed picturesque view of Montgomery church *(Pl. III. fig.* 1*)* was taken in the ſummer of 1792.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas; is in the dioceſe of Hereford, in the gift of the king; and was formerly a chapel to Chirbury. Within is a handſome monument of Richard Herbert, eſq. father to the great Lord Herbert. He is repreſented in armour; and by him lies his lady, Magdalene, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of High Arcol, co. Salop. In front are their numerous progeny. He died in 1597. This monument, which was erected by his lady, I am ſorry to ſay, is going faſt to ruin. She died in 1627*. The diſtance in the view is part of the remains of the caſtle. They ſtand on a projecting ridge of great height and ſteepneſs, and towards the end precipitous. Time, the leveller of all ſublunary things, is making great devaſtation of what remains of this once lofty fortreſs.

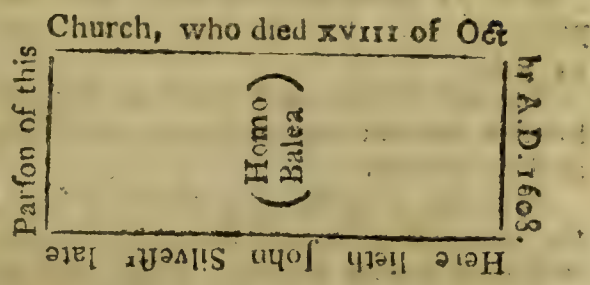
"Inexorably calm, with ſilent pace
Here Time has paſs'd.—What ruin marks his way!
This pile, now crumbling o'er its hallow'd baſe,
Turn'd not his ſtep, nor could his courſe delay."
CUNNINGHAM.

Yours, &c. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Waltham, Mar.* 19.

THE following monumental inſcriptions were omitted in the topographical deſcription of Bigby, vol. LXIX. p. 377.

In the chancel.



2. "Quis tumulo hoc legitur vatum celeberrimus ille
Qui modo divina buccina laudis erat,
Cujus linguæ artes, pietas, prudentia, mores,
Illius in laudem qui dedit unque vigent.
Here lieth the body of Edward Naylor, a faithfull and painefull miniſter of God's Word, and ſometime rector of this church, who, after 16 years godly and learned labours, on the 25th day of May, 1632, changed this miſerable mortalitie for a bleſſed eternitie."

3. "Near this place lieth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. John Lee, rector of Bigby and Cadney 41 years. He was the ſon of Dr. Lee, rector of K— Hatfield, in Hartfordſh. He died October the 3d, 1730, in the 67th year of his age."

4. "Under this ſtone lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Lee and Sarah his wife. She died of the ſmall-pox on the 24th of January, in the year of our Lord 1715, and in the one-and-twentieth year of her age. And near unto her lieth the body of her brother, Daniel Lee, who died within the year, and was buried September the 21ſt, in 1699. And the body of her ſiſter, Sarah, who was buried on the 8th day of February, 1712, and in the 14th year and 7th month of her age. MEMENTO MORI."

5. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Magdalen Lee, youngeſt daughter to Mr. John Lee and Sarah his wife.
She was born March the 11th, 1699.
Died March the 5th, 1722.
The flow'r of beauty and the bloom of wit
Muſt to a common fate ſubmit,
Elſe would they not ſo perfect be:
Perfection and this world cannot agree.
Why then lament we theſe in ſorrow? Why,
Whilſt thoſe unheeded fall and die?
Next ſummer's ſun, we readily ſuppoſe,
Will bring again the lily and the roſe.
If that be it, then let us ceaſe our ſorrow,
A brighter ſun will raiſe her up to-morrow."

6. "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Holgate†, rector of this pariſh eighteen years. He died December the 12th, 1746, aged 72 years.

Alſo,

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* Pennant.

† This family, now of conſiderable note in this part of Lincolnſhire, is deſcended from Robert Holgate, Lord Arch biſhop of York in the time of Henry VIII. Edw. VI. and Mary. This gentleman was born at Hemſworth, near Pomfret, in the year 1500; and received his education among the Gilbertine monks at Sempringham, in this county,

Alſo, of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life July the 19th, 1738, aged 53 years.

The ſaid William and Elizabeth Holgate had five ſons and four daughters, all living at their deceaſe.

Alſo, of John Holgate, the fifth ſon of the above William and Elizabeth Holgate, who died Auguſt the 23d, 1779, aged 59 years.

Alſo, of Elizabeth, the wife of the above John Holgate, who departed this life June the 10th, 1762, aged 46 years."

7. "To the memory of William Holgate,
of Brigg, gent.
who departed this life October the 16th, 1794,
in the 49th year of his age.
Erected by Ann Holgate, his only child,
as a ſmall tribute of filial gratitude
and affection."

In the nave.

"Here lieth the body of Anne Empringham, wife to Simon Empringham, late of Kettleby Thorp, yeoman, who departed this life June the 4th, 1754, in the 81ſt year of her age.

Alſo, the body of Antony Empringham, late of Kettleby Thorp, ſon of the above Anne.

He was interred here, July 27th, 1797, aged 85 years."

I ſend alſo the front elevation of the houſe of the Rev. Cha. Drake Bernard, M. A., rector of Bigby, which I ſhall be glad to ſee engraved *(fig. 2)*. T. Robinson.

In vol. LXIX p. 378, l. 17 of the note, for "Waſlaby" r. "Worlaby."

In Mr. Cary's epitaph, for "ætatis 80" r. "ætatis 70."

Sir Herbert Croft's Letter.

(Concluded from p. 226.)

I KNOW ſomething of human nature, though I do not compoſe *(in youth, too)* Botany-Bay eclogues; and I am perſuaded that my enemies think better, at the bottom, of this *life*, than *I* have ever thought, even in conſequence of Johnſon's praiſe. It's chief merit is its defending Young's ſon from ſuch ſilly calumniators as Mr. S. and even that was *neceſſary*, though all can *now* ſee that the calumny carried it's own refutation along with it, ſtill more, if that be poſſible, than what Mr. S. is pleaſed to ſay of me.

In order to ſave ſuch wretches the trouble of aſſigning reaſons for my being out of my country at preſent, I ſhall here print the *true reaſon*; in a letter from the pre-

and was afterwards made prior of Watton, in Yorkſhire. On ſurrendering up his priory, he was inſtituted to the vicarage of Cadney, co. Lincoln; but Sir Francis Aſkue, a gentleman in his neighbourhood, proving very troubleſome, by commencing a vexatious lawſuit againſt him, he quitted the living, and came to London. Here his extenſive learning and zeal for the Reformation ſoon fixed the attention of King Henry, who made him one of his chaplains, promoted him to the ſee of Landaff, and at laſt tranſlated him to York in 1544. Being now arrived at an height of power ſeldom attained but by men of extenſive abilities and great connexions, he married Barbara Wentworth, dau. of Roger Wentworth, eſq. of Arthwick in the Street, near Doncaſter; by whom he had two children. By this ſtep he broke the vows of celibacy, which all who were brought up in religious houſes were obliged to take; and his lady, having formerly been betrothed in her childhood to a young gentleman, named Anthony Norman, which gentleman was far from being paſſive in this affair, and in the reign of Edward VI. actually petitioned the king and council to have his wife reſtored him, but without ſucceſs, till the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, when, the archbiſhop having always been a warm and ſtrenuous oppoſer of the ſucceſſion of that princeſs, Norman accompliſhed his purpoſe, got his wife reſtored, and ſaw the Prelate deprived of all his great riches, and ſent priſoner to the Tower. After having been confined a year and a half, he was releaſed through the interceſſion of K[illegible] Philip, and reſtored to his former dignity; but, being diſguſted with the uſage he had ſuſtained, he retired to Hemſworth, his native place, where he died in 1556. He founded and endowed three free-ſchools, which are ſtill ſubſiſting, *viz.* at York, Old Malton, and at Hemſworth.—It is recorded of Abp. Holgate, that, when he was lord preſident of the North, Sir Francis Aſkue happened to have a ſuit depending in that court. Doubting much of ill meaſure from his lordſhip, whom he knew he had not uſed over well, he gave up his cauſe for loſt; when, to his aſtoniſhment, he ſaw the Prelate riſe up in his behalf, and ſee the moſt ſtrict juſtice done him, and he accordingly gained his cauſe, his lordſhip ſaying merrily to ſome of his attendants, that Sir Francis had been the beſt friend he ever had; for, had it not been for his puſhing him to London, he might have remained a poor prieſt all his days.

ſent illuſtrious Biſhop of Saliſbury (Douglas). The reader will find it in the note, and I have no higher ambition than that poſterity ſhould read this letter and Mr. S.'s on my tomb *.

Let me finiſh with endeavouring to make this egotiſm, into which I have been unwillingly dragged, ſerviceable to ſome who read it: as I have always ſtudied to render the paſſages I quote in my Dictionary, uſeful for other purpoſes than the mere illuſtration of a word.

No ill ever befalls us in life, either great or ſmall (I can anſwer for the former), to which we may not diſcover, if we examine fairly and carefully, ſome good attached. Milton's *Il Penſeroſo* found, almoſt, as many joys as his *L'Allegro*; in conſequence, too, of a mournful turn of mind: while their immortal poet owed, perhaps, the ſecond Epic Poem in the world (if Southey follow Homer, with his *Ilias ebria veratro*, I ſhould ſay the *third*) to his being blind.

Chatterton ſays (p. 160 of my book,) "I do not like this *uncivilized Briſtolian*." Now, I do. I *thank* this ſix-weeks-author of *Joan of Arc*, for the unprovoked injuries he has been, three years, ſtudying to do me: becauſe he has afforded me the means of repelling what the enemies of Chatterton's mother and ſiſter have worked them up to ſay againſt their beſt friend; and of clearing my literary reputation, in your life-time, ſir, *who know the facts*, from the cowardly calumnies of ſome of my own enemies. This poetical freedom *(poetica licentia)* taken with me by Mr. S. gives me, alſo, an opportunity I readily embrace, of telling preſent and future times that I have been for many years, my dear ſir, your very ſincere friend,

HERBERT CROFT.

P. S. Even Junius, I remember, grants, either to Sir W. Draper or Sir W. Blackſtone, that "an injury offered to an individual is intereſting to ſociety," and that "the public will join in the reſentment of him who is injured." Since the opportunity is afforded me juſt as I finiſh this, it may be of conſequence to the public to know by what ſort of a character ſuch a ſort of injury has been offered; and who it is that aſſumes the right to come forward and dictate to the public, as to preſent ſubſcription, and as to a tranſaction with an old woman and her daughter almoſt twenty-two years ago, and when Mr. S. was almoſt three years old. I ſhall quote his life, in *Public Characters* of 1799—1800. I do not ſpeak unguardedly, when I ſay *his* life; for, though Mr. S. did not let Mrs. N. write her own letters, there is every

* I was honoured with the following letter, when a reſpectable profeſſional ſituation, which I afterwards delined, was offered me by a public body in Germany; though all that I requeſted from his Lordſhip was ſome teſtimony of my character as a gentleman and a clergyman. The book his Lordſhip alludes to is my "Letter to the Princeſs Royal, on the Engliſh and German Languages." May all biſhops act and ſpeak as liberally towards literature! and may all the ſervants of literature merit ſuch uncommon liberality more than I pretend to do!

"Dear Sir, *Windſor Caſtle, June 13th 1797.*

Your letter of the 2d found me here, but not till yeſterday; and I take the earlieſt opportunity of expreſſing my wiſhes, that you may be placed in ſo deſirable a ſituation as that of chaplain to &c. the reſpectable members of which, from what I know of your character, will have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with ſuch a choice.

I thank you for ſending me a copy of your late publication on the German language; from the peruſal of which I received much entertainment and inſtruction. In this ſmall, but very able performance, you have given abundant proofs of your being ſingularly well qualified to execute that great national work, on which you have ſpent ſo much of your time, and *I fear ſo much of your money*, without meeting with that public encouragement which you had a right to expect, and which, from the ſpecimens you obligingly communicated to me (1788), I think it moſt juſtly deſerved.

It will give real ſatisfaction to hear of your ſucceſs, being, dear ſir, your faithful and obedient ſervant, J. SARUM.

appearance and probability that he wrote his own life, in which the facts and dates are given more minutely than Plutarch would give them of Homer. As theſe *elegant* and IMPARTIAL volumes of pantiſocratic biography are continued annually; a man, with a mind more wedded to falſehood than the worthy Mr. S.'s, would have a fine opportunity of *inventing* a life of *me*, and of adding more untruths to the account of me, given in ſome ſuch biographical work, publiſhed by Faulder, I think eight or ten years ago.

The ſaid worthy Mr. S. ſays publickly of himſelf, or ſome very good friend for him (ſince I defy any one acquainted with books to doubt for an inſtant of it's all coming from the very beſt authority, independently of the pantiſocratic ſtyle throughout), that "he, to this day, is proud of being a republican, and not without reaſon" p. 225, that "the book that moſt influenced his judgement was Mr. Godwin's Political Juſtice" (ſee p. 368, for the life alſo of that *great-minded germ.* p. 369,)—that "he ſtill approves his theory of pantiſocracy, or having all things in common:" *ib.*—that "he can ſay indeed but little of his religion" (this ſurely is modeſt!); only, that though he may have run through five or ſix different beliefs, which he enumerates, he now perhaps does not believe any thing" p. 226—that he has written one epic poem in ſix weeks; and is writing another, which he will be good enough to keep a little longer under correction" (p. 227, 8) — that "though now only twenty-five years of age," (p. 227), "he has *thought proper* to denominate himſelf a Lyric Poet" (p. 229): "he and Mr. Lovel, before he was twenty, aſſumed the modeſt names of Moſchus and Bion" (p. 227); and he has the *double* claim I mention to rank with Homer and Milton (this, Mrs. N. ſeems to be *duplicity*, with a witneſs)—that "his father was an unlucky linen-draper" (p. 223, 4)—and that "the ſpirit of the father reſted on the ſon" (p. 223), "who writes almoſt-extemporaneous Epic Poems for bread" (p. 228).

Nor is this all. "To this day" (moſt ſingular! poſterity will wiſh to know *what* day in the eighteenth century)—"our epic-draper ties up his ſtockings very tight; even unwholeſomely" (p. 224)—hence I fear, ſo many cramped and ſickly lines in Joan of Arc—and that "he *is ſaid*" (modeſt again!) "never to have undergone any *corporal puniſhment*" (p. 225). I rejoice, moſt cordially, with our *tripple* wonder, Homer-Moſchus-Pindar, on this *duplicity* of happineſs: and, that it may never be interrupted, I conjure him to transfer a little of his ſtraitlacing from his ſtockings to his aſſertions, from his heels to his heart; and, above all, never to hazard ſuch attacks as theſe, upon any but clergymen.

After all, I could aſſure Mr. S. that I deſpiſe him, notwithſtanding his poetry, his life, and his letter, much leſs than his cool reflection may, perhaps, lead him to imagine. I am perſuaded that it is not his fault, if his rival Chapelain's *miſchievous Devil*, or even the *great Devil*, approach nearer to pantiſocratic perfection. Were his powers at all equal to what I plainly ſee of the goodneſs of his heart, and the artleſsneſs of his head, I ſhould be very far from deſpiſing ſuch a formidable fellow-creature. One, who *is* a poet, without thinking it neceſſary to be either an atheiſt or a pantiſocrat, ſends us, finely,

"To wonder at a thouſand inſect-forms,
Whoſe ſhape would make them, *bad they bulk and ſize*,
More hideous foes than fancy can deviſe;
With helmet-heads and dragon-ſcales adorn'd,
The mighty myriads, NOW SECURELY [SCORN'D,
Would mock the majeſty of man's high birth,
Deſpiſe his bulwarks, and unpeople earth."
Cowper's Retirement.

Examined

Examined by a ſolar microſcope, I can eaſily conceive what a hideous foe Mr. Southey might appear; and then, too, this "almoſt-extemporaneous" Homer might, perhaps, ſeem almoſt as large as Blackmore.

Since this Briſtol Epic Poet (as we ſay Briſtol-ſtones in oppoſition to diamonds) thought proper to ſeek my literary death, for the honourable reaſons aſſigned by Chatterton in the lines I have prefixed to Mr. S.'s letter; it will be leſs inhuman on my part, to provide him with an epitaph, againſt he dies ſome kind of death—*poſtquam deſtertuit eſſe Mœonides.* I do it, alſo, the more readily, as the monumental inſcription may be a memorial to others; however ſoon the perſon in queſtion may be forgotten. The lines are part of what C.'s Rowley ſent to Ladgate, with the ſong on Ælla—

'Remember Stowe, the Briſtol Carmalite,
Who, when John Clarking, of not mickle lore,
Did throw his gauntlet-pen with him to fight,
He ſhow'd ſmall wit, and ſhow'd his venom more."

H. C.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

AS your correſpondent D. H. LI. p. 17, has brought together all the accounts of the pillar called Pompey's at Alexandria, and the different meaſures aſſigned to the whole or the parts, you may not be diſpleaſed at ſeeing what M. Sonnini has ſaid of it.

"Without the South gate of the wall of the Arabs ſtands one of the moſt aſtoniſhing monuments that Antiquity has bequeathed to us. The largeſt column that ever exiſted lifts its head aloft, proud of not having yielded to the tooth of time, nor to the more terrible and more ſudden attacks of ſuperſtitious ignorance. It is of the fineſt and hardeſt granite, and is compoſed of three pieces, out of which the capital, the ſhaft, and the pedeſtal, are hewn. I had not the means of meaſuring its height; and the travellers who went before me are not agreed upon that point. Savary repreſents it as 114 feet high, while P. Lucas, who aſſerts that he meaſured it carefully, found it to be only 94. The latter opinion was univerſally adopted by the Europeans at Alexandria. The height of the column was eſtimated there at from 94 to 95 French feet. The pedeſtal is 15 feet high, the ſhaft with the ſocle 75 feet, and the capital 10, making in all 95 feet. The mean diameter is $7\frac{3}{4}$. According to theſe proportions, the ſolid contents of the column may be eſtimated at 6000 cubic feet. It is well known that a cubic foot of red granite weighs 185lb. The weight of the column is conſequently 1,100,000lb. avoirdupois. Hard as is the ſubſtance of which the column conſiſts, it has not eſcaped the corroding tooth of Time. The lower part of the ſhaft is very much damaged on the Eaſt ſide, and pieces may eaſily be ſcaled off from the ſame ſide of the pedeſtal. This is probably the effect of the wind from the ſea. It is ſaid that a Greek inſcription is diſtinguiſhable upon the oppoſite ſide, i. e. to the Weſtward, when the ſun ſhines upon it; but, though I examined it with the greateſt attention, I was unable to diſcover any thing of the kind. The ground on which the column ſtands having ſunk, a part of the plinth which ſupports it is left expoſed to view. It is a block of only ſix feet ſquare, on the centre of which reſts a pedeſtal of much larger dimenſions than itſelf. This proves the exact perpendicularity of the whole erection. It is alſo of granite, but of a different kind from that of the column. The people of the country had built round the plinth with the intent of ſupporting the pedeſtal. This maſonry, which was perfectly uſeleſs, was compoſed of ſtones of different kinds, among which were ſome from the ruins of an antient edifice, and carved with beautiful hieroglyphics.

glyphics. While ſome were ſeeking to prevent the fall of the monument, others, who, as I was told, were Bedouins, were endeavouring to throw it down, in hopes of finding a treaſure under the foundation. They employed the action of gunpowder; but fortunately they were entirely ignorant of the art of mining, and the exploſion deſtroyed only a part of the maſonry placed to no purpoſe under the pedeſtal. P. Lucas relates that, in 1714, a mountebank, having aſcended to the capital with a facility that ſurprized every body, aſſerted that there was a hollow in its upper part. Within theſe few years were obtained more poſitive information. Some Engliſh ſailors contrived to get upon the top of the pillar by means of a paper kite, which enabled them to affix to it a rope ladder. Like the man of whom P. Lucas ſpeaks, they found a large circular hollow on the top of the capital, and alſo a hole at each corner. It is certain then that the capital ſerved as a baſe to ſome ſtatue, the remains of which appear to be irrecoverably loſt. Several friends of M. Roboli, who was once interpreter of the French nation at Alexandria, told me they had diſcovered near the column ſome pieces of a ſtatue, which, to judge from its fragments, muſt have been of prodigious ſize; and that he had them to the houſe occupied by the French; but, not having been able, in ſpite of all his reſearches to find the remainder, he had them thrown into the ſea near the abovementioned houſe. They were ſhewn to me; but I found it impoſſible to make out what they were, becauſe they are almoſt entirely buried in the ſand. I was farther told, that the fragments of the ſtatue were of the fineſt porphyry. Nothing but conjectures, more or leſs vague, exiſt concerning the time and motives of the erection of the Alexandrian column. The name of *Pompey's* pillar, by which it is generally known, indicates the origin moſt commonly aſcribed to it. It was Cæſar, ſay the vulgar, who erected it, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of the victory he obtained over Pompey in the famous battle of Pharſalia. Supported by the teſtimony of an Arabian writer, Savary aſſerts that it was a monument of the gratitude of the Alexandrians towards Alexander Severus, the Roman emperor; while others attribute the elevation of the column to Ptolomy Euergetes, king of Egypt. Mr. Montague, celebrated for his extenſive knowledge and his adventures, has formed, during his long ſtay in the Eaſt, a new opinion upon the ſame ſubject. He maintained that the pillar was the work of Adrian, another Roman emperor who travelled in Egypt; but of this he had no proof. *Wiſhing, nevertheleſs, to accredit his opinion, he was obliged to make uſe of a little artifice in order to perſuade others of what he had already perſuaded himſelf. I have the fact from a witneſs of undoubted credit. The learned Engliſhman made one of his ſervants inſert a ſmall medal of the Emperor Adrian in a certain place between the ground on which the column ſtands and its pedeſtal. He then repaired to the ſpot with a large party; and, after a pretended ſearch with the blade of a knife, raked out the medal, which he ſhewed as an inconteſtable proof of the truth of his diſcovery. He made it public in his own country, where it did not meet with a great deal of credit; nor could it obtain much from thoſe who were acquainted with the pillar*[1]. In the time of Adrian, indeed, the Greeks had carried

[1] With all Mr. M.'s eccentricity, it does not appear very probable that he would intruſt the conduct of this juggle to his ſervant, or indeed that he needed to have committed the artifice to any hands but his own. For, after all, what does the artifice amount to? The aſcertaining by a medal the erection of this pillar to a certain year of a certain emperor,

carried into Egypt the true principles of beautiful architecture, and elegance in all the arts. Of this a judgement may be formed by the remains of the city which the emperor built, in the upper part of that country, in honour of Antinous, a young man famous in antient hiſtory on account of his exquiſite beauty, and *generous attachment towards a Roman whoſe merit has been too highly extolled*[2]. The columns which ſtill exiſt at Antinoe are hewn with a more careful hand, and are of a more elegant form, than that of Alexandria. I do not mean that the latter is not a fine one; but its principal merit conſiſts in its being of prodigious dimenſions, and truly aſtoniſhing on account of its enormous maſs. The ſame reaſon which makes it unlikely that the column ſhould be of the time of Adrian[3] removes it ſtill further from that of the Emperor Severus. Abulfeda[4], who is quoted by Savary, only ſays, that *Alexandria poſſeſſes a famous*

emperor, whoſe coin was wrought into its foundation; a practice, we believe, not in uſe in Antiquity, however frequent in laying the foundations of almoſt every modern building.

We have, to be ſure, heard of waggery practiſed on ſome learned Societies in our own country; but can we ſuppoſe the long beard of Wortley concealed ſo much miſchief when he communicated this diſcovery to the Royal Society, which they inſerted without heſitation in their Tranſactions, No. CCCCXXXVIII. Diſtance is a defence againſt detection; and the farther Jamie Bruce went up the Nile, the more improbabilities he reported, however Sonnini vindicates his veracity.

But Mr. S. blunders ſo much in the outſet of his ſtory, and in the emperor to whom Mr. M. pretended to aſcribe it, ſubſtituting *Adrian* for *Veſpaſian*, that he deſtroys his own accuracy and credibility. If Veſpaſian intended any thing by this ſtupendous column, it muſt be to perpetuate the memory of his viſit to Alexandria, where he pretended to work miracles; and to him was applied the prediction of univerſal empire, which the Jews aſcribe to the Meſſiah. Were Buonaparte leſs atheiſtical, he might, with the transfer of this pillar to Pompey, transfer the ſame title of dominion.

[2] It is not eaſy to determine the meaning of this ſentence, unleſs it alludes to the death of Antinous in the Nile, as devoted for the emperor, that by his death the other might obtain long life, or put to death by him to devine by his entrails. In either caſe, *generous attachment* of Antinous is miſtaken for that of the emperor. But this is an eaſy gloſs of modern refinement.

[3] If this pillar has anything to do with Pompey or Adrian, why ſhould we not ſuppoſe it a monument erected by the latter to the former when he repaired his tomb; for, though that was at Peluſium, he might add this memorial at Alexandria? This, however, is uncertain. Lord Sandwich ſays, the common notion is, that "it was erected by Julius Cæſar, upon his arrival in Egypt, as a memorial of his victory over Pompey; but of this there is no mention in any antient author." Sandys has the ſame tradition. Voy. p. 434; which, after all, may have ariſen from the name Ιουλος ſtill on the inſcription. Bp. Pococke ſays, "near it are ſome fragments of granite pillars, 4 ft. diameter; and it appears from many old traditions that there has been ſome magnificent building on whoſe area this pillar was erected, and which ſome Arabian hiſtorians call Julius Cæſar's palace."

If we can depend upon Dr. Pococke's fidelity in copying the inſcription on the Weſt face of this pillar, and we never heard it impeached, we ſhall find in the copy taken by Mr. Hughes, who was perhaps not ſo converſant in ſuch matters, ſufficient conformity to convince us, that a very different name from any hitherto mentioned occurs on it, that of *Voconius*, whoever he be. OCONIOY, Pococke; TONIOY, Hughes. But the whole is in too evaneſcent a ſtate to build any hypotheſis on.

[4] The paſſage of Abulfeda, as tranſlated by Michaelis, in his edition of his Deſcription of Egypt, Goeting. 1776, p. 17, runs thus: "Alexandria is ſituated on the ſhore of the Mediterranean ſea, and has the famous Pharos, and the pillar of Severus, whoſe height is about 43 cubits." His note on the latter part is as follows (p. 94): "This is the pillar called Pompey's, drawn and engraved by Pococke and Norden, and all who viſit Alexandria. Some ſay it cannot be Pompey's, becauſe not mentioned by Strabo and other writers of the time of Cæſar and Auguſtus, who deſcribe Alexandria accurately. Others aſcribe it to *Titus* Veſpaſian or Adrian. The more regard is, therefore, due to Abulfeda, who ſays, that in the 13th century it retained the name of *Severus*. Nor is it improbable that Severus, who was here, and conferred great favour on this city,

famous Pharos, and the column of Severus. He adds nothing more, and does not even indicate the ſpot on which the column of Severus was erected. The city of Alexandria contains ſo great a number of pillars, that it is impoſſible to know to which the paſſage of the Arabian hiſtorian is applicable. Alexander Severus pretended that he deſcended from Alexander the Great, and muſt naturally feel a predilection for a city founded by his conquering anceſtor[5]. It is not, therefore, aſtoniſhing, that he ſhould ſeek to embelliſh it by works of every kind, which have been thrown down and deſtroyed, with thoſe that already rendered it ſo magnificent. On the other hand, if the column dedicated to Severus, and ſtill exiſting in the antient city of Antinous[6], be compared with that of Alexandria, it will be hardly poſſible to ſuppoſe that they were both of the ſame time. The hieroglyphicks with which the plinth[7] of granite, the immoveable ſupport of the column, is covered, ſeem to be alſo a new proof of its erection being anterior to the reigns of Adrian and Severus, and indicate a work of greater antiquity. This conſideration, added to the ſilence of hiſtorians upon this ſubject, appears to carry back the conſtruction of the pillar, which bears Pompey's name, to an æra even more remote than that of his defeat. If, in the midſt of this uncertainty, which, notwithſtanding the reſearches of the Learned, often involves the paſt and the future in the ſame obſcurity, I were to hazard my opinion, I ſhould be inclined to aſcribe the honour of erecting the column of Alexandria to thoſe antient times which produced ſo many prodigies in Egypt, to thoſe times when thouſands of men were employed whole years in the conveyance of maſſes of ſtone, the moving of which ſeemed to ſet human ſtrength at defiance." (p. 79—84).

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city, and granted them a ſenate, which they never had before, had a ſtatue erected to his memory. It is probable this pillar bore his name inſcribed on it in the time of Abulfeda, who might read the name without knowing who Severus was. It is, therefore, the more ſurprizing that Reiſk, who alſo publiſhed this tranſlation of Abulfeda, miſtook the ſenſe of his words, and tranſlated it the pillar of *beams*, adding, in a note, "I know not why called ſo; perhaps *Pompey's* pillar, referring to a falſe root." Our countryman Sandys ſays, the Arabians call it *Hemadeſlacor*, or, "the column of the Arabians."

The Critical Reviewer of this book has theſe remarks on Michaelis's note: "The fine column in Alexandria, which goes by the name of *Pompey's column*, is here juſtly referred to Severus; though we ſuſpect that Claudius Pompeianus, the ſon-in-law of Marcus Aurelius, perhaps began to erect this fine monument in honour of Marcus, or of Commodus; and both being dead before its erection, at laſt it was dedicated to Severus, with an inſcription wherein probably the name of Pompeianus was mentioned, by which means that name was perpetuated as well as that of Severus, but has given riſe to the common report concerning that pillar." Crit. Rev. XLII. p. 296.

5 All that Biſhop Pococke ſays of *this* pillar is, that "he ſaw a large pillar with a Corinthian capital, and a ſquare ſtone or plinth on the top, which was probably to ſet ſome ſtatue on. It is ſaid there were four of theſe." II. 74. Nor does Sonnini diſtinguiſh it from the "conſiderable number of columns yet ſtanding at the other end of the city towards the mountains." (p. 520). So that all he ſays of this particular pillar is confined to p. 83; and he has given a wretched drawing of the gate or arch which Pococke engraved.

6 The regard paid by Alexander Severus to Alexander the Great was no greater than what he paid to other eminent characters, except that he was fond of reading his life, and placing his ſtatue among his houſehold gods; but we hear of no buildings called after that hero, though the emperor gave his own name to a palace and to baths. The very name of Alexander was given to him only by Heliogabalus, when he adopted him, inſtead of his own name *Alexianus*, with the addition of *Severus*, in honour of that emperor. He never was farther Eaſt than Parthia, and probably not in Egypt; and his reign of 13 years was too ſhort for great undertakings in building.

7 Does not our traveller forget that he had juſt before placed theſe *hieroglyphicks* on the fragments of ſtones worked up round the plinth, and brought from ſome other buildings?

P. Lucas

	cap.	ſhaft	baſe	total
P. Lucas	ft. 9	ft. 71	ft. 14	ft. 94
Maillet	-	88		110
Shaw				
Egmont and Hayman	10	69	18	90 or 94
Pococke	-	88 1		114
Norden				
Sandys	-	-		palms 86
Savary	-	in. 86 palms		114
Montague	9 7	66 1¾	5 9¾	110
Sandwich	-	-		102
Sonnini	10	75	15	94 or 95
Irwin	-	-		110

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

IT is an obſervation which has not eſcaped the active mind of the preſent Maſter of the Temple, that the "principles of the ſuperſtition, which had ſo large a ſhare in the revolt in Ireland, continue to be widely extended in that kingdom, while they are encouraged by public ſanction, and perpetuated by the erection, and even parliamentary endowment, of Popiſh ſeminaries." This obſervation your reviewer of the ſermon, of which it is a part, preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, July 1, 1798, applies with ſerious regret to ſimilar eſtabliſhments *permitted* in Great Britain. You have given us the complaint of a *Proteſtant* on this head (vol. LXIX. p. 450); and you have alſo given us the anſwer of B. L. to that correſpondent (Ib. 573). But to what does that anſwer (with all its ſeverity) amount, but a confeſſion that the laws of this country on that ſubject are not ſufficiently ſtrict? Is it then neceſſary to lodge a formal complaint before his Majeſty's Miniſters, that, to the nunneries of the Weſtern counties, no ſmall addition of converts has been made, and is daily making, of which every freſh traveller into thoſe parts can give evidence? And are we ſure that our dioceſans do not affect to be more afraid of Infidelity than of Superſtition, as if the latter did not lead infallibly, though inſenſibly, to the former, and both could not be repelled by the enforcement of due CLERICAL RESIDENCE?

Mr. URBAN, *Cbudleigh, Feb.* 22.

FOR the ſatisfaction of *A conſtant Reader*, who, p. 66, requeſts to know if there be any ſimple but effectual cure for an aſthma; I take the liberty to trouble you with the following remarkable inſtances of the good effects of honey in aſthmatic caſes, as related by Dr. Monro; and ſincerely wiſh that a fair trial of it may be attended with a farther confirmation of its utility in relieving that dreadful malady.

"The late Dr. John Hume, one of the commiſſioners of the ſick and hurt of the royal navy, was for many years violently afflicted with the aſthma. Having taken many medicines without receiving relief, he at laſt reſolved to try the effects of honey, having long had a great opinion of its virtues as a pectoral. For two or three years he ate ſome ounces of it daily, and got entirely free of his aſthma, and likewiſe of a gravelly complaint which he had long been afflicted with. About two or three years after he had recovered his health, when he was ſitting one day in the office for ſick and hurt, a perſon labouring under a great difficulty of breathing, who looked as if he could not live many days, came to him, and aſked him by what means he had been cured of his aſthma. Dr. Hume told him the particulars of his own caſe, and mentioned to him the means by which he had found relief. For two years afterwards he heard nothing of this perſon, who was a ſtranger to him, and had ſeemed ſo bad that he did not imagine that he could have lived many days, and therefore had not even aſked him who he was; but at the end of that period, a man, ſeemingly in good health, and decently dreſſed, came to the ſick and hurt office, and returned him thanks for his cure, which he aſſured him had been entirely brought about by the free uſe of honey."

I beg leave juſt to obſerve, that as there are ſeveral ſpecies of aſthma, ariſing from different cauſes, and in ſome degree differing in their effects, though generally diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of the *humid* or *moiſt*, and *dry* or *ſpaſmodic*, it can ſcarcely be expected that the ſame medicine ſhould be efficacious for *all* or *both* of them; however, the honey, which ſeems peculiarly adapted to the *dry* aſthma, can

can produce no ill effect in the *moist*, and is known to be in many other respects very salutary. The herb horehound has likewise been experimentally found efficacious in asthmatic complaints; a strong decoction of it habitually drunk in a morning, fasting, and two or three times or oftener in the day, of the quantity of a large teacup, or half a pint, has been known to be successful in relieving the *dry* asthma so far as to render its paroxysms very tolerable, and without much inconvenience; and, for the *humid*, I believe, it seldom fails if persevered in, as may be judged from its salutary efficacy in defluxions, and curing the worst of colds. From the experience I have had of it on myself, in my own family, and others, I am sure that I am justified in thus recommending it, as well as *Culpepper*, from whom I originally had it, and whom others will do well to consult. H. MUGG.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

A CONSTANT Reader, p. 66, enquires, whether there be any cure for asthma. Being myself affected with asthmatic complaints, I am equally with him desirous of information on the subject; but apprehend that a rational mode of treatment must be adapted to the particular circumstances of the case, the detail of which would scarcely be admissible into your publication. You will give me leave, however, to acquaint him, that I had laboured under a troublesome cough for some time, which, during the three winter months, bore the character of a common catarrhal cough. At length it abated considerably in the day-time, but returned with sudden violence at going to-bed, and at, or soon after, getting up in the morning, beginning and accompanied with a sense of stricture about the *sternum*, with short difficult respiration. In this state it was nearly allied to asthma; or, rather, it might be considered as a variety of that disease. Opium and æther afforded me relief; but I was unwilling to persevere in the use of such mixture, because of the effects of opium on the system; therefore, at the suggestion of an acquaintance, I was induced to make trial of mustard-seed, and think I have derived great benefit from it. I take about a teaspoonful of white mustard-seed bruised, and made into a bolus with a very little honey, two or three hours before going to bed, and as much more when I awake at 6 or 7 in the morning. The consequence has been, that I have little or no cough or sense of stricture at night, only a slight easy expectoration in the morning, and am freer from all uneasy sensation about the thorax in the course of the day.

Let me add that the greater number of cases of inveterate asthma are too obstinate to yield thus readily, and some are deemed incurable. It is my sincere wish that your Constant Reader's may not be of this latter class; and that he or some other fellow sufferer may find relief from the use of so innocent a remedy as that proposed by,

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 20.

AS very trifling circumstances often help to establish important facts, you may, perhaps, deem the following not unworthy of insertion. Many years ago, a very valuable friend of mine was restored from what seemed the last sad stage of a consumption, by taking every morning, fasting, a small quantity of milk on conserve of roses (about the size of a nutmeg). The milk was taken after the usual milking of the cows, and slowly stroaked from the cow on the conserve. As soon as the patient could go out of the house, though obliged to be supported, the milk was taken in the cow-yard, when the good effects perceptibly increased; the recovery was rapid, and thought surprizing, but always attributed to this simple remedy; however, on hearing lately of Dr. Beddoes' opinion of the efficacy, in pulmonary complaints, of a certain air, which it seems *art* can now administer, I am inclined to think that the numerous bubbles, which rise in the slow mode of milking I have described, may, by the chemistry of Nature, contain similar air, and probably effected the recovery. If my conjecture, in the above case, is reasonable, the taking the milk and conserve immediately near the cow must accelerate the beneficial effects, as the air had less time to escape from the bubbles than when taken to the patient's apartment; I am more persuaded of this, from having recommended the remedy to a young lady, who had the milk merely poured on the conserve; her disorder daily increased,

and

and terminated fatally. May Doctor Beddoes' unwearied researches and experiments prove as successful in this cruel malady, as his benevolent mind can wish!

As your correspondent "A Lover of Cathedrals, and Choir-worship," professes a wish to have his mistakes corrected, you will, perhaps, allow me to inform him that the "fine old cathedral," which he says *is* at Waterford, was pulled down above twenty years ago, and a very handsome church erected on the site, by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants of the city, and its vicinity, with the addition of 100l. sent by Sir Peter Dennis; for this donation one of the largest seats is gratefully appropriated to the use of naval and military gentlemen. I think Sir Peter was a native of Waterford; certainly a resident there, when a boy, with his mother.

Some months since, one of your correspondents requested to be informed of a good "Exposition of the Church Catechism." As I have not seen an answer to this request, it may be of some use to inform him, that an excellent one was published in Ireland, by Dr. Mann, bishop of Corke; if it should be thought too long for the humble class, for whose use the enquiry was benevolently made, a judicious abridgement would certainly be of great utility. I know not if this Exposition was re-published in England; but it well merits an extensive circulation.

Your *Tourist* observes, that "Mr. Smith is the present proprietor of Piercefield." Last autumn that delightful place belonged to Col. Wood, who intended, as one of the attendants informed me, "to do a great deal to the grounds." Nature has been so liberal at Piercefield, that, it is much to be apprehended, *Art*, unless directed by a very rare taste, will rather injure than embellish those charming scenes which, hitherto, *improvement* has not deformed. Happily, whatever a *pretty* taste may do within, it cannot extend to the scenery without; *there* the eye will still be gratified, to use the words of one of Nature's best poets, by

"The negligence of Nature, wide, and wild, [spreads
Where, undisguis'd by mimic art, she
Unbounded beauty to the roving eye."

Yours, &c. E. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester Square, Apr. 7.*

I APPEAL to that candour which necessarily must be found with one who has at heart the advancement of science and truth, in requesting you will correct a suggestion, which appeared in your review of my book, p. 253, intimating, that the letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Royal Society, for a volume on the subject of the Tractors sent to them, was a specimen of the testimony adduced in their support. That any person should suppose that letter had any thing to do with the merits of the Tractors, never entered my mind. The sole object of introducing it (and which, by the way, was in a marginal note) was to compare the intemperate language of Surgeon Smith with the "matter of civility" which issues from that respectable body the Royal Society. I need offer no other confirmation of this than merely stating, that, on being told by a friend, soon after its appearance, that some persons had put the construction upon it which it seems has been done by the Reviewer, I instantly sent to the Courier office, the only daily paper in which it had been mentioned, and desired it to be immediately explained. On the very next day, March 11, there appeared in that paper, in a reputable and conspicuous situation, the following paragraph:

"We are requested by Mr. Perkins, proprietor of the Metallic Tractors, to correct a paragraph which appeared in our paper a few days since, which, it seems, has conveyed the idea to some, that the Royal Society had come to a vote on the merits of the metallic practice. This was not the intention of the paragraph; nor, indeed, on an attentive perusal, will it be found to be conveyed therein. The Society returned thanks for a book of experiments on the human body and on horses, which Mr. P. sent to them; a compliment they usually pay on similar occasions."

Yours, &c. B. D. PERKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 3.*

I WAS rather surprized to see the following remark by such an able scholar and divine as the Rev. Dr. Glasse, in his Lectures on the Festivals, in which he speaks with contempt of "that incomprehensible notion, a plurality of worlds;" p. 50. Wise and good men will think differently on various subjects; and, surely, they may do so without any injury resulting.

ſulting. Why then ſhould a ſublime and favourite idea with ſome, be treated by others with a degree of contempt which it does not deſerve? We cannot give up at once our preconceived opinions; but charity, as well as truth, ſhould induce us to ſpeak with caution, and to decide with temper, on opinions which, perhaps, we have not examined, or that do not perfectly agree with our favourite notions. The idea of the plurality of worlds is not agreeable to the Hutchinſonian philoſophy. Mr. Hutchinſon was but a man, although an extraordinary man. I have examined ſome of his writings, and cannot allow, with the late Mr. William Jones, that he was a man *ſui generis*. Mr. William Romaine, educated in the ſame ſchool, was very angry at Mr. Herſchel for pretending he had diſcovered a new planet; for, ſays he, there can be no more than *ſix*: the *Georgium Sidus* he oppoſed with as much ſpirit and ſenſe as he did the famous Jew bill.

But to return to the idea of the plurality of worlds. It certainly is not oppoſed by Holy Scripture; and it is agreeable to the beſt reaſon of man. If exiſtence be a bleſſing, and reaſon a privilege, why ſhould we ſuppoſe that this bleſſing and privilege are confined to ourſelves, as to this world? Who ſhall limit the parental affection, the extenſive benevolence, of the Moſt High?

The author of the Purſuits of Literature ſays,

"Herſchel, with ampler mind and magic glaſs, [they paſs,
Mids worlds and worlds revolving as
Pours the full cluſter'd radiance from on high,
That fathomleſs abyſs of Deity."

In the two laſt lines, I think, the poet is remarkably and unfortunately obſcure: *who* and *what* is the nominative caſe to the laſt line. There are wanting notes upon notes to explain this; but, perhaps, the writer deſigned it as a ſpecimen of the *omne ignotum pro magnifico eſt*. I, Sir, have ſo poor a taſte, that I cannot admire what I do not underſtand. VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

IN reading over Mr. Jones's letter to three converted Jews, I noticed the following paſſage at p. 4. of the letter;

"Every national church was governed by biſhops of its own, of whom we know the ſucceſſion to theſe days, down to biſhops of our own time."

Mr. Danbury, in his Guide to the Church, if I miſtake not (for I have not the book at hand), makes a ſimilar aſſertion; but neither Mr. Jones nor Mr. Danbury have pointed out to their readers how this ſucceſſion may be traced. It would be rendering an eſſential ſervice to the cauſe of Chriſtianity if theſe gentlemen, or ſome of your correſpondents, would, through the vehicle of your valuable Repoſitory, inform the publick to what ſources they muſt refer for ſatisfaction upon this important point.

In another part of Mr. Jones's letter, at p. 14, I meet with a paſſage, which I do not quite underſtand, *viz.* the Jews have "a mark ſet upon them, to diſtinguiſh them from all other people; not but that the Turks have the ſame mark; and very properly; for they are to be conſidered as Jewiſh hereticks; and our Unitarians, who are of the ſame ſtock, ought to have the ſame mark." INQUISITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 26.

SOME of your correſpondents (p. 119) do not ſeem entirely ſatisfied that the name of the proprietor of the ſeat called Oldbridge, near the Boyne obeliſk, is *Coddington*, and not *Codrington*; and Q. has referred to the Hon. Mr. Dawſon and Mr. P. Sandby in ſupport of this aſſertion. The work ſo alluded to is the Virtuoſo's Muſeum, 1778, in which the Hon. Mr. Dawſon was only draughtſman of ſome of the views, and was no farther concerned in the publication; and Mr. Sandby was an Engliſh artiſt, reſident in Great Britain; and probably as little acquainted with names of gentlemen in Ireland, as other perſons in England. But other groſs errors appear in that publication: in it the town of Trim is mentioned as the chief town of the county of Antrim; whereas it is notoriouſly ſituated in the county of Meath, about ſixty miles from any part of the county of Antrim. The caſtle of Dunamace (which ſtands within a few miles of Mr. Dawſon's paternal ſeat) is called Dunamaw; and the new bridge on the river Dee, near *Chirk* caſtle, Denbighſhire, is deſcribed as near *Clerk* caſtle. But will your correſpondents now pleaſe to hear

hear the owner of Oldbridge (if they will allow him to know his own name) speak for himself? wherefore I inclose you an advertisement* published by himself, in the public newspaper called Saunders's News Letter, within this last fortnight, expressive both of his name and place of residence. I have not, Mr. Urban, any concern in this matter, save to rectify an error obtruded upon the publick under the sanction of your valuable Magazine, (which is the only apology I can make for taking up so much room in it,) and to vindicate my own veracity in so doing; and in asserting a matter as a fact within my own knowledge; and wherein I supposed I had satisfied incredulous persons, by giving the situation and circumstances in life, of the proprietor of Oldbridge, to shew that I spoke from personal knowledge. JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *Bala, Feb.* 25.

ANY one reading my letter, as printed in your Magazine, p. 46, would conclude that "Seren tan gwmwl" and "A Word in Season" were the same publication, with its Welsh and English title; but this is an error, which, I hope, you will have the goodness to rectify. It should have been, "Gair yn ei amser," or, "A Word in Season†."

It is evident I meant to assert there were two distinct pamphlets, of very opposite tendency, published in the Welsh language; one intituled, "Seren tan gwmwl." which is mentioned in terms of disapprobation; the other, "Gair yn ei amser," or "A Word in Season." Many thousands (ten thousand at least) of this last pamphlet were printed, both in Welsh and English, and distributed by the Welsh Methodists. By correcting this mistake you will prevent any unfavourable use which might be made of it, and confer a great obligation upon,

Yours, &c. T. CHARLES.

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* This advertisement is for sale of a lease of the lands of Rathesear, barony of Ferrard and county of Louth (125 acres, producing a profit rent of 192l. 19s. 8d.) 2 miles from Dunleer, and 7 from Drogheda, refers to Henry Coddington, esq. Oldbridge, Drogheda.

† We willingly correct this error, though not a *typographical* one. EDIT.

To Mr. FREND, *of the* Inner Temple, *Author of* "*Animadversions on Bp.* PRETYMAN'S *Elements of Christian Theology.*"

SIR, *Cambridge, March* 25.

IN your 16th letter to the Bishop of Lincoln you tell him (in speaking of the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel), that you "will not trouble his lordship with your explanation of this chapter, a chapter which makes the distinction completely between the Supreme Being and our Saviour; and that you will content yourself with a remark or two on his Lordship's mode of reasoning." His Lordship had very properly pressed this chapter, as you term it, into the service, to aid the establishing of his doctrine of the Trinity. Now, Sir, that you should give your interpretation of the other passages, which the Bishop adduces in support of his opinion, and should decline to furnish it of this, appears to me a little extraordinary. Young readers, who are considering the subject for the first time, will be apt to imagine that this chapter contains nothing to the Bishop's purpose; whereas, the *individuality of substance* of the Father and Son cannot be expressed in more direct terms than it is done in the very first verse: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and *the Word was God*, all things," &c. That you may be able to interpret this in a sense contrary to that which the words naturally import, we are bound to believe, because you have in reality told us so; but you will allow, that it bears at least a suspicious appearance, to descant at length on other passages which do not press so closely upon you; and here, where you are urged in the teeth, that I may so express myself, with a quotation, you should pass it over with a mere insinuation, that it is not to the purpose; and that you have an explanation of the chapter which renders it, in the point of view in which it is adduced, perfectly harmless. Really, Sir, how you are to interpret it that it shall not utterly confound you, I do no not see. The *Word*, I suppose, you will not deny to be Christ: if so, then I should be glad to see the explanation which makes the sentence, "*the Word was God*," not to mean that God and his Christ were the same substance.

In

In your remarks on the Biſhop's expoſition of the words, "in the beginning," you ſeem to me to quibble in a way very unworthy of yourſelf, and of the ability and learning which you poſſeſs, and to appear rather in the light of a diſputant of 18, in the Sophs ſchools at Cambridge, to which place you ſeemingly allude with pleaſure, than as a man, and a Divine ſeriouſly and ſtudiouſly deſirous of truth on this momentous queſtion. The Biſhop appears to me to give the probable ſenſe of St. John. "*In the beginning was the Word,*" i. e. reckon from as early a period as you will, ſtill the Word exiſted; or, there never was a period when he did not exiſt; or, the Word exiſted from eternity. The Biſhop needed not to have been told that eternity has no beginning; he never meant to inſinuate it; and I preſume you do not ſuppoſe, that, if St. John wrote under inſpiration, every individual word was ſuggeſted which he ſhould uſe. If ſo, why might not he write in the common phraſe and idiom? and why might not he, though he were metaphyſician enough to have conſidered accurately the terms *eternity* and *beginning*, write to the great body of mankind in expreſſions not perfectly ſcientific? Indeed, indeed, Sir, this mode of warfare is neither prudent nor honourable. Impoſe upon the Learned it cannot; miſrepreſent your adverſary, and inveigle the unlettered to your ſide, it certainly does. I could ſpend much time on different parts of your work, but ſhall content myſelf with one more paſſage, which occurs in the ſame letter. Jeſus *thought it not robbery to be equal with God.* The Scripture, you affirm, ſays no ſuch thing; our tranſlators ſay it does. I profeſs to know ſome little of Greek, and I can make it to ſay nothing elſe; and a majority of readers, I will venture to ſay, are in the ſame predicament with myſelf; or more probably a majority do not read Greek at all. Under theſe circumſtances it would have been kind in you to have ſaid what the paſſage does mean. A very few words would have ſufficed for this purpoſe. And you might have promiſed your reaſons for your interpretation, if the publick did not acquieſce in it, on ſome future occaſion. In hopes that you will new model this letter, in caſe a ſecond edition of your work ſhould be called for, or amend it for the purchaſers of your preſent one in ſome of the public prints, or in whatever other way your own mind may ſuggeſt, I have now addreſſed you, and am, with great eſteem, on many accounts, your very obedient humble ſervant.

Mr. URBAN, *Spital-ſquare, April* 18.

AS you have made an appearance for more than half a century, and gained meritoriouſly the approbation of the medical, philoſophical, and ingenious part of mankind; as, in thoſe various branches, you have tended much to the advancement of ſcience; it appears to me, an inſertion of the following novel inſtance of Reviviſication ſhould be in your valuable Repoſitory. Its inſertion will animate the faculty to remember that, in various inſtances of ſuſpended animation, the *mors primò fallax* ſhould be ſeriouſly regarded; as, by ſuch an attention, many valuable and uſeful lives may be reſtored. W. HAWES.

"*Reſuſcitation of* JOHN FAULKER, *an Infant of Six Years old, by Mr.* TOBIAS BROWNE.

"*To the Directors of the* ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

"Gentlemen, *Camberwell, March* 15.

"Having, a few days ſince, under Divine Providence, been the inſtrument of reſtoring to life a child of ſix years old, under very ſingular circumſtances, I am induced to annex the caſe for the conſideration of yourſelves, as the Directors of the Royal Humane Society. If my conduct ſhould have the happineſs to merit your approbation, it will greatly add to one of the proudeſt days of my life. I am, &c. TOBIAS BROWNE.

"CASE.—It being my intention to avoid prolixity, and confine myſelf to a conciſe ſtatement of the direct fact; I ſhall begin with informing you, gentlemen, that the uncle of the child, after a ſervitude of nine years at Bath, was diſcharged from the family, *in conſequence of his mind being deranged* (the effect of a ſevere illneſs); upon which he came up to his brother, John Faulker, No. 15, Adam-ſtreet, Mary-le-Bonne, for protection and ſupport, which were kindly afforded him. On Monday afternoon, the 10th inſtant, he quitted the houſe, *taking with him his brother's ſon*, a child of ſix years old, and ſtrayed to Camberwell and its environs. The child, being exhauſted with fatigue, as alſo in want of nutriment, expoſed to the cold and a heavy rain, became unable to walk; he, therefore, took him up, and threw him over his back, *ſuſpending him by the heels.* In this ſituation they were

diſcovered

diſcovered, in the high road, by the watchman, about 4 o'clock on Tueſday morning. The man being remonſtrated with, he changed the poſition of the child, took him into his arms, and went away. About 6 the ſame morning, he was ſeen near the Red Cap, on Camberwell-green, by Mr. Spencer, a bricklayer of the village, with the child *again ſuſpended at his back*, apparently dead. This unuſual ſight induced him to call ſome of his neighbours to his aid; and the man being taken into cuſtody with the *apparently-lifeleſs child* to the public-houſe, where (very much to the credit of Mr. Okines, who keeps it) the body was received with the utmoſt humanity and tender concern. It being deemed expedient to ſend for the parochial beadle, Mr. Rickwood attended; and, on examining the body, which was laid upon one of the tap-room tables, to all appearance dead, he gave charge of the man to Mr. Okines and the perſons preſent, coming himſelf for me to inſpect the corpſe, and give my opinion thereon. It was half paſt ſeven when I got there, and examined the apparent dead child.

"*State of the body.*—His extremities cold; his eyes fixed; the arterial circulation gone; vitality apparently extinct.—Under ſuch depreſſed circumſtances, there could be hardly a hope entertained of reanimation; however, I determined to attempt it according to the methods and by the means preſcribed in the formula of our moſt excellent inſtitution. The reſuſcitative proceſs was moſt aſſiduouſly employed for full 30 minutes before the leaſt ſigns of life could be diſcovered; at length a feeble and irregular pulſation was produced; which continuing gradually to get ſtronger, I inſinuated a ſmall quantity of volatile ſpirits into the ſtomach, which brought on repeated ſpaſms of a very ſhort duration. From that time, *the powers of life* increaſing, an irregular convulſive motion of the extremities came on; ſoon after which he rapidly recovered, and was taken in hot flannels to the workhouſe, where he received ſome proper nouriſhment and humane attention; he then ſlept near an hour and a half, when, waking greatly relieved, he again took refreſhment, and was ſoon after conveyed to his friends, who had been in the moſt painful ſtate of mind reſpecting both him and his uncle. The parental feelings on this occaſion may be conceived, but not eaſily deſcribed.

TOBIAS BROWNE."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 23.

IN juſtice to the memory of departed excellence, I requeſt a ſmall portion of the Gentleman's Magazine, to notice the attacks made upon ſeveral authors; whoſe writings are, and will continue to be, read and admired; and whoſe abilities are juſtly conſidered an honour to their country.

In the notes to the Work I allude to is the following notice of Dr. Johnſon:

"Dr. Johnſon, the poor copier of Junius and Skynner, did not even know, it may be inferred, what he ought to have ſtudied before he wrote a Dictionary; much leſs how to write a Dictionary itſelf. Next age will pronounce his work, what it really is, a diſgrace to the language. His examples, though already allowed his ſole merit, are as ill-choſen as his etymologies; and very many are miſquoted, or given to wrong authors, ſo that, ſuch as they are, they can ſcarcely be depended upon. Any ſchoolmaſter might have done what Johnſon did. His Dictionary is merely a gloſſary to his own barbarous works. Indeed, that a man of very ſmall learning (ſee his works), but confeſſedly quite ignorant of the Northern tongues, ſhould pretend to write a dictionary at all; that a man, confeſſedly without taſte, ſhould attempt to define the nicer powers of words, a chief province of taſte; that a man, confeſſedly the very worſt writer in the language, ſave Sir Thomas Brown, and whoſe whole works are true *pages of inanity* wrapt in barbariſm, ſhould ſet up for a judge of our language; are all ideas to excite laughter *."

It was reſerved for the ſuperior wiſdom and ſagacity of this Annotator, to diſcover the ignorance and emptineſs of Samuel Johnſon, and to tell all the world they were fools for admiring that man's writings; but it is probable the Works of Johnſon will laſt as long as the language he has ſtrengthened and helped to perpetuate; and, ſo far from his Dictionary having loſt its credit, it is ſtill more and more admired, and, except in a few inſtances where he has failed, is the only one that can be referred to as an authority. The eagerneſs and delight with which his other works are bought and read is a flat contradiction to this invidious aſſailant. But to proceed—

A few pages forward he obſerves,

"There is a *je-ne-ſcai-quoi* of ſheer frenzy and brutality in the writings of that *man* (Arbuthnot), his maſter Swift, and Bolingbroke; which ſhew that a wrong head as well as a heart of infernal depravity muſt go to the compoſition of a High Tory. Arbuthnot and Bolingbroke are no longer read nor printed; nor will Swift, in 20 years, ſave his *Gulliver*, in St. Paul's church-yard, with a gilt cover, for children, and his *Hey my Kitten, my kitten*, at Dyot-ſtreet, St. Giles's. His works are *one* diſgrace to common ſenſe and human nature.

* Antient Scottiſh Poems, 1770, ii. 403.

His

His ſtyle now inferior to that of every news-paper*."

The infidelity of Bolingbroke has juſtly conſigned his works (the greater part however) to oblivion; but Arbuthnot will be read as long as the inimitable wit of Martinus Scriblerus is underſtood; and this captious writer muſt have the power of working miracles, as well as the ſpirit of prophecy, before he can condemn Swift to the Nurſery, or St. Giles's. The aſſertion with reſpect to his ſtyle is too abſurd to be noticed. The reader may judge of the taſte of this writer by his abuſe of the above author; or, if he is not ſatisfied, he ſhall have more inſtances.

"A ſhort allegory, ſuch as that of an ode or a tale, is a moſt delicious treat; but a long allegory is always dull: witneſs Spenſer, whom nobody can read, and yet he is thought a good poet! But Douglas had not Arioſto and Taſſo to copy, which is in fact the whole of Spenſer's merit †."

To the following aſſertion reſpecting "the moral Gower," I ſhall oppoſe the opinion of a better judge, and a poet and writer of infinitely greater taſte and learning.

"Chaucer's fame was not wide till after his death in 1400: Gower, the *ſtupideſt* of all writers, had always been preferred to him ‡."

Mr. Warton ſays; "Conſidered in a general view, the Confeſſio Amantis may be pronounced to be no unpleaſing miſcellany of thoſe ſhorter tales which delighted the readers of the middle age §."

If more examples were wanted, I could furniſh you with them; but theſe are as good as a thouſand.

It has long been obſerved, that authors are *irritabile genus*; but ſuch attacks deſerve the ſtrongeſt reprobation, becauſe they are wholly unprovoked, and cannot have been gendered by perſonal affront. The field of Literature is extenſive, and no man of abilities need endeavour to ſap the foundation of another's reputation in order to build his own upon the ruins.

Yours, &c. O. G. G.

*** This Correſpondent's very "curious volume" ſhall be returned to his order.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

January 22.

LORD *Grenville* ſaid, he had it in command from his Majeſty to deliver a meſſage to that Houſe, together with the papers therein alluded to; the former of which he moved to have read (for a copy of which ſee our report of the Houſe of Commons.)

This meſſage being read, his Lordſhip ſaid, he had another meſſage from his Majeſty; which was alſo read. The purport of this was, that a number of Ruſſian troops, which had acted as auxiliaries in the expedition to Holland, at the concluſion of the campaign had been brought to this country: the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, and other cauſes, having rendered it impoſſible for their being conveyed to the Imperial dominions, his Majeſty had therefore given orders for accommodations to be prepared for them in the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey; and which he thought proper to communicate to their Lordſhips' Houſe of Parliament.

As ſoon as theſe meſſages were read, his Lordſhip obſerved, that he had the day before entertained thoughts of moving to have theſe meſſages taken into conſideration on Monday next; but, as he underſtood that Tueſday would be more convenient to ſome of their Lordſhips, he ſhould now move for that day; which motion being put, was ordered accordingly.

The Duke of *Portland* preſented three orders which had been iſſued by the Privy Council, for permitting grain and flour to be exported to the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey; which were ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented his Majeſty's meſſage; which was read by the Speaker.

"GEORGE *R.*

"The ſupplies granted in the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion having been calculated to provide only for the firſt months of the year; his Majeſty now recommends it to the Houſe to make ſuch farther proviſion as they may judge ne-

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* Antient Scottiſh Poems, 1786, II. 412. † Ibid. Preface, p. 9.
‡ Ibid. Eſſay, p. 72. § Warton, Hiſt. Eng. Poet. vol. II. p. 9.

ceſſary

ceſſary under the preſent circumſtances, for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war; and his Majeſty has given directions that the proper eſtimates for this purpoſe ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

"His Majeſty has thought proper on this occaſion to direct, that there ſhould be laid before the Houſe copies of communications recently received from the enemy, and of the anſwers which had been returned thereto by his Majeſty's command*.

"His Majeſty entertains the fulleſt confidence that thoſe anſwers will appear to this Houſe to have been conformable to that line of conduct which was required from his Majeſty on this occaſion, by his regard to all the moſt important intereſts of his dominions: and his Majeſty having no object more at heart than that of contributing, as ſoon as the ſituation of affairs ſhall render it practicable, to the re-eſtabliſhment of the general tranquillity of Europe, on a ſure and ſolid foundation, and of providing effectually for the ſecurity and permanent proſperity of his faithful people, places a firm reliance on the continued ſupport of his parliament, and on the zeal and perſeverance of his ſubjects, in ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to confirm the ſignal advantages which have been obtained to the common cauſe in the courſe of the laſt campaign, and to conduct the great conteſt in which his Majeſty is engaged to a ſafe and honourable concluſion. G. R."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that this meſſage be taken into the conſideration of the Houſe on Monday next. Agreed to.

January 27.

On the motion of Mr. *Long*, the order of the day being read for taking his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage into conſideration;

Mr. *Long* ſaid, that it was with infinite regret that he had to announce to the Houſe, that a ſudden indiſpoſition of his right hon. friend (Mr. Pitt) had prevented his attendance, and the diſcuſſion of the buſineſs of which notice had been given. He begged leave to expreſs, in the name of his right hon. friend, the uneaſineſs which he felt, both for the delay of this momentous diſcuſſion, and the inconvenience which this diſappointment might have occaſioned to a great number of gentlemen who had made it a point to attend. The delay, however, he hoped would be very ſhort; and he would now move, that his Majeſty's meſſage be taken into conſideration on Wedneſday next.

This motion was then put and agreed to; and an order was alſo made for taking the papers relative to the late communications from the enemy into conſideration on the ſame day.

H. OF LORDS.

January 28.

Lord *Grenville* moved the order of the day, for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage; which having been read by the clerk, his Lordſhip aroſe, and commenced a ſpeech that took him three hours in the delivery. The correſpondence alluded to in the meſſage, copies of which had been laid upon their table, rendered it requiſite for him to enter ſomewhat at large into a review of the conduct of our enemy, to ſhew how far any reliance could be placed upon profeſſions, or whether we were likely to obtain any advantages or ſecurity by a peace. In the firſt place, while the ſame principles were perſevered in, which had actuated every ſet of men who had been in power from the commencement of the Revolution, which principles went to overturn every regular form of government, it was impoſſible we could be benefited by a peace; and, as the firſt note profeſſed to originate from men of different ſentiments from the former Directors, he thought the official note ſent in anſwer gave them an opening to prove they poſſeſſed different principles alſo, and thereby to make one fair ſtep towards a negociation; but, inſtead of this, their ſecond note was a complete attempt to juſtify every action, even of the moſt abandoned of their revolutionary governments, and to throw the odium of the war upon this country, when even the man who now was their Miniſter, and wrote this juſtification, knew the contrary to be the fact; and he would prove this beyond bare aſſertion. The much-talked-of treaty of Pavia was a glaring forgery; and he poſitively knew not of any convention at Pilnitz; at leaſt, none was ever ſigned or countenanced by the Britiſh Cabinet; indeed, directions to prevent any ſuch treaty had been ſent over to our Miniſter there. Of this M. Talleyrand was perfectly aware; for it was a curious fact, that he at that

* See theſe in pp. 169, 264.

that time acted in conjunction with M. Chauvelin; nay, he was named in the commiſſion ſent over by the unfortunate Louis as the Biſhop of Autun ſo to do, and actually brought over the meſſage, wherein that Monarch was made to expreſs his thanks to our ſovereign, whom he then poſſibly began to look upon as a protector, for his declining to take any part in ſuch a convention; and yet this ſame Talleyrand attempts to defend now what he then knew to be falſe. In this ſecond note a ſuſpenſion of arms is propoſed; but that he thought more objectionable than even the entering into a treaty; to France indeed ſuch a meaſure would be of the greateſt advantage; it would immediately open all her ports, and thereby aſſiſt her commerce; it would enable her to receive a ſupply of naval ſtores; to remove her fleets to ſuch places as ſhe ſhould conſider the moſt advantageous for the renewal of hoſtilities; and even to provide ſuccours for her armies. But of what benefit could it be to England? Her fleets were not blocked up in ports; we were in no dread of attack; we had no invaſion to apprehend; our commerce flouriſhed; and our merchants ſhips were no longer captured. France might, therefore, wiſh to ſuſpend our hoſtility, while from her we had no miſchief to apprehend; nay, if the idea was even encouraged for a moment, it ſhould be recollected what a length of time it would take before it could be made generally known to all their piratical privateers; and he doubted whether the preſent government poſſeſſed the power to ſtop their depredations; and he was ſure there was not a ſingle merchant in this county, if there was a ſuſpenſion, would think it ſafe to ſend out his property with a leſs convoy than was deemed requiſite in the preſent moment. In examining their ſincerity, his Lordſhip obſerved, they had always profeſſed a great regard for peace; and yet it was a fact that, ſince the Revolution, they had been at war with every power but two, Sweden and Denmark, in Europe, and even towards thoſe two they had acted with ſuch repeated aggreſſions that their Miniſters had at this time been ordered to quit Paris: ſo that theſe lovers of peace might fairly be ſaid to have wantonly engaged in war with all Europe; for, with reſpect to Spain, her alliance was a ſtate of ſubjection; and every perſon was too well acquainted with the tyrannical ſubjugation of Holland, for him to detain the Houſe one moment on that ſubject. It was by her treaties and ſuſpenſions of arms that they had been enabled to ſpread their deva-ſtation, both of which they broke through the moment they ſaw it would be to their advantage. This led him to trace through the different treaties which the Directories had entered into, from a liſt of them which had been publiſhed lately in France. The firſt he noticed was that of Pruſſia; which, he ſaid, was of the utmoſt conſequence to them to preſerve; yet, notwithſtanding their intereſt was ſo much concerned, they had broke through the articles, by threatening to impoſe a levy upon Hamburgh, for no other cauſe than from having been too much attached to them, and although Hamburgh was within the line of the Northern demarcation. The next treaty he noticed was that with the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, whom they ſoon after drove an exile out of his dominions, and took poſſeſſion of Leghorn. The King of Naples they ſerved in the ſame manner; as they did alſo the ſovereign of Sardinia. Paſſing over thoſe, with the ſmaller ſtates of Italy, he came to that with Rome, where the aged Reverend Head was driven out to periſh, though they now made a ſcandalous mockery of attention to his remains. Venice particularly experienced the effects of their Republican deception; for, on going into thoſe ſtates, they profeſſed it was ſolely for the purpoſe of protecting their fertile country from the ambitious graſp of the Houſe of Auſtria; and yet, ſcarcely had their army obtained ſufficient poſſeſſion, than they delivered them up, chained hand and foot, to that very power. Their conduct to what was called the Ciſalpine Republick was no leſs treacherous; for, when they attempted to think for themſelves, fifteen of the principal members of the Councils were impriſoned, and their new-raiſed form of government was wholly deſtroyed. From this, his Lordſhip took notice, that the principal leading feature held out as ſecurity for the peace was, "the many proofs the firſt Conſul had given of his eagerneſs to put an end to the calamities of war, and his

rigid obſervance of all treaties concluded." This remark rendered it highly neceſſary to inveſtigate a little the character of the man upon whom ſo much reliance was to be placed; but, as many perſons idly ſuppoſed that obſervations of this kind might ſet negotiation at a diſtance, his Lordſhip entered into a long train of argument, to ſhew that no reflexion had heretofore been thought of when the hour of treaty arrived; and having thus premiſed his obſervations, he entered into the hiſtory of Buonaparte, whom he ſaid we firſt heard of enforcing the conſtitution of the third year at the mouth of the cannon, and which very conſtitution he ſo recently overturned by the point of the bayoner. The violation of the very treaties he had before alluded to, he inſiſted, was principally owing to Buonaparte, and whom he charged with being the author of all the misfortunes which the different crowned heads had experienced. To ſhew that he could not have any ſerious intentions in his propoſals to this country, his Lordſhip referred to the obſervation of Monge, on his preſenting a copy of the preliminaries of the treaty ſigned at Campo Formio to the French Directory, of which he boaſted as a great event, becauſe it would give them an opportunity to turn all their force againſt England, the Conſtitution of which and the French Republic were ſo incompatible, that it was impoſſible they ſhould both exiſt. He then followed Buonaparte into Egypt, and dwelt ſome time upon the orders which he had left with Gen. Kleber; who, from the intercepted correſpondence, he inſiſted, was directed by Buonaparte, to endeavour to get into a negociation with the Porte, for no other purpoſe than to gain time; and from which he argued, the ſame idea ought to be framed upon his application to this country; for, he conſidered him as a reprobate, apoſtate and a blaſphemer; and, in ſupport of this opinion he referred their Lordſhips to the proclamations of Buonaparte in Egypt, wherein he ſtated himſelf and his French ſoldiers to be faithful Muſſulmen; and was now pretending to lament the fatal end of the Roman pontiff. Taking it, therefore, in every point of view, he truſted their Lordſhips would conſider the anſwer as perfectly agreeable to the circumſtances, and unite with him in an humble addreſs to his Majeſty (which addreſs was, as uſual, a mere echo of the Meſſage.)

The *Duke of Bedford* began by obſerving, that, if he had not felt the preſent queſtion of the utmoſt importance to the country, he ſhould not have troubled the Houſe; but, feeling as he did he could not do leſs than give the addreſs which had been moved his moſt decided negative. He had ever been one of the very few who had ſtood forward in favour of peace, and who had conſidered the advantages to be derived from it as a great bleſſing, and which might have been ſafely and ſecurely obtained by a treaty with France, during almoſt any period of the Revolution. His Grace then went into a general reply to moſt of the arguments made uſe of by the noble Secretary of State; obſerving, however, that he did not mean to defend the conduct of the rulers of France ſince the commencement of the Revolution:—as ſoon would he undertake to defend the conduct of the partitioners of Poland, or that of his Majeſty's Miniſters. The reflections upon Buonaparte he thought ill-timed, and he was rather ſurprized at their having been made, becauſe they could not poſſibly anſwer any good purpoſe; and the examples adduced by the Noble Secretary of State, of ſimilar accuſations, did not prove their utility. As to not treating becauſe the preſent Government had been ſo ſhort a time in power, he inſtanced the negotiation in Paris, which took place before the then Governors had been ſix weeks inveſted with authority, as a proof that his Majeſty's Miniſters were not always actuated by the ſame principles. He treated the idea of re-eſtabliſhing the antient monarchy in France as the moſt chimerical idea that ever entered the mind of men: it went to nothing ſhort of an eternal war; for, did their Lordſhips conſider that there were now near 2,000,000 of perſons in that country that held their poſſeſſions for a tenure of a date not antecedent to the Revolution; of courſe, if the return of the antient royal family was to be attended with the return of the antient nobleſſe, what an intereſted and ſtrong oppoſition muſt continue to be made to it! Was it not poſſible, if royalty ſhould be their choice, that another family might have the prefe-

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rence? The whole of the reaſons adduced by the Secretary of State againſt entering into a treaty of peace at preſent, his Grace contended, applied at the time his Majeſty's ſervants ſent a miniſter to Liſle, and another to Paris; and, therefore, if they were ſerious then, they could not have any rational reaſon for declining at the preſent moment. His Grace having noticed the leading obſervations of Lord Grenville, ſaid, that, during the little time he had taken a part in the diſcuſſions in that Houſe, he had found that all his efforts had been exerted in vain, and he could not even flatter himſelf that he ſhould be more ſucceſsful on the preſent occaſion; there was every appearance that their Lordſhips would be againſt him as they had been before; and he muſt ſuppoſe the people were ſo alſo, becauſe, although, as he had ever contended, they had been deprived of many of their privileges, yet they poſſeſſed the power to addreſs his Majeſty and parliament; and, as no ſuch addreſſes had appeared, it was his duty to believe they were ſatisfied; but, if that really was the caſe, he muſt believe they were ſo from an implicit confidence; and, therefore, he muſt entreat their Lordſhips to pauſe before they came to a reſolution; for equal to the confidence of the people muſt be the reſponſibility of that Houſe: it was poſſible that another mite might be drawn from their hard earnings; but it ſhould be recollected that they were now bent down with the heavy burthens of taxation; and it was incumbent on that Houſe to preſerve them from falling, for it might be beyond their power to raiſe them again; and, in his opinion, they would then either ſink into ſlavery, or a revolution would be the conſequence; and France was too recent an inſtance of the dreadful effects of a people aſſuming to themſelves the power of governing. For his part, ſhould he find he had been, as uſual, unſucceſsful in obtaining any weight with their Lordſhips, he ſhould retire from troubling them any more, and endeavour to beſtow thoſe comforts in the ſmall circle of his connexions, which it would have been his ambition to have procured for the country at large. Before, however, they decided againſt what he ſhould propoſe, he wiſhed them to look at their means for carrying on the war. The old mode of raiſing money had for two years been abandoned; a new ſyſtem had been adopted; the firſt plan was to be rejected, and he underſtood the ſecond was to be more ſtrongly enforced; thoſe of their Lordſhips who went into the country muſt be ſenſible what would be the effects of ſuch a meaſure; at preſent, you could not go into a wood without tracing the depredations of neceſſity; and if you paſſed through a village, you were beſet by the cries of children, the diſtreſſes of their parents not being able to teach them to bear want in ſilence; beſides this, thoſe who acted as Magiſtrates muſt have frequently met with a very common caſe of an appeal from a luſty countryman againſt the pariſh officers, for not granting him relief. They ſay, he is ſtrong and healthy, and ought to work for his family. What is his reply? It is true, I am ſtrong and healthy, and it is equally ſo that no man works harder than I do; but, inſtead of getting comfort after my day's work, I am diſtreſſed by the cries of my children, my earnings not procuring ſufficient to ſatisfy their wants. Such, he ſaid, were his principal inducements to give his decided negative to the Addreſs moved by the Noble Secretary of State, and to propoſe that which ſhould have peace for its immediate object. His grace then offered an amendment, which, from his exhauſted condition, having ſpoken nearly an hour and a half, was read by Lord Holland. The amendment, which went to omit all the words after "that an humble addreſs be preſented," ſtated the various declarations of his Majeſty's readineſs to treat with the enemy at ſeveral periods ſince the war, and concluded by expreſſing it as the opinion of the Houſe, that there was, in the preſent inſtance, no objection ſufficient to prevent our entering into a negotiation with the French Republick.

Lord *Borringdon* ſupported the opinions of Lord Grenville; and contended that the Government of France did not offer a ſufficient proof, in its preſent ſtate of ſtability, to warrant any dependence on the benefits to be derived from peace.

Lord *Romney* and the Earl of *Carliſle* followed on the ſame ground.

(To be continued.)

43. *Voyage of* Dimo *and* Nicolo Stephanopoli, *in* Greece, *in* 1797 *and* 1798, *in Conſequence of Two Miſſions, one by the* French *Government, the other by* Buonaparte, *Commander in Chief; reduced and digeſted into Form by a Profeſſor of the* Prytannée. *With Figures, Plans, and Views, taken on the Spot. In Two Volumes. 8vo and* 12*mo.*

WE have here a ſingular, and, *if not fictitious*, an intereſting account of parts of the Grecian continent and the iſles to which no foreigners have had, or could have, acceſs, by an uncle and nephew of the race of the Mainotes, the one advanced in years and blind, without relief from couching, and plundered by the Sclavonians of the fruit of 30 years labour and ſaving, yet amuſed himſelf in his ſolitude in retracing his voyage to Maina in Italian verſe; the other only 20, diſappointed in ſome amour, which he engaged in during their travels, a deſcendant of the Spartans, living in the Spartan faſhion, and now the conſtant companion of his uncle. This work is enriched with hiſtorical and true details of the laſt war, the conduct of the Ruſſians in the Morea, the emigration of many Mainote families into Corſica, under the conduct of ſome of this family, at the cloſe of the laſt century, the Turkiſh government, and the different branches of its tyrnany. The elder Dimo made great diſcoveries in chemiſtry and phyſick, the virtues of the Lemithochorton, a marine plant and cheap, of which he made a vermifuge, and a new method of dying cloaths black with oak-bark, which gives a bright and ſolid colour without altering the ſtuff. He joined the Revolution on principles the moſt diſintereſted; and Buonaparte availed himſelf of his talents to invite his countrymen to his party. Having been twice rewarded by the French Government for his uſeful diſcoveries, and wiſhing to re-viſit his native country, he was ſent with proper recommendations from the miniſter for foreign affairs and the Venetian embaſſador, 1797, accompanied by one of his friends, who, at Corſica, was joined by three of his nephews, while Dimo ſtopt at Leghorn, where, after the Pope had been deprived of his temporal power, his ſpiritual ſerved only to excite the Catholicks againſt all the various religioniſts, and particularly the Greeks, till quelled by the French. Thence they went to Venice, then in the power of the French, and thence to *Sebbeccio*, in Dalmatia, putting into *Rovigo*, where the captain had met with an adventure, and a handſome young woman had been inveigled from him by the prior of a convent, who, finding he could not make her ſubmit to his luſt, ordered her to be thrown into the ſea, whence ſhe was reſcued, and the monks and prior condemned to be burnt. Ten thouſand Sclavonians, ſent away from Venice by the French, murdered the conſul of Sebbeccio and his family, juſt after Dimo and his ſhip left it. From *Cavoſetto* they had another fortunate eſcape to the iſland of *Leſina*, where, after ſeveral hair-breadth eſcapes, they were ranſomed by the biſhop, and returned to Italy, landing at *Ancona*, of which, and of its falling under the French yoke, and ſubſtituting the tree of Liberty to the ſtatue of its benefactor, Pius VI. ſome account is given. At Milan, Dimo was introduced to Buonaparte, dined, and was cloſeted with him, and received his commiſſion to viſit Albania. He left two of his nephews and his friend Galloni, and, accompanied only by his other nephew, quitted Corfou, and arrived in 5 days in Cefalonia, and planted the tree of Liberty in *Argoſtoli*, the capital of that iſland, which contains 120,000 inhabitants, who prefer the ſea to cultivating a ſoil which would ſupply them with corn, which they are forced to fetch from the Morea. They have 150 veſſels, 50 of which carry from 10 to 24 guns. Our travellers haſtened to Zante, where they ran ſome riſks from the people, influenced by the proveditor and the biſhop, which the new commiſſioners ſoon overcame. A new bey having been ſubſtituted at Maina to Buonaparte's correſpondent, it was thought adviſeable not to truſt themſelves there, but to retire to Cerigo, only 40 miles from it, and they landed at *Capſagli*. Here they met with a man of letters, but ſo very incommunicative, that, though he had ſome old Greek MSS. and among the reſt a Plato, he barely ſhewed it, and would give no information concerning the antiquity of the place; in return for which, the young commiſſioner would not give him one of the pictures of Buonaparte, which he gave to all who were judges of its merit. The ruins of the temple of Venus Urania, erected by Paris, are now a Greek church. At Potamos the commiſſioners aſſiſted at a public dinner, and, while the uncle was ſettling

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the political affairs, the nephew was paying his addreſſes to a young lady, named Lucretia, whom he ſaw in a church in the evening, and who claimed relationſhip to him, and was prepoſſeſſed with French principles. He ſet out in purſuit of the ruins of the temple of Venus, which were ſhewn to him by an old man, who could neither write nor read, yet told him of letters *(chiffres)* engraven on *trees* and ſtones. At the entrance of a wood on the hill *Aplumori* was a ruined arch, with this inſcription, ΚΑΡΔΙΩΝ ΘΕΡΑΠΙΑ. He could not find any old bark of the trees, but he found on the marble tomb, which the old man ſaid covered his anceſtors, this contracted one:

Ν͂G Α͂Φ Θ͂G Κ͂ΡΑ ΚΩ͂Ν· ΚΑΙ-
ΠΑΝΤΟϹ Κ'ΜΟΥ

which he pretended to read

Ναος Αφροδιτης Θεας Κυρσιας Κυθηρειων και παντος κοσμου *.

His next diſcovery was, four avenues of olive-trees and cypreſs, regularly ſucceeding to thoſe antiently planted by young lovers who viſited this ſpot, and on the bark of one of them, ΓΥΜΙΟΝ ΑΓΑΛΙΑGΕΟG, and a ſtone 6 feet by 3, with a bas-relief of a young man and woman offering to Venus, who crowns them, a pair of doves; which ſtone ſerved the old man for a dining-table, and which nothing could induce him to part with, though our traveller *longed* to *ſteal* it. This ſite the natives ſuppoſed to be inhabited by the Devil. The deſcription and narrative of our author are beyond our credulity. Alarming information being received touching the ſafety of the two commiſſioners, the younger tore himſelf from his Lucretia with all the rant of a modern noveliſt; and, from this charming and voluptuous iſland, they reached the port of Marathonice†, the antient iſland of *Cranae*, on the coaſt of the Morea. Here they were received by the ſon of the bey, to whom Buonaparte's letter was addreſſed. Dimo tranſlated the letters into Greek, and deſcribed the perſon of Buonaparte, and the ſucceſs of the French in Italy. Next follows a hiſtory of the changes in the political ſtate of the Mainotes, and of their government of that diſtrict, and a refutation of the reproaches commonly laid on that people; details, hitherto unknown, on the conduct of Count Orlow in the expedition to the Morea, which, when his views turned to the Crimea, he ſeemed to conſider only as a feint, and, after engaging the Greeks to join him, and both having taken ſeveral fortreſſes, on the approach of 150 Albanian Turks he retired, and left his allies to be maſſacred; whereas, had he ſtaid, he would have found them as faithfully attached to the Empreſs as ſhe uniformly profeſſed to be to them. If Spiritow had been commander in chief on this occaſion, Greece would have recovered her liberty. In Marathonice are many ruins, ſuch as a bridge, which once joined the iſle to the main land of Morea. The village ſtands on a hill, whence are ſeen two extenſive plains, one covered with corn, cotton, and poplar-trees, and croſſed by a little rivulet, the other ſprinkled with ruins down to the ſea, of which Choiſeul, in his coaſting-voyage, had ſome account from a fellow-traveller. In ſome granaries in the town are ſome bas-reliefs and inſcriptions, and a ſmall female ſtatue, which they choſe to call *Liberty*, holding in her right hand a ſpear, and in her left a crown of laurel, and a ſcroll from the ruins of the temple of Victory at Gythium. "Dimo embraced it with the ſame tranſports and veneration of joy as a mother, and deſired Demetrius to give it him, that he might make a preſent of it to Gen. Buonaparte, who knew ſo well how to propagate the worſhip of that goddeſs, and who, on receiving it, ſaid, 'It has the air of a ſaint;' to which Dimo replied, "You are not miſtaken, it is the firſt of all ſaints." The inſcription on the baſe is Νικη η Θανατος, Victory or Death. The Mainotes ſeem ſtill to act under this influence, and only wiſh for a bruſh with the Turks. In a defile leading into the town from the land-ſide, Stephanopoli found engraved on a rock, Λυκουργου θηρα (θυρα), *Lycurgus' Gate.* Some workmen were digging-up a marble pillar 4 toiſes long and 1½ foot diameter; near which was a kind of amphitheatre cut in the rock, having in its frontiſpiece ſeveral mutilated figures, and two pedeſtals, inſcribed Λυκουργω πολις Λυκουργου θηρα (θυρα). After Stephanopoli, by every poſſible grimace, had paid his devoirs to theſe remains, the young Mainotes, who never

* G is uniformly here printed for Σ.

† We have been always uſed to hear it called *Macronisi.*

ver before heard of Lycurgus, caught the infection, and swore to break the yoke of Greece. Presently they discover a tomb inscribed

Η εμε χηλη αμολητος, Λακεδαιμων δε απο δυναδας μωλυνεται.

My tomb is pure, but Lacedæmon is defiled by the Dynastæ.

The writer says, "Perhaps this inscription, which, however, bears the character of antiquity, is not older than the time when Lacedæmon fell under the Turkish yoke. It made, however, the most lively impressions on the minds of the young Mainotes." They panted to meet the Turks with Stephanopoli at their head, but were advised to wait for Buonaparte and the French fleet. They kissed the cord-worn curb of the public well in the idea that the hands of Spartan damsels of antiquity had drawn up the buckets. The company amused themselves by a swimming-match. The ruins of *Gythium*, near *Trinassa*, are supposed to be half in the sea, and the town to have been 12 miles in circuit. Stephanopoli gave the Mainotes instructions in the art military. The bey shewed him, at a distance, the village of *Vitulo*, whence his family came, but would not suffer him to go there for fear of provoking the Turks. He led him to the district of the *Cacavoughi*, or *Portecailloles*, where, by the sea, he saw two statues of Diana and Apollo, though they choose to call the latter *Arion*, and on the pedestal these modern Greek inscriptions, cut by a Mainote monk, who erased the older:

Αγναδια εις το
φεγγαρι και
εδω μαλαμα
και λογαρι.

Over against me and over against thee here lies a kettle.

Αγναδια με και
αγναδια σου
κακαβος εδω
κυλαιε.

Over against the moon here are gold and jewels.

These statues are the boundaries of the districts of Marathonice and Portocaille. He saw, at a distance, ruins of a temple of Neptune; the façades, particularly that to the North, are well preserved. He was also shewn, in the *cabinet of the bey*, several pieces of Lacedæmonian iron, money, and others of gold, with different devices, and on one the letters A. A. Π. which he translates Αυσανδρος Λακεδαιμον[ων] Προλογεφορ, Lysander, chief of Lacedæmonians, that prince having been the first who introduced that metal into this country *. Dimo relates the history of the emigration of his ancestors from Maina, and their settlement in Corsica, to the present time. The Turks land and are defeated by the Mainotes under Stephanopoli, with the loss of 12 of the natives, and the brother of the bey's wife, Paracesve, whose bodies are brought into the market-place, where Stephanopoli proposes to erect a trophy for them. The bey dissuaded the travellers from penetrating farther into Greece, and Dimo applies himself to study the manners of the Mainotes. Here ends the first volume.

The second opens with an account of the Mainot marriages. Divorce allowed only for incompatibility of temper, or the husband absenting himself for seven years without informing his wife. Dimo holds a conversation with a Mainot lady on suckling children. Dissertation on modern Greek. A Socratic dialogue on Mainot morality. On physick and surgery. View of the Turkish government and conduct towards the Greeks and other nations. Murders of Greeks so very common, that the people of Constantinople, *at one particular time of the year, will not eat fish, from an apprehension that they feed on the bodies which cover the sea from that city to the Dardanelles.* Envoys from different parts of Greece confer with Dimo. A modern Greek ditty, sung by three women, as a dialogue between Romelia and a stranger, to whom she represents the degraded state of Greece, to whom Dimo promises speedy deliverance, and, quitting Maina, is cast by a storm on the coast of Cerigo, 4 leagues from Potamo, where he meets with the captain of a

* When shall we see a *king* of this name in Sparta? Lysander was *admiral* of the Spartan fleet, and, by his victories, collected large sums of money, which he sent to Sparta. Whether there was *gold* coin in the bags sent by Gylippus, we are not told; but there was a large proportion of Athenian money, which Gylippus embezzled. All the coins of Lacedæmon, published by Oudinot, Arrigoni, Pellerin, and Hunter, are silver, and bear very different devices and legends from those here given.

trading

trading ſhip, who relates his adventures at Algiers. Stephanopoli hears thoſe of an old ſhepherd, who is charmed with French regeneration: he meets alſo with an Arcadian widow, whoſe huſband had been put to death for defending her honour from a young Turk. On an inſcription in Arcadia he found the names of Pan and Epaminondas dying in the arms of Victory. In Zante he found a ſhepherdeſs diſconſolate for a favourite ſheep, which ſhe buried under a heap of earth and ſung over. To prevent frequent murders in this iſland, they have ſubſtituted *ſtone matches* to arms, and even in theſe combats many lives are loſt. Stephanopoli, like a true Frenchman, interferes and prevents the baſtinadoing a *citizen-defender of his country, baſtinade and chains being incompatible with the government of liberty*—every where but in France, that land of liberty!!! They come next to *Cephalonia*, where, near port *Guiſcardo*, was the antient city of *Same*, with ruins of a temple, and, *in* a kind of *cemetery incloſed with walls*, 28 tombs of *plaſter* and *brick*, on ſmall columns, of older date than the Chriſtian æra. They were next driven over againſt *Leucate*, now *St. Maure*, the celebrated *Lovers' Leap* of antiquity, near which is a cavern, now, for the firſt time, deſcended into by a bold Epirote, who found *in it* three altars of *black marble*, and a *tomb*, with an inſcription, reduced by time and damp to a few ſingle unintelligible letters. Old *Preveſa* is the true ſite of *Actium*. New *Preveſa* is in a flouriſhing ſtate*. The Albanians are governed with a rod of iron, both by the Turks and Venetians. Story of the latter governor putting out of the way a farmer and his wife, who had found a few metal antiquities. The travellers returned to Corfou, where they received, by Beauharnais, news of the re-union of the Ionian iſles to the French Republick. Dimo returns, with Stephanopoli and Galloni, to Paris, and makes his report to Buonaparte; the purport of this is, that the Albanians were ready to join the firſt Chriſtian power that appears to conquer the country; that the conqueſt of Greece depends on that of the Morea; that the bey of Maina would ſend his ſon to treat with Buonaparte, his territory, divided into 15 diſtricts, fruitful in corn, oil, and ſmall cattle, being free from the Turks by payment of a tribute, and his ſoldiers might be trained to the ſervice of an invader. Without the Morea, the poſſeſſion of the eight Ionian iſles would be inſecure. Theſe are, *Corfou*, *Paxo*, *St. Maure*, *Ithaca*, *Cefalonia*, *Zante*, *Cerigo*, and *Cerigotto*. In the firſt are 60,000 inhabitants; in the ſecond, 20,000; in the third, 30,000; in the fourth, 5000; in the fifth, 80,000; in the ſixth, 40,000; in the ſeventh, 5500; and in the eighth, only 17 families. Beſides theſe iſlands, France poſſeſſes, on the coaſt of Albania, *Butrenton*, *Parga*, *Preveſa*, and *Veniſa*. The taking of the peninſula of the Morea inſures that of all Greece, without which the French Republick cannot ſubſiſt. Ruſſia is in poſſeſſion of the Crimea; and it has always been ſaid, that whoever is maſter of that province is ſo of Conſtantinople. Ruſſia is not without her views on Greece, and to place the crown of that empire on the head of one of her ſons. The Emperor of Germany, maſter of Dalmatia, by the treaty of Campo Formio, has it in his power to enter Greece by Albania, and make a progreſs. "Your name and your preſence will do more than all the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies, and there is no time to loſe." The Turkiſh government is a ſyſtem of tyranny. Juſtice is ſold. The Turks are inexperienced ſeamen, and employ the Greeks in their fleets. The Ottoman Empire draws cloſe to its decline. The treaſury, exhauſted, receives no ſupplies from the provinces. Sixteen pachas have declared themſelves independent. Paſſawan Oglou, with a ſmall army of malcontents, increaſed at Adrianople to 40,000 men, is advancing to Conſtantinople; while another pacha, near Burſa, with a powerful army, intercepts the contributions from that quarter. When Buonaparte received this memoir, he ſaid to Dimo, "I will read it with the ſame attention as thoſe you have already given to me" The old man repreſented to him the diſtreſs to which the cataſtrophe at Leſina had reduced him, and the neceſſity he was under to employ a larger ſum than he had received at Milan. "I will think of this too," replied the general; and, as Dimo was going away, he added, "I will take care of you in four days." It appears, that at this time the Egyptian expedition was not determined on, but that it was in thoſe four

* *Preveſa* is, by other geographers, given to *Nicopolis*, and *Figalo* to *Actium*.

four days. From that moment the commiſſary ſaw no more of the general, and ſoon after heard that he was gone to Toulon. Stephanopoli wrote to his couſin, whom he had left at Corfou, and who was at Ancona with Beyzendè, the bey of Maina, that the latter could not be preſented to Buonaparte; on which the Mainote returned home much diſappointed.

To this account of his travels are ſubjoined his reports on the black dye by oak-bark inſtead of the gall-nut; on the *lemithocorton*; the forms of his paſſports; and the Voyage to Maina, a poem in Italian, with a French tranſlation by the editor. If we ſhould ſay that the reports to Buonaparte, and on the above diſcoveries, conſtitute the merit of this work, we ſhall not, perhaps, find many readers of a different opinion. We have ſeen, in Sonnini, a ſpecimen of modern French travels; and there is but too much reaſon to fear we ſhall have enough of theſe frivolous romantic details.

44. *An hiſtorical, literary, and pictureſque Voyage in the Iſlands and Poſſeſſions late of the* Venetians *in the* Levant, *viz.* Corfou, Paxo, Bucentro, Parga, Previza, Venizza, Saint Maur, Thiaqui, Cephalonia, Zante, the Strophades, Cerigo, *and* Cerigetto; *containing a Deſcription of each of theſe Iſlands and Poſſeſſions, their Hiſtory and antient Monuments, Government, Land and Sea Forces maintained there by the* Venetians, *Religion, Manners, Cuſtoms, Local Productions, Induſtry, Navigation, Commerce, and a View of the Maritime States of* Venice *and* Albania, *relative to the Intereſts of* France; *accompanied with an Atlas of Thirty Plates, compoſed of a general Map, Anchorages, Views, antient Cuſtoms and Manners, and* Greek *and* Roman *Medals and Inſcriptions. By* Andrew Graſſet St. Sauverin, *jun. antient Conſul of* France, *Reſident at* Corfou, Zante, St. Maure, &c. *from* 1782 *to the Sixth Year of the* French *Republick.* 3 *vols.* 12*mo.*

THIS deſcription, the very reverſe of the foregoing, will, by ſome perhaps, be thought to enter into too minute detail, the iſland of Corfou occupying the whole firſt volume and the larger half of the ſecond. But, when it is conſidered how little has been publiſhed concerning theſe iſlands, and how difficult it is to procure that little, the reader of curioſity will not find his curioſity diſappointed by the preſent relation, which is a collection of every kind of information. The oldeſt account of Corfu is an Italian hiſtory by Andrew Marmora, a nobleman of that iſland, Venice, 1672. The next is Cardinal Quirini's "Primordia Corciræ," confined to its antient ſtate; the third, by Andrew Moroſini, a noble Venetian, 1628, full of tedious digreſſions; the fourth, Remondini, biſhop of Zante, "De Zacynthi antiquitatibus et fortuna Commentarius, Ven. 1756;" and two Italian MSS. on the latter iſland. The conſul, vol. I. book I. treats of the phyſical ſtate of the iſland of Corfou. Book II. its political ſtate under the Greeks. Book III. under the Romans. Book IV. under the Eaſtern empire. Book V. under the kings of Naples. Book VI. under the Venetians. Vol. II. book VII. under ditto, from the laſt ſiege by the Turks to the taking poſſeſſion of it by the French. Book VIII. treats of the iſlands of Paxo, Bucentro, and Perga, dependencies of Corfou. Book IX. of Preveſa, Venizza, and St. Maur. *Preveſa* is here clearly made out to be on the ſite of Auguſtus' city of Nicopolis, whoſe ruins ſtill cover a ſpace of 4 miles. Vol. III. book X. treats of Thiaqui, and the iſland of Cefalonia. Book XI. the iſles of Zante and the Strophades. Book XII. Cerigo and Cerigetto.

Theſe volumes contain much genuine information, though extended to conſiderable length by details of the antient and modern hiſtory of the ſeveral iſlands.

*** Neither of theſe works are yet tranſlated into Engliſh, but are here reviewed from the original French.

45. *Analyſis Fluxionum. Auctore* Gul. Hales, *D. D. Rectore de* Killiſandra, *& nuper* Trin. *Coll.* Dub. *Socio, ac Linguarum Orientalium Profeſſore.*

WE have here another ſpecimen (ſee our vol. LXIX. pp. 865, 1135) of that comprehenſive mind, maſter of all ſcience antient and modern, and bleſſed with the talent of applying and communicating it to and for the beſt of purpoſes. Dr. H. tells us that he publiſhed an "Analyſis of Equations" at his own expence in 1784, but that this was taken up by Baron Maſeres, to whom he inſcribes it in a terſe and claſſical dedication, who inſerted it among his *Scriptores Logarithmici*, and printed 250 ſeparate copies. The primary object is, to vindicate the Newtonian philoſophy from the abſurd reflections and miſrepreſentations of *ſo-diſant*

diſant modern philoſophers, and to ſhew our great philoſopher's grateful acknowledgement of obligation to thoſe who went before him, as well as to defend him from an ill-founded inſinuation of *Materialiſm* brought againſt him by Profeſſor Robiſon. Nor is leſs honour paid by Dr. H. to Maclaurin; and the uſeleſſneſs of philoſophy to the wretched D'Alembert expoſed. The ſecond part of this Analyſis is taken up with definitions. Subjoined are two appendixes, the firſt treating of the analyſis of the antient geometricians, whom Newton admired; the ſecond, of the vibratory æther, the mode of thinking, and the Supreme Being. The firſt of theſe theories was held by the antient philoſophers. The Doctor relates the effects of electrical fluid on himſelf in 1789, in a fever when his life was almoſt deſpaired of, ſimilar to thoſe which happened to Maclaurin when dying—flaſhes or ſparks of fire darting from the eyes. The Doctor aſcribed them, in his own caſe, to laudanum ineffectually given to compoſe him. Juſt when a paralytic affection ſeemed to threaten, he relieved himſelf by walking about, 6 or 7 hours a day for a week, till he promoted perſpiration, and a violent defluxion from the head completely relieved him, and reſtored him to better health than he ever before enjoyed. The exiſtence and ſupreme agency of God, as Creator, Preſerver, and Governor of all things, is proved from Scripture and the antient heathen writers; and ſo Newton, in his Opticks, p. 345: "Does it not appear, from *phænomena*, that there is a BEING *incorporeal, living, intelligent, omnipreſent*, who in infinite ſpace (as it were in *his ſenſory*) ſees the *things themſelves*, intimately and thoroughly perceives them, and comprehends them wholly by their immediate preſence to HIMSELF; of which the *images* only, carried through the organs of ſenſe into our *little ſenſoriums*, are there ſeen and beheld by that which in us perceives and thinks?" and, p. 379, "The *organs of ſenſe* are not for *enabling the ſoul to perceive* the ſpecies of things in its ſenſorium, but only for *conveying* them thither, and God has no need of ſuch organs, he being every where preſent to the things themſelves." The names of God, both in pagan and ſacred writers, expreſs his character; and the union of his ſon, the Logos, with him, is happily illuſtrated from the claſſical writers.

46. *The Meteors.*

[A periodical work, publiſhed every fortnight through the Winter.]

THIS little volume challenges attention by its modeſty. The authors aſpire to "no extraordinary flights," but have certainly performed all that it was their apparent intention to do, and have afforded "a rational ſatisfaction and amuſement." The volume comprizes ſix numbers, which were publiſhed one in every fortnight, and the ſecond volume is now in a courſe of publication. All the paths of Parnaſſus have been ſo repeatedly tracked, that to arrive at much genuine novelty is not at preſent a very natural expectation, nor is it to be looked for in the Meteors; but we find many indications of humour, ſenſibility, and poetical ſpirit. The introductory dialogue, the verſes on Buonaparte, the addreſs to the corps de ballet (whom the intoxicated hero of France deſtined for an Egyptian ſacrifice), but, above all, the imitation of the German drama, afford abundant proofs that the Meteorologiſts are not incompetent to the taſk they have undertaken. There is much poetry in the ſketch intituled "Suicide," in which not a little uſe is made of arguments in Rouſſeau's celebrated letters; but, though the enormity is clearly condemned, yet we muſt withhold our approbation from that piece, as a vice of ſuch magnitude ſhould not, for a moment, be decorated in faſcinating colours. We extract, for the entertainment of our readers, an Ode to Innocence, not omitting to obſerve that there is a grammatical inaccuracy in the firſt line which cannot be excuſed by the looſeneſs, in ſuch particulars, of ſome of our moſt eminent poets:

"In bluſhing ſmiles the morn *has roſe*,
The zephyrs round her crowd;
And now the living landſcape glows,
And harmony is loud:
Sweet morn! enamour'd earth and ſky
Forget that thou muſt ſwiftly fly,
Nor thy departure dread;
When ev'ning's ſhades
O'erſpread the glades,
When other luſtres admiration prove,
And gliding vapours o'er the meadows move,
The dews ſhall weep thee dead.

"And not a charm which Nature gives
More than a fitful ſeaſon lives;
The beauteous lily's pearly white
Oft feels a rude and nipping blight;
In vain the crimſon roſe beſtows
An odour which no rival knows,

Or

Or laurels grace the brave:
If for the fair,
To deck her hair, [it blows
A flow'r be pluck'd; the ſtem on which
Bids buſy thought reflect, from earth it
Its roots are in the grave. [grows,

"The breathing Spring unveils her charms,
And weds in Summer's ſun-burnt arms,
Soon from his fierce and am'rous fire,
The ruſſet Autumn calls him ſire;
But look we to the parent ſource
Of all, 'tis Winter's ſturdy force,
To him their birth they owe;
Their number'd days
Awhile may blaze,
But yet again ſtern Winter's rule revives,
And all in vain the dying Autumn ſtrives,
The victor north winds blow.

"But Thou! the ſource of bliſs below,
Thou! who canſt vanquiſh pain and woe,
Thou! whoſe majeſtic, holy form
Shrinks not before the howling ſtorm,
Who ſmil'ſt upon the lightning's flight,
While Guilt lies panting through the night,
No Winters nip thy bloom;
Round thee be ſeen,
Eternal green, [feet,
Bright flow'rs ſhall ſpring beneath thy holy
In paths untrack'd by fear thou haſt to meet
THE DAY OF GENERAL DOOM."

47. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London. *For the Year* 1798. *Part I.*

THE only aſtronomical paper in this volume is, "On the Diſcovery of Four additional Satellites of the Georgium Sidus. The retrograde Motion of the old Satellites announced; and the Cauſe of their Diſappearance at certain Diſtances from the Planet explained. By William Herſchel, LL. D. F. R. S."—The Doctor, after having announced the retrograde motion of the two ſatellites of the Georgium Sidus formerly diſcovered, in which reſpect they differ from all the other celeſtial bodies whoſe movements, both annual and diurnal, have been hitherto aſcertained, proceeds to detail the obſervations, made at different times during the courſe of 15 years, by means of which he inveſtigated the exiſtence of four additional ſatellites belonging to this planet. The arrangement of the four new and the two old ſatellites is as follows:—Firſt ſatellite, the interior one of Jan. 18, 1790.—Second ſatellite, the neareſt old one of Jan. 11, 1787.—Third ſatellite, the intermediate one of March 26, 1794.—Fourth ſatellite, the fartheſt old one of Jan. 11, 1787.—Fifth ſatellite, the exterior one of Feb. 9, 1790.—Sixth ſatellite, the moſt diſtant one of Feb. 28, 1794.

"The 2d new or intermediate ſatellite is conſiderably ſmaller than the 1ſt and 2d old ſatellites. The two exterior, or 5th and 6th ſatellites, are the ſmalleſt of all; and muſt chiefly be looked for in their greateſt elongations."..... "The 2d ſatellite appears generally brighter than the 1ſt; but, as the former is uſually loſt farther from the planet than the latter, we may admit the firſt ſatellite to be rather brighter than the 2d."..... "The firſt of the new ſatellites will hardly ever be ſeen otherwiſe than about its greateſt elongations, but cannot be much inferior in brightneſs to the other two; and, if any more interior ſatellites ſhould exiſt, we ſhall probably not obtain a ſight of them, for the ſame reaſon that the inhabitants of the Georgian planet perhaps never can diſcover the exiſtence of our earth, Venus, and Mercury."

In this connexion Dr. H. accounts for the vaniſhing of the ſatellites, or their becoming inviſible at ſo great a diſtance as 18" or 20" from the planet itſelf. A denſe atmoſphere of the planet would account for the loſs of light, if it were not proved that the ſatellites are equally loſt, whether they be in the neareſt half of their orbits, or in that which is fartheſt from us:—but, as a ſatellite cannot be eclipſed by an atmoſphere that is behind it, a ſurmiſe of this kind is unfounded.

"Let us then (ſays Dr. H.) turn our view to light itſelf, and ſee whether certain affections between bright and very bright objects, contraſted with others that take place between faint and very faint ones, will not explain the phænomena of vaniſhing ſatellites.—The light of Jupiter or Saturn, for inſtance, on account of its brilliancy, is diffuſed almoſt equally over a ſpace of ſeveral minutes all around theſe planets. Their ſatellites alſo, having a great ſhare of brightneſs, and moving in a ſphere that is ſtrongly illuminated, cannot be much affected by their various diſtances from the planets. The caſe then is, that they have much light to loſe, and comparatively loſe but little. The Georgian planet, on the contrary, is very faint; and the influence of its feeble light cannot extend far with any degree of equality. This enables us to ſee the fainteſt objects, even when they are only a minute or two removed from it. The ſatellites of this planet are very nearly the dimmeſt objects that can be ſeen in the heavens; ſo that they cannot bear any conſiderable diminution of their light, by a contraſt with a more luminous object, without becoming inviſible. If then the ſphere of illumination

tion of our new planet be limited to 18" or 20", we may fully account for the loſs of the ſatellites when they come within its reach; for they have very little light to loſe, or loſe it pretty ſuddenly.—This contraſt, therefore, between the condition of the Georgian ſatellites and thoſe of the brighter planets, ſeems to be ſufficient to account for the phænomenon of their becoming inviſible."

The preciſe periods of the additional ſatellites cannot be aſcertained without a greater number of obſervations; but the author gives eſtimates as the moſt probable which can be formed by means of the *data* already determined. There are two other circumſtances, relating to the Georgium Sidus, which the author's numerous and continued obſervations have enabled him to determine with accuracy and ſatisfaction. Having ſuſpected that this planet was encompaſſed with one or more rings, reſembling thoſe of Saturn, he is now able to affirm, with confidence, that no ſuch appendage exiſts. Many obſervations, with different inſtruments, aſcertain the flattening of the poles of the Georgian planet; whence we may conclude, without heſitation, that it has alſo a rotation on its axis of a conſiderable degree of velocity.

"A new Method of computing the Value of a ſlowly-converging Series of which all the Terms are affirmative. By the Rev. John Hellins, F.R.S."

The Bakerian Lecture conſiſts of "Experiments upon the Reſiſtance of Bodies moving in Fluids. By the Rev. Samuel Vince, A.M. F.R.S."—Mr. V. conſiders the action of water at reſt on a body moving in it, and then the action of water in motion on the body at reſt. The reſult of his experiments in the former caſe, compared with the theory at different angles of inclination between the ſtriking plane and the fluid, together with the correſponding powers of the ſine of the angle to which the reſiſtance is proportional, is exhibited in a table. From this table it appears that the reſiſtance, which the theory ſuppoſes to vary as the cube of the ſine, decreaſes from an angle of 90° in a leſs ratio than that, but not as any conſtant power of the ſine, nor as any function of the ſine and co-ſine, which Mr. V. has yet diſcovered. Hence it follows that the actual reſiſtance is always greater than that which is deduced from the theory, aſſuming the perpendicular reſiſtance to be the ſame. In order to account for this difference, Mr. V. obſerves, that, in the theory, the whole of that part of the force which, after reſolution, acts in a direction parallel to the plane, is neglected; whereas his experiments ſhew that part of this force acts on the plane. Beſides, the reſiſtance of the fluid which eſcapes from the plane into the ſurrounding fluid may probably tend to increaſe the *actual* reſiſtance above that which the theory gives. In the circumſtances here recited, the former was found to exceed the latter nearly in the proportion of 3 to 2.—Mr. V. is not unappriſed that the reſult of numerous and accurate experiments, made by D'Alembert, Condorcet, and Boſſut, very nearly coincided with the theory, as far as the abſolute quantity of the perpendicular reſiſtance is concerned:—but he obſerves that, in his experiments, the planes were immerſed at ſome depth in the fluid; whereas, in theirs, the bodies floated on the ſurface; and he ſuppoſes that, at the ſurface of the fluid, the fluid from the end of the body may eſcape more eaſily than when the body is immerſed below the ſurface. He acknowledges, however, that this hypotheſis does not afford a ſatisfactory ſolution of the difficulty.—Mr. Vince next proceeds to examine the reſiſtance of bodies in fluids. For this purpoſe he made uſe of ſemiglobes, and alſo of cylinders; and he infers, from calculations founded on his experiments, that the *actual* reſiſtance of a globe is to the reſiſtance according to the theory in the ratio of 4 to 3.—The ſecond object of the author's inveſtigation, in this paper, is the action of a fluid in motion on a body at reſt. After a deſcription of the apparatus with which his experiments were made, he ſubjoins a table, which ſhews the effect of a perpendicular force at every tenth degree of inclination from 10 to 90, both by experiment and by theory. It appears from this table, "that the reſiſtance varies as the ſine of the angle at which the fluid ſtrikes the plane: the difference between the theory and experiment being only ſuch as may be ſuppoſed to ariſe from the want of accuracy, to which the experiments muſt neceſſarily be ſubject." Hence he deduced the proportion between the whole perpendicular reſiſtance by experiment compared with that by theory: and he found that the latter is to the former as 614 to 909.

900. He then examines what this resistance is, compared with the resistance of a plane moving in a fluid; and, from the *data* already assigned, he concludes that the resistance of a fluid in motion on a plane at rest is to the resistance of the same plane, moving with the same velocity in a fluid at rest, nearly as 6 to 5. Hence it will follow that "the resistance of the planes, moving in the fluid with the velocity here given, is diminished about one fifth part of the whole, by the pressure behind the body; but, with different velocities, this diminution must increase as the velocity increases."—Having established that part of the force which acts in a direction *perpendicular* to the plane, Mr. Vince proceeds to enquire what part of the whole force, which acts *parallel* to the plane, is effective. The result of a variety of experiments at different angles of inclination is particularly noted; for which we must refer to his own account. While the water flowed perpendicularly against the plane of the apparatus at different depths, the resistances were always found to be proportional to the depths, and, consequently, proportional to the square of the velocity; as is also the case when the body moves in the fluid.

"An Enquiry concerning the Source of the Heat which is excited by Friction." By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S. M. R. I. A."—While this ingenious author was engaged in superintending the boring of cannon in the workshops of the military arsenal at Munich, his attention was attracted by the very considerable degree of heat which a brass gun acquires, in a short time, in being bored; and by the still more intense heat (much greater than that of boiling water) of the metallic chips separated from it by the borer.

"*Whence comes* the heat actually produced in the mechanical operation abovementioned? Is it furnished by the metallic chips which are separated by the borer from the solid mass of metal? If this were the case, then, according to the modern doctrines of latent heat and of caloric, the *capacity for heat* of the parts of the metal, so reduced to chips, ought not only to be changed, but the change undergone by them should be sufficiently great to account for *all* the heat produced. But no such change had taken place; for I found, upon taking equal quantities, by weight, of these chips, and of thin slips of the same block of metal separated by means of a fine saw, and putting them at the same temperature (that of boiling water) into equal quantities of cold water (that is to say, at the temperature of $59\frac{1}{2}°$ F.) the portion of water into which the chips were put was not, to all appearance, heated either less or more than the other portion in which the slips of metal were put."

From this experiment, which was several times repeated, and which afforded nearly the same results, the author infers that the heat produced could not possibly have been furnished at the expence of the latent heat of the metallic chips. These trials were merely introductory to other experiments on a larger scale, and with an apparatus which his situation gave him an opportunity of constructing, and of adapting to the object of his enquiries. It is here described, and illustrated by figures.—The first experiment was made with a view of ascertaining "how much heat was actually generated by friction, when, a blunt steel borer being so forcibly shoved (by means of a strong screw) against the bottom of the bore of the cylinder [of the machine in use], that the pressure against it was equal to the weight of about 10,000 lb. Avoirdupois, the cylinder was turned round on its axis (by the force of horses) at the rate of about 32 times in a minute." The metallic dust, or scaly matter, which was detached from the bottom of the cylinder by the borer in this experiment, was found to weigh 837 grains Troy.

"Is it possible that the very considerable quantity of heat that was produced in this experiment (a quantity which actually raised the temperature of above 113 lbs. of gun-metal at least 70 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and which, of course, would have been capable of melting $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of ice, or of causing near 5 lbs. of ice-cold water to boil) could have been furnished by so inconsiderable a quantity of metallic dust? And this merely in consequence of *a change* of its capacity for heat? As the weight of this dust (837 grains Troy) amounted to no more than $\frac{1}{945}$th part of that of the cylinder, it must have lost no less than 948 degrees of heat, to have been able to have raised the temperature of the cylinder 1 degree; and, consequently, it must have given off 66,360 degrees of heat to have produced the effects which were actually found to have been produced in the experiment."

This supposition is altogether improbable, and is contrary to other decisive experiments; which ascertain the fact that the capacity for heat of the metal,

of

of which great guns are caſt, *is not ſenſibly changed* by being reduced to the form of metallic chips, in the operation of boring cannon. Beſides, ſuch change could only be *ſuperficial*; and therefore, if the heat were produced by it, the cylinder would, by degrees, be *exhauſted*:—but, in repeating the experiment ſeveral times, not the ſmalleſt ſign of exhauſtion in the metal could be diſcovered, notwithſtanding the large quantities of heat that were actually given off.—As the heat generated or *excited* in theſe experiments was not furniſhed *at the expence of the latent heat* or *combined caloric* of the metal, the Count purſued his enquiries, in order to determine whether the air did or did not contribute any thing to the generation of it. He found that this was not the caſe; becauſe the quantity of heat generated was not ſenſibly diminiſhed when the free acceſs of the air was prevented. By the reſult of another experiment it appeared that the generation of the heat was neither prevented nor retarded by keeping the apparatus immerſed in water. This experiment exhibited ſome very ſtriking phænomena. The cylinder of the machine, which revolved at the rate of about 32 times in a minute, ſoon generated ſo much heat as to make the water that ſurrounded it ſenſibly warm. In one hour its temperature was raiſed not leſs than 47 degrees, ſo that it was 107° of Fahrenheit's ſcale. In half an hour more it was 142°; at the end of two hours it was raiſed to 178°; at 2 hours 20 minutes it was 200°; and at 2 hours 30 minutes the water actually boiled. "It would be difficult (ſays the Count) to deſcribe the ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment expreſſed in the countenances of the bye-ſtanders on ſeeing ſo large a quantity of cold water (*i. e.* 2¾ wine-gallons) heated, and actually made to boil, without any fire!" The event, however, he acknowledges (and in doing ſo precludes every remark), could not be juſtly conſidered as ſurpriſing. By computations which are here recited it appears that the quantity of heat, produced equably by the friction of the blunt ſteel borer againſt the bottom of the hollow metallic cylinder in the preceding experiment, was *greater* than that produced equably in the combuſtion of *nine wax candles*, each ¾ of an inch in diameter, all burning at the ſame time with clear bright flames. Theſe computations alſo ſhew "how large a quantity of heat might be produced, by proper mechanical contrivance, merely by the ſtrength of a horſe, without either fire, light, combuſtion, or chemical decompoſition; and, in a caſe of neceſſity, the heat thus produced might be uſed in cooking victuals."—"What is heat? Is there any ſuch thing as an *igneous fluid?* Is there any thing that can with propriety be called *caloric?*" The heat produced, in the author's experiments, by the friction of two metallic ſurfaces, was not furniſhed by ſmall particles of metal, detached from the larger ſolid maſſes on their being rubbed together. It was not ſupplied by the air, becauſe the machinery in three experiments was kept under water, and the acceſs of atmoſpherical air completely prevented. It was not furniſhed by the water which ſurrounded the machinery, becauſe this water was continually *receiving* heat from the machinery, and could not, at the ſame time, be *giving to*, and *receiving heat from*, the ſame body; and becauſe there was no chemical decompoſition of any part of this water. After having examined ſome other ſuppoſitions with regard to the poſſible origin of this heat, and obſerved that the ſource of it appeared evidently to be inexhauſtible, the author adds, that "any thing which any *inſulated* body, or ſyſtem of bodies, can continue to furniſh *without limitation*, cannot poſſibly be a *material ſubſtance*; and it appears to me to be extremely difficult, if not quite impoſſible, to form any diſtinct idea of any thing capable of being excited and communicated, in the manner the heat was excited and communicated in theſe experiments, except it be MOTION."

"Account of ſome Endeavours to aſcertain a Standard of Weight and Meaſure. By Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart. F. R. S."—A pendulum has been propoſed as a very convenient inſtrument for this purpoſe; but many difficulties occurred in determining the actual centre of motion and of oſcillation. In order to avoid theſe, Sir George, ſo long ago as the year 1780, conceived the idea of "a pendulum with a moveable centre of ſuſpenſion, capable of ſuch adjuſtments as to be made to vibrate any number of times in a given interval; and, by compariſon of the *difference* of the vibrations with the *difference* of the lengths of the pendulum (which difference alone might be

be the ſtandard meaſure), to determine its poſitive length, if that ſhould be thought preferable, under any given circumſtances." While he was deliberating how ſuch a pendulum might be connected with a piece of mechaniſm, ſo as to number the vibrations without affecting them, he learnt that Mr. Whitehurſt had accompliſhed the object. He therefore directed his ſubſequent attention towards verifying and completing the experiments of that ingenious philoſopher; and, with this view, he procured an excellent apparatus adopted to his purpoſe. Beſides the machine with which Mr. Whitehurſt had made his obſervations (of which he obtained a temporary uſe), his other inſtruments were a beam-compaſs, or divided ſcale, made by Mr. Troughton, and furniſhed with microſcopes and micrometer, for the moſt exact obſervations of longitudinal meaſure, and alſo a very nice beam or hydroſtatic balance, ſenſible with the $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain, when loaded with 6lbs. Troy at each end; an admirable time-keeper conſtructed by Mr. Arnold; a ſolid cube of braſs, whoſe ſides were 5 inches, a cylinder of the ſame metal, 4 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, and a ſphere of braſs, 6 inches in diameter. The ſeveral parts of his apparatus are deſcribed, with the aſſiſtance of figures. Sir George began his application of them with aſcertaining the difference of the length of Mr. Whitehurſt's pendulums, vibrating 42 and 84 times in a minute, by Mr. Troughton's divided ſcale. He then inveſtigated the weight of a cubic inch of diſtilled water, in a known ſtate of the atmoſphere. His next object was, to determine the proportion of theſe weights and meaſures to thoſe that have been uſually conſidered as the ſtandard of this kingdom. The chief authoritative ſtandards of longitudinal meaſure are thoſe preſerved in the Exchequer, in the Houſe of Commons, at the Royal Society, and in the Tower. Of theſe ſeveral ſtandards the author has given a very particular account. He obſerves, that the firſt alone bear legal authority, and have been in uſe for more than 200 years; the laſt are conſidered as a copy of them. The two others are of modern date, and bear no ſtatuteable authority; but, as they were made by Mr. G. Graham and Mr. J. Bird, artiſts of acknowledged reputation, they are held in high reſpect. The mean length of Mr. Graham's ſtandard made in 1742, compared with the ſcale divided by Mr. Troughton, was found to be 35,9973 inches. The ſtandard of Mr. Bird, made in 1758, compared with Mr. Troughton's diviſions, was =36,00023 inches, the thermometer being at 64°. From a table exhibiting a comparative view of the Exchequer ſtandard of 1588 and of Mr. Troughton's ſcale it appears, "that the ancient ſtandards of the realm differ very little from thoſe that have been made by Mr. Bird or Mr. Troughton, and, conſequently, even in a finance view (if one might look ſo far forward), nothing need be apprehended, of loſs in the cuſtoms or exciſe duties, by the adoption of the latter."—The author proceeds to ſhew the proportion of the weights which he uſed, compared with the ſtandards that were made by Mr. Harris, aſſay-maſter of the Mint, under the orders of the Houſe of Commons, in the year 1758. The mean weight of the Troy pound, which was the ſtandard adopted by Mr. Harris, appeared to be 5763,715 grains by Mr. Troughton's weights, the barometer being at 29,72 inches and thermometer 67°; and the mean weight of the a lb. Troy, the thermometer being 68°, was 11527,70 grains, and 1lb. =5763,85 grains; conſequently, the mean weight of 1lb. is deduced from all the trials to be 5763,78 grains: ſo that Mr. Troughton's weights are too light by 1 in 1523,92 grains. On the whole, our author concludes that the difference of the length of two pendulums, ſuch as Mr. Whitehurſt uſed, vibrating 42 and 84 times in a minute of mean time, in the latitude of London, at 113 feet above the level of the ſea, in the temperature of 60°, and the barometer being at 30 inches, is =59,89358 inches of the parliamentary ſtandard; whence all the meaſures of ſuperficies and capacity are deducible. He has alſo determined that, agreeably to the ſame ſcale of inches, a cubic inch of pure diſtilled water, when the barometer is 29,74 inches, and the thermometer is at 66°, weighs 252,587 grains by Mr. Troughton's weights: or, on account of the correction above ſtated to be neceſſary of 1 in 1523,92 grains, 252,422 parliamentary grains; whence all the other weights may be derived. The three objects which the author has accompliſhed, by the elaborate inveſtigation contained

contained in this paper, are briefly as follow:

"First, an invariable, and at all times communicable, measure of Mr. Bird's scale of length, now preserved in the House of Commons; which is the same, or agrees within an insensible quantity, with the antient standards of the realm. Secondly, A standard weight of the same character, with reference to Mr. Harris's Troy pound. Thirdly, Besides the quality of their being invariable (without detection), and at all times communicable, these standards will have the additional property of introducing the least possible deviation from antient practice, or inconvenience in modern use."

Sir George closes this curious and elaborate paper of 50 pages with a table exhibiting the prices of various necessaries of life, together with that of day-labour, in sterling money, and also in decimals, at different periods, from the Conquest to the present time, derived from respectable authorities; with the depreciation of the value of money inferred from them: to which is added, the mean appreciation of money, according to a series of intervals of 50 years, for the first 600 years, and during the present century, at shorter periods, deduced by interpolation. This table is the result of judgement and labour, and contains, in a small compass, much curious and interesting information.—In an appendix we have an account of three other scales, divided into inches or equal parts, and executed by the late Mr. Bird; one was the property of Gen. Roy, the second belonged to Mr. Harris of the Tower, and is now in the possession of Alexander Aubert, Esq.; and the third was presented by Mr. Bird's executors to the Royal Society. These are compared with Mr. Troughton's scale. We have also an examination of the standard-rod of Henry VII. constructed about the year 1490, and a comparative view of the lengths of eight several standards and scales, reduced to one and the same measure, viz. that of Mr. Troughton.

"Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland, for the Year 1796, by Thomas Barker, Esq.;" and the "Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society for 1797."

"Observations on the Foramina Thebesii of the Heart. By Mr. John Abernethy, F. R. S."—By adverting to the circumstances under which the principal coronary vein terminates in the right auricle of the heart, we shall readily perceive that the flow of blood through that vessel must be occasionally impeded; and that the difficulty will be much increased when the right side of the heart is more than ordinarily distended, in consequence of any obstruction to the pulmonary circulation. Such an obstruction, by distending the right side of the heart, and hindering the circulation in its nutrient vessels, must probably produce disease in it, if it were not prevented by that structure of the animal œconomy which the author explains in this paper.—In the sequel of this paper the author explains another circumstance relating to the animal œconomy, which serves to prevent diseases of the heart that would otherwise inevitably succeed obstruction in the pulmonary vessels. In subjects who had been afflicted with pulmonary consumption for some time previous to their disease, the *foramen ovale* was found to be open; and, in several instances, the aperture was sufficiently large to admit the passage of a finger.

"As the *septum auricularum* is almost constantly perfect in subjects whose lungs are healthy (says Mr. A.), I cannot but conclude that the renewal of the *foramen ovale* is the effect of disease; nor will the opinion appear, on reflection, improbable; for the opening becomes closed by the membranous fold growing from one edge of it, till it overleaps the other, and their smooth surfaces, being kept in close contact, by the pressure of the blood in the left auricle, they gradually grow together. But, should there be a deficiency of blood in the left auricle, and a redundance in the right, the pressure of the latter on this membranous partition will so stretch and irritate the uniting medium as to occasion its removal; and thus a renewal of the communication between the auricles will again take place."

Hence the author concludes "that, in those men, or animals, who are accustomed to remain long under water, this opening will be either maintained or renewed;" but the continuance of life does not depend on this circumstance alone; for, if the blood be not oxygenated in the lungs, it is not fit for supporting the animal powers. Mr. Abernethy justly controverts the truth of an experiment related by Buffon; who says that he caused a bitch to bring forth her puppies under warm water, and then suddenly removed them into warm milk, in which state he kept them for more than half an hour, and then took them out alive; and that the

ſubmerſion was repeated without injury. Queſtioning the truth of the fact, Mr. Abernethy immerſed a puppy, ſoon after its birth, under water of the animal temperature. In 60 ſeconds the animal loſt all power of ſupporting itſelf, and would ſhortly have periſhed if it had not been removed into the air. The experiment was repeated, but the animal could not maintain its exiſtence by the circulation of unoxygenated blood. "Animals, accuſtomed to remain long under water, probably firſt fill their lungs with air, which may, in a partial manner, oxygenate their blood during their ſubmerſion. The true ſtatement of this ſubject may probably be, that the circulation of venous blood will deſtroy moſt animals in a very ſhort ſpace of time; but that cuſtom may enable others to endure it, with very little change, for a longer period."

"Experiments and Obſervations, tending to ſhew the Compoſition and Properties of Urinary Concretions. By George Pearſon, M.D. F.R.S."—A brief hiſtorical account of the progreſs of diſcoveries in this part of ſcience ſhews that the experiments hitherto made rather afford indications of what remains to be done than demonſtrations of the nature of animal concretions. The ſubſtance to which Dr. P's obſervations principally relate is that which he finds, by his experiments, to be very generally a conſtituent of both urinary and arthritic concretions. "It is a ſubſtance obtained by diſſolving it out of theſe concretions, by lye of cauſtic fixed alkali, and precipitating it from the ſolution by acids. In this way Scheele ſeparated this matter; but he did not conſider its importance, nor, of courſe, at all inveſtigate its properties." Without detailing any of the numerous experiments here recited, we ſhall give an abſtract of the principal concluſions which he deduced from them.

"It appears that at leaſt one half of the matter of the urinary concretions ſubjected to the above experiments united to cauſtic ſoda, and was precipitated from it by acids. This precipitate does not indicate acidity to the moſt delicate teſts; and, as it is inodorous, taſteleſs, ſcarcely ſoluble in cold water, does not unite to the alkali of carbonate, of potaſh, of ſoda, or of ammoniac, nor to oxide of mercury, nor to the lime of lime-water, nor decompound ſoap, or pruſſiate of iron, and, as its combination with cauſtic ſoda reſembles ſoap, more than any double ſalt known to conſiſt of an acid and alkali, this precipitate does not belong to the genus *acids*. As this precipitate could not be ſublimed, without being decompounded, like animal matter, and alſo for the reaſons mentioned in the laſt paragraph, it cannot be the ſame thing as the *acid ſublimate* of Scheele, or the ſuccinic acid. As it does not appear to be putreſcible, nor form a viſcid ſolution with water, it cannot be referred to the *animal mucilages*. On account of its manner of burning in the air, under the blow-pipe, and its yielding, on expoſure to fire in cloſe veſſels, the diſtinguiſhing products of animal matter (eſpecially ammoniac and pruſſic acid), as well as on account of its affording a ſoap-like matter with cauſtic ſoda, this precipitate may be conſidered as a ſpecies of animal matter; and, from its compoſition being analogous to that of the ſubſtances called, in the new ſyſtem of chemiſtry, *animal oxides*, it belongs to that genus. Its peculiar and ſpecific diſtinguiſhing properties are, *imputreſcibility, facility of cryſtallization, inſolubility in cold water*, and, that moſt remarkable property of all others, *producing a pink or red matter, on evaporation of its ſolution in nitric acid.*"

In his fruitleſs endeavours to acidify this animal oxide the author made a diſcovery of the change of the moſt common baſis of urinary concretions (the animal oxide) into ammoniac and carbonic acid, by the oxygen of the above acids; which diſcovery is curious and important, as it enables us to interpret many phænomena in a variety of caſes beſides the preſent. The 300 grains of urinary concretions, examined by the Doctor, appeared to contain 175 grains of peculiar animal oxide, 96 grains of phoſphate of lime, and 29 grains of ammoniac (and moſt probably phoſphoric acid united to the ammoniac) water, and common mucilage of urine.—From other experiments related by Dr. Pearſon, which were made in order to obtain the acid ſublimate of Scheele, or lithic acid of the new ſyſtem of chemiſtry, he infers that there is a wide difference between this acid ſublimate and the animal oxide. Accordingly, he gives to it the name, not of the *lithic oxide* (agreeably to the principles of the new chemical nomenclature), but that of *ouric* or *uric oxide*; which he conceives to be more perfectly appropriate.—For other experiments on the urinary concretions of a dog, horſe, and rabbit, we muſt refer to the paper; and we ſhall conclude with obſerving, that the author has not found the

the uric oxide in the urinary concretions of any phytivorous animal.

"An Analyſis of the earthy Subſtance from New South Wales, called Sydneia, or Terra Auſtralis. By Cha. Hatchett, Eſq. F. R. S."—In conſequence of the experiments of the late Mr. Wedgwood and others, this ſubſtance has been conſidered as a primitive earth, and has been arranged as a diſtinct genus in all the ſyſtematical works in mineralogy. M. Klaproth, however, in a memoir on this ſubject, gives his opinion that the exiſtence of this primitive earth may be much doubted; and he apprehends that ſiliceous earth, alumine, and iron, are the only ingredients of which it conſiſts. Mr. Hatchett infers, from the experiments recited in this paper, that it is compoſed of ſiliceous earth, alumine, oxide of iron, and black lead or graphite; and he does not heſitate to aſſert that it does not contain any primitive earth, nor any ſubſtance poſſeſſing the properties aſcribed to it; and, conſequently, that the Sydneian genus, in future, muſt be omitted in the mineral ſyſtem. Mr. H. imagines that Mr. Wedgwood was led into an erroneous opinion of ſome of its properties by analyſing it with impure acids.

(PART II. *in our next.*)

48. *Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Commencement of the Year* 1800. *By* John Bowles, *Eſq.*

HOWEVER ſimilar the purſuits of the projectors and the conductors of wars may, in many reſpects, be ſuppoſed to be, there is this difference between actual ſoldiers and political combatants, that, as the former, on the approach of Winter, quit the field, it is in that ſeaſon more eſpecially when the latter uſually open the campaign; and it may be farther obſerved, that if (to carry on the compariſon) no armies have ever better entitled themſelves to reſpite and repoſe than thoſe who, in aweful ſtillneſs, are now meditating, once more, to return to embattled plains; ſo there never was a time when the world either more wanted, or more wiſhed for, the cool thoughts and the ſage *reflections* of thoſe whom long habit ſeems to have trained, like ſoldiers, to be ſedate and ſteady in the midſt of danger. Yet, this year, whatever was the cauſe, there has appeared to be a ſtriking ſcarcity of political pamphlets. In ſuch a conjuncture we perſuade ourſelves we ſhould but echo the general ſentiment were we to deſcribe the unuſual joy we felt on ſeeing a pilot of ſuch tried and acknowledged ſkill as Mr. Bowles ſtep forth, once more, to direct and guide the veſſel of the ſtate through the dangers that ſurround her.

Whether theſe dangers were ſo great as actually to have ſtunned and appalled us, or whether the Nation, wearied out with proſecuting, year after year, a war of which there were always fair grounds to hope every year would be the laſt, was almoſt prepared to place as little reliance on the ableſt councils as they had juſt ſeen was to be placed on the beſt-concerted military projects, conducted by the ableſt commanders, we preſume not to ſay; but the fact is certain, that, critical and intereſting as the period was, the preſent Winter opened with ſo few political publications of any weight and character, that the circumſtance might have been thought extraordinary had it happened even in a time of peace. At length Mr. Bowles, who, we believe, began his political career with this war, and who, we hope, will not ſtop till he has fairly ſeen us through it, was announced as preparing to give us, once more, both important information and much uſeful advice. In both theſe reſpects we expected much, and we have not been diſappointed.

Well acquainted as our readers in general muſt needs be with the ſoundneſs of this gentleman's principles in general, as well as with the juſt and accurate ideas which he early formed of the preſent unparalleled war, and the conſiſtent ſteadineſs with which he has all along maintained them; with his plain, forcible, and convincing manner of arguing, and convincing, chiefly, becauſe it is ingenuous and void of all ſophiſtry, and, like his ſtyle animated and eloquent, but never florid or declamatory; all that ſeems neceſſary for us to ſay, as to the character and merit of his preſent pamphlet, is, that it is not inferior to any of his former publications; yet, if ſuperior to them, as many we know have thought it is, we can think it ſo only becauſe it probably is ſomewhat more intereſting.

The immediate object of this ſeaſonable publication is, after taking a full and comprehenſive view of the preſent *political ſtate of ſociety*, which is ſuch as

as to render it more than ordinarily difficult for any man to give a confident opinion whether the French Republick will or will not finally prevail; to conſider, firſt, what will be the probable conſequence to Europe and the world if it ſhould prevail; and, next, if it ſhould fail. The anſwer to the latter ſuppoſition is brief:

"If the allied Powers ſhould triumph, the worſt that can happen will be the downfall of a Republick which has produced only miſery, carnage, and deſolation—a termination of the diſaſtrous experiment of the ſyſtem of Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man—and a continuance of the exiſting Eſtabliſhments, and of the antient Inſtitutions of Society; under which, with all their defects, mankind have arrived at a high degree of perfection in all the improvements of cultivated life; and which, with all their abuſes, have for their undoubted objects the harmony of ſtates, the ſecurity and independence of nations, the protection of property, the promotion of virtue, the prevention of injury, the redreſs of wrong, and the quiet and good order of ſociety." (p. 3.)

"Suppoſing the French Republick to triumph over her opponents, there are ample grounds to enable us to judge of the conſequences which would attend ſuch a reſult of the conflict. The whole face of Civil Society would be changed; every eſtabliſhed Government and every ſubſiſting Inſtitution would be ſubverted; all the laws, treaties, uſages, and habits, which regulate the intercourſe of mankind, in all their various relations, would be ſuperſeded; all the ties, political, civil, and moral, which bind together the human race in their infinitely-diverſified connexions, would be torn aſunder; nay, in regard to all influence upon the minds and actions of men, their firſt, their laſt, their moſt ſacred tie, that which ſubjects them to their Maker in a ſtate of unceaſing dependence and aweful reſponſibility, would be diſſolved; and, in ſhort, the ſyſtem of Anarchy, Vice, and Impiety, which has been introduced into France, would be ſpread univerſally, and the whole world ſubjected to her oppreſſive and mercileſs dominion." (p. 3; ſee alſo pp. 8, 9.)

Theſe ſtrong aſſertions are abundantly proved and illuſtrated by a brief recapitulation of the incalculable miſchiefs already produced, not only in France, but in the reſt of the world, by the demon of French Liberty. See its effects in the Auſtrian Netherlands, p. 13; in the United Provinces, p. 14; in Savoy, the country of Nice, and Piedmont, p. 19; in Rome, &c. pp. 44, 46; in the United States of North America, pp. 49 and 56; in Switzerland, p 62; and to the Ottoman Porte, p. 81.

The obvious inference from this review of what has already occurred is, that, contemplated either in theory or practice, all that is to be expected from the final ſucceſs of this tremendous Uſurpation is, a repetition of ſimilar inſults and injuries; and that "neither religion, laws, government, perſons, nor property, can, in any country, be ſafe ſo long as this their irreconcileable foe, the French Republick, continues to exiſt." (p. 106.)

In p. 101—109 a melancholy contraſt is exhibited of what ſhould have been, and what has been, the conduct of the coaleſced Powers; and it appears but too clearly that, had the principles and the proceedings of the Confederacy been ſuch as they ought to have been, the monſter would long ago have been cruſhed, and Europe now bleſſed with peace.

In p 141 the Republick (if, without a perverſion of language, a Republick it may be called) is deſcribed as being "fundamentally ſo conſtituted that ſhe cannot exiſt without foreign conqueſt, plunder, and revolution; and this fundamental principle of her natural conſtitution has ſurvived all the artificial conſtitutions ſhe has adopted."

"To ſuch a Republick the very terms of negociation and treaty are inapplicable. It is an abuſe of words to employ them. They cannot, in ſuch a caſe, produce their effect; they cannot lead to peace. If, in conſequence of any diplomatic convention with ſuch a Republick, armies could be diſbanded, and fleets laid up in ordinary; if, for a moment, the expences and burthens of war could be ſuſpended (and no one pretends to ſay that this could be *ſafely* done), ſtill the war would *ſubſtantially* continue. For, that Republick is in a ſtate of unceaſing conſpiracy and warfare againſt all Europe, and againſt all Society; and the forms of peace would only enable her to purſue her deſtructive plans with greater advantage than the more guarded ſtate of open hoſtility. It is a fallacy to ſay that Pruſſia is at peace with France. Even her territories are not protected by the treaty into which ſhe has entered, but by the allied armies, which engage the whole attention of France; and, even while ſhe ſeems to reſpire from the fatigues of war, the Republick, her good friend and ally, is fighting, and conſpiring, and intriguing, for the ſubverſion of every Government, and, therefore, in effect, of the Pruſſian Government—for the plunder, the ſubjugation, the deſolation, of every State, and, conſequently,

consequently, of the States of his Prussian Majesty. Such a peace is the repose of a man who, while half the town in which he lives is in flames, determines to wait quietly at home when he should be assisting his neighbours to extinguish the conflagration."

The result of the whole is, an earnest recommendation of the wise, grand, dignified, and honourable system which his Russian Majesty has pledged himself never to abandon.

"That system is the only one which is calculated for success in a war with the French Republick; and, indeed, the only one by which a league against that Republick can long be holden together. An alliance formed upon any other principles, however it may flourish for a time, contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction. Its feeble texture could endure neither the rays of prosperity, nor the rude blasts of adversity. No league can be the guardian and preserver of Europe but one, the members of which shall engage 'to 'restore Royalty in France, without admitting any partition of that country; to destroy the common enemy as speedily as 'possible, and to found upon his ruins 'permanent prosperity for themselves and 'for posterity:' one, in short, which shall be animated by a determined purpose, 'not to sheathe the sword till it shall 'have produced the downfall of the monster which threatens to crush all legitimate authority.' (p. 115.)

Those of our readers who, like ourselves, have heartily approved of the vote of Parliament for continuing the war with vigour, will read this pamphlet with a particular interest; as it not only confirms all their own preconceived opinions on the subject, but suggests the fairest grounds of hope that, under Providence, they will in due time be crowned with success.

49. *Address to the Town Council of* Edinburgh, *by* Thomas Smith, *Esq. one of the present old Bailies, delivered in his Place at the Council table, on* Friday, September 27, 1799, *at choosing the Leets for new Magistrates; containing some Account of the City's Affairs, its Debt, Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*

50. *Reply, by Mr.* Smith, *to the Answer of the Town Council to his Address containing an Account of the City's Receipt and Expenditure for a Period of Ten Years, and other interesting Information on the Subject of its Affairs.* 1799.

WE learn from these two pamphlets, which are but just come to our hands, and the answer to the first we have never seen, that the affairs of the city of Edinburgh are in such an embarrassed state, that, like a ship in distress, there is no alternative between her being sunk or brought into port.

51. *A Sermon, preached in* Lambeth *Chapel, at the Consecration of the Right Reverend* John Randolph, *D. D. Lord Bishop of* Oxford, *on* Sunday, September 1, 1799. *By the Rev.* Thomas Lambard, *M. A. Rector of* Ash, Kent, *late Student of* Christchurch. *Published by Command of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of* Canterbury.

FROM Eph. iv. 3. the preacher takes occasion to establish religious as well as civil Union; and deduces Episcopacy, or the different orders in the Church, by regular gradation from the Apostolic times.

52. *A Warning against Schism. A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of* St. Mary, Shrewsbury, *before Two Friendly Societies,* May 29, 1799. *By* J. B. Blakeway, *Minister of the said Parish.*

A BRIEF but good defence of the Church of England. Text, 1 Pet. v. 8.

53. *A Letter to the Hon.* Thomas Erskine, *on the Subject of forestalling Hops, including a Plan for the Reduction of the Price of Corn, Porter, &c.; with an Exposition of the fraudulent Practices of the Planters; earnestly recommended to the Consideration of* Samuel Ferrand Waddington, *Esq.*

IF there is any attempt at wit in this short letter it is too superfluous to be worth attending to, or too deep to be easily found.

54. *The Cause and Cure of the Dearness of Provisions, &c.; humbly offered to the Consideration of the Inhabitants of* Great Britain. *By* E. V.

MR. VARDY (of Market Harborough) pleads for increased inclosures and small farms, as essential to plenty.

55. *Cursory Remarks on Bread and Coals.*

THIS writer recommends to *Government to take the poor's rates into their own hands,* together *with the carrying of the coal-trade,* and contract for shipping for that purpose, committing the conduct and execution of the business to the able management of the transport-service. But, as all the exertions of Government could not procure a sufficient supply of wheat, general and individual œconomy in the consumption of it is recommended. Parliament has, in this latter instance, taken up this writer's ideas, and much

good

good has already resulted from it. It remains only that methodists and malcontents should not frustrate the best intentions by ill-timed and aggravated miscalculations.

56. *A Proposal for supplying* London *with Bread, at an uniform Price, from one Year to another, according to an annual Assize, by a Plan that may be applied to every Corporation in the Kingdom; would give Encouragement to Agriculture; and would prevent an extravagant Rise of Prices in Case of future scanty Harvests.*

THE substance of this proposal is, the "annual registration, over all the kingdom, of all the acres sown with wheat, barley, and oats" (p. 16); the establishment of granaries, to be stored with a whole year's supply in the course of eight years; and, in order to this, "an addition of one eighth to the number of acres under the plough" (p. 12); and "a parliamentary encouragement to the farmer to produce this additional eighth, by a public bounty" (p. 13).

The author then considers "the capital that would be required to furnish London with one year's supply of wheat,—who would be the capitalists, or proprietors of that supply,—what profits they ought to receive on their capital,—and how those profits would arise." (p. 18). The capital required for building granaries and supplying *London* is 2,120,000l. Next, it is shewn how much London taxes itself annually for *diversion*; namely, Drury-lane and Covent-garden, 150,000l.; Opera-house, 37,000l.; Little theatre in the Hay-market, 10,000l.; Public concerts, 10,000l.; Ranelagh, 6000l.; Astley's, 6000l.; the Circus, 6000l. Total, 245,000l. If this be a right estimate, and the author thinks it a very *low* one, *our* inference is, that we have an abundant resource in the ability to supply this and other corresponding expences, with which to defend our property from Gallic fraternity and confiscation. Though the calculations for building and filling granaries are here restricted to London, yet they may easily be extended to the whole kingdom (p. 24.); and "the reasoning applies equally to every large city, to every town, and to every parish, throughout Great Britain and Ireland." (p. 24.) Britain would require a capital of 17,000,000l.

Excepting, particularly, the scheme of *a bounty* for raising corn, this tract seems to contain some good suggestions; and therefore we recommend it to the attention of those who *speculate* in political œconomy.

57. *An Address delivered to the Committees of the several Parishes of* St. Peter and Paul, St. James, St. Michael, Lyncomb and Widcomb, *and* Bathwick, *met to deliberate on the Propriety of incorporating for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, by the Establishment of an House of Industry. By* J. Wood, *a Director of the* Shrewsbury *House.*

RECOMMENDING *houses of industry* in all great towns, cities, and boroughs, "under the constant, steady, and vigorous superintendance on the part of the directors." Who does not know that the *first* appointed committee almost answers most fully to these essential characters? If this could have permanence, we might adopt these substitutes to the manufactories, where the poor are kept at work by day and by night, on every day of the year, without distinction.

58. *Imitations of original Drawings, by* Hans Holbein, *in his Majesty's Collection, for the Portraits of illustrious Persons of the Court of* Henry VIII. *Published by* John Chamberlain, *&c.*

WE have already given an account of X numbers of this beautiful work in vol. LXII. p. 1135, LXIII. 831, 1021. N° XI. contains

Queen Anna Boleyn.

Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wilts and Ormond, her father.

Queen Catharine Howard.

Mother Jak; from a portrait by Holbein, after these lines, which the late Lord Orford pointed out to the Editor, sold in the collection of a Mrs. Hunter, but never since recovered, inscribed "Mother Jak, Nurse to King Edward the Sixth"

The last portrait in this number is assigned to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

N° XII. contains two sweet portraits of Edward VI. in his infancy and youthful state; three female and two male portraits, without inscription or letter-press to ascertain to whom they belong.

59. *Constitutional Strictures on particular Positions advanced in the Speeches of the Right Hon.* William Pitt, *in the Debates which took Place on the Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *on the 23d and 31st of* January,

January, 1799. *By* Willoughby *Earl of* Abingdon.

THE queſtion of the neceſſity of a ſupreme unlimited power being veſted in Governments, diſcuſſed and combated by the noble writer, is one of thoſe abſtract queſtions on political power which it would be more adviſeable to abſtain from at preſent. The noble Lord continues to doubt the omnipotence and infallibility of Parliament, and even of King and Parliament united.

60. *Subſtance of the Speech of the Right Hon.* Henry Addington, *Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on the* 12*th of* February, 1799, *in the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage, on the* 22*d of* January, *relative to* Ireland, *was referred. Second Edition.* 1799.

THE publications on the ſubject of the Union with Ireland multiply ſo faſt that it is impoſſible to find room for them all. The objections and anſwers may be ſaid to be compreſſed in this intereſting ſpeech, which repreſents the Union as a meaſure earneſtly wiſhed for by ſome of the ableſt ſtateſmen in the laſt century, Decker, Petty, Child, and Molineux, the friend of Locke; and application was made to Queen Anne to promote ſuch an Union with England as may beſt qualify the States of Ireland to be repreſented there. Nor is it a leſs cogent argument in favour of this meaſure, that it has been ſo reſolutely oppoſed as a *fatal* meaſure to the views of Dr. M'Nevin and his party.

For fairneſs of argument, and conſiderate attention to the intereſts of both countries, this ſpeech is highly deſerving of the public regard. Rejecting Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, the Speaker conſiders a legiſlative Union as contributing to the general ſafety of the empire, by leading to a coincidence of views and ſentiment in the great body of the people of Ireland, both Proteſtants and Catholicks. The following paſſages, ſelected from near the cloſe of this ſpeech, expreſs the ſtrict candour of the Speaker's mind:

"Some gentlemen had entertained an opinion which, he acknowledged, was entitled to ſerious attention and conſideration; that, as the propoſed meaſure had been diſcountenanced by the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, to perſiſt in the diſcuſſion of it here, would be to add to the irritation which unhappily prevails in that country. Such an effect he ſhould ſincerely lament, and ſhould be ſorry to have any ſhare in producing. There were other conſequences, however, which it was of the utmoſt importance to avert. If the Parliament of this country were to abſtain from declaring the conditions upon which it would be diſpoſed to incorporate itſelf with the Parliament of Ireland, it was impoſſible not to be aware of the opportunity and ſcope which would be afforded for miſconception, ſuſpicion, and miſrepreſentation. He truſted that we ſhould adopt ſuch reſolutions as would rather tend to appeaſe than to inflame; ſuch as would be a pledge of our liberality and our juſtice; that we ſhould manifeſt the earneſtneſs and ſincerity of our wiſhes to communicate to Ireland a full participation of all the advantages we enjoy; that we ſhould prove ourſelves deſirous of conſidering the inhabitants of the two countries as one people, connected together by the cloſeſt ties, under the ſame Conſtitution, the ſame Parliament, and the ſame King. He had underſtood that, if the reſolutions which had been opened ſhould be agreed to, it would be propoſed that they ſhould be carried to the foot of the throne, accompanied by an addreſs to his Majeſty. In that addreſs he hoped, and was perſuaded, that no ſentiments or expreſſions would be introduced which jealouſy might miſinterpret, or malice pervert; that there would be no indication of a wiſh, on our part, to preſs the conſideration of the queſtion upon the Legiſlature of Ireland; and that no impulſe would be given to it, but what it might derive from the free and unbiaſſed opinions and diſpaſſionate judgement of the Parliament and People of that kingdom."

He thus ſtates the ſuperior advantage of an Union with Ireland over that with Scotland:

"The animoſity between the two nations, immediately previous to the Union, was ſuch as to have led them to the verge of hoſtilities; and that the grounds of diſtruſt and complaint were thereby entirely done away. He alſo obſerved, that there were circumſtances tending to facilitate an intimate connexion between this country and Ireland, and to incorporate the people of thoſe kingdoms, which did not belong to the relation in which England and Scotland ſtood to each other. It would be recollected, amongſt other illuſtrations of this obſervation, that here, and in Ireland, there was the ſame code of civil and criminal law; the ſame forms for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and for the purpoſes of legiſlation; the ſame ſucceſſion to the crown, and the ſame eſtabliſhed religion."

61. *Subſtance of the Speeches of the Right Hon.* Henry Dundas, *on his Majeſty's Meſſage for declining to treat at preſent with* France, *and his Objections to an Enquiry into the late Expedition*

Expedition to Holland; *with a Preface, touching briefly on the State of Affairs.*

IF there wanted any arguments againſt treating for peace with the French Cromwell, who, by eſtabliſhing military deſpotiſm, may be unknowingly paving the way to the reſtoration of the antient Government—if there wanted any dilatation on Mr. Pitt's brief and energetic ſtatement of the object of the war, that it was SECURITY; that dilatation is to be found in this preface, which concludes with a brief view of the character and conduct of Mr. Dundas.

62. *The Speech of the Hon.* Charles-James Fox, *on* Monday, February 3, 1800, *on a Motion for an Addreſs to the Throne, approving of the Refuſal of Miniſters to treat with the* French *Republick.*

WHAT effect this ſpeech had towards the conviction of the Britiſh Senate is well known. Whether it may prove the farewell parliamentary ſpeech of the ſpeaker, is yet to be ſhewn.

63. *Letter addreſſed to the Hon.* Charles-James Fox, *reſpecting an inaccurate Quotation of the Annals of the* French *Revolution, made by him in the Debate in the Houſe of Commons on the* 3*d of* February, 1800. *By* A. F. Bertrand de Moleville. *With a Tranſlation, by* R. C. Dallas, *Eſq.*

MR. F. alluded to a treaty between the King of France and his allies, to compel France, by force of arms, to renounce the new ſyſtem of Government. M. Moleville aſſerts this to have been a *feigned* coalition, to declare but not make war againſt France; the plan of which he here gives, to ſtop the progreſs of a revolution, the principles and manœuvres of which tended to nothing leſs than the ſubverſion of all the Governments of Europe; which would have made the King popular, and put him at the head of his troops and united ſubjects; and thus put an end to the aſſembly, the revolution, civil commotion, and war with the powers of Europe. See "Annals of the French Revolution," IV. p. 8 et ſeq.

64. *Thoughts on the Letter of* Buonaparte, *on the pacific Principles and laſt Speech of Mr.* Fox. *By a* Suffolk *Freeholder.*

THE Suffolk freeholder is of the ſame opinion with Mr. Marſh, as to the French being the authors of the war; and cannot be perſuaded to think with Mr. F. that their preſent governors are in earneſt in their application for peace.

65. *Two Letters addreſſed to the Lord Biſhop of* Landaff, *occaſioned by the Diſtinction his Lordſhip hath made between the Operation of the Holy Spirit in the Primitive Miniſters of* Chriſt, *and its Operation on Men at this Day, contained in an Addreſs to young Perſons after Confirmation; which Diſtinction is ſhewn not to have any Foundation in the New Teſtament. Alſo, that the Promiſes of the Spirit to* Chriſt's *Diſciples extend to the Days of the Apoſtles only. By* William Aſhdowne.

MR. A. aſſerts, that the diſtinction made by Divines between the extraordinary and ordinary operations of the Spirit is a mere modern diſtinction, unſupported by Scripture. We can only lament that other writers have not, with the ſame candour as Mr. A, diſcuſſed a queſtion which appears to be liable to ſo much miſconſtruction and abuſe by enthuſiaſts, who have brought contempt on the religious pleaſure and conſcious ſatisfaction felt by many worthy well-meaning minds.

66. *The Rights of Proteſtants aſſerted; and Clerical Encroachment detected. In alluſion to ſeveral recent Publications in Defence of an excluſive Prieſthood, Eſtabliſhments, and* Tithes, *by* Daubeny, Church, *and others. But more particularly in Reply to a Pamphlet lately publiſhed by* George Markham, *Vicar of* Carlton, *intituled, "More Truth for the Seekers."*

IT is hard to pronounce what ſpirit actuates the writer of this pamphlet, who ſeems unwilling to drop a controverſy of which, it may be preſumed, all parties have had enough.

67. *A Plan, preceded by a ſhort Review of the Fine Arts, to preſerve among us, and tranſmit to Poſterity, the Portraits of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. Alſo, to give Encouragement to* Britiſh *Artiſts, and to enrich and adorn* London *with ſome Galleries of Pictures, Statues, Antiques, Medals, and other valuable Curioſities,* without any Expence to Government. *By* Noel Deſenſans, *Eſq.*

HAVING already given our opinion on this plan (LXIX. 269) we can only add, that, however deſireable it might be, the Britiſh Muſeum will not ſoon be made a National Gallery. It is, indeed, happily, to be exempted from that tax which the liberality of its benefactors has not taken care to excuſe it from;—

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the ſum to be paid on the value or amount of every legacy.

68. *Public Mercies acknowledged and improved. A Sermon, preached at the Meeting-houſe in* Hanover Street, Long Acre, November 29, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving. By* Robert Winter.

MR. W. expreſſes the common ſentiments of gratitude and patriotiſm inſpired by the occaſion. We are ſorry to hear him confirm what we entertained doubts about, and expreſſed a wiſh to ſee cleared up, that, "on a ſimilar occaſion in the laſt year, the majority of Proteſtant Diſſenters in and about the metropolis deemed it expedient, for reaſons *ſufficiently obvious*, not to have their places of worſhip open for public ſervice. No penalty was incurred. No public cenſure was paſſed. The law of the proclamation did not touch them."

69. Flora Bedfordienſis: *Comprehending ſuch Plants as grow wild in the County of* Bedford; *arranged according to the Syſtem of* Linnæus, *with occaſional Remarks. By* Charles Abbot, *M. A. F. A. S. Vicar of* Oakley Raynes, *in* Bedfordſhire.

THIS is a valuable addition to the botanical topography of our iſland. Mr. A's name occurs as one of the moſt liberal contributors to Mr. Sowerby's Engliſh Botany and Engliſh Fungi. He has given only the ſpecific deſcriptions of the plants, except where he has obſerved any thing remarkable; and occaſionally adopted our own language for natural hiſtory. While he wiſhes to promote the knowledge of botany among the ladies, he does not forget to introduce a moſt affectionate remembrance of his wife's talents in this line. Bedford, though one of the ſmalleſt of the Engliſh counties, contains a wonderful diverſity of ſoil, and, neceſſarily, an almoſt equal diverſity of plants, the number deſcribed by Mr. A. being 1225, and thoſe in the "Flora Cantabrigienſis" and its three ſupplements only 1211.

Foreign Literary Intelligence.

THE edition of Arrian's Works, which we announced three years ago (LXVII. 57), as preparing by Mr. Schneider, fellow of the Lutheran college at Halle, was completed and publiſhed at Leipſic in 1798. The ſeven books of Alexander's expedition make one volume; the Indica, improperly deemed an eighth, another. The text is greatly improved, from the two firſt editions at Venice, 1535, and Baſil, 1539, from collations of MSS. by Gronovius, particularly of what he calls *Codex optimum*, and by the editor's not leſs judicious than ingenious conjectural emendations. The notes briefly illuſtrate rare idioms, geographical and hiſtorical difficulties, and obſcure paſſages. The prolegomena contain literary notices of the editions, tranſlations, and other aids towards elucidating Arrian; biographical accounts, chronology of Alexander's reign by Olympiads and Aichons; and an inveſtigation of the ſources whence Arrian drew his materials. An Index Græco-Latinus, and one of proper names, are ſubjoined. The Indica are publiſhed on the ſame plan, with the farther help of various readings of an excellent Bodleian MS. pointed out by Hudſon, in his Geographi Minores, and of Dr. Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus, which, however, came to hand too late to be of full uſe. The tranſlation is that of Vulcanius, greatly improved. A commentary, conſiſting chiefly of geographical diſquiſitions, at the end of each chapter; Dodwell's diſſertation on the Nearchus of Arrian, and a vindication of it by Dr. Vincent; from whoſe two charts one is here formed.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The gold coin ſent by P. S. was ſtruck at Campen, in imitation of the Engliſh noble, probably in the XVIth century; and is of little value beyond the weight.—The jetton our correſpondent deſcribes was ſtruck on the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and is very common.

A Constant Reader (as the ſeaſon for making Currant-wine is advancing apace) aſks, Whether wines made of *Engliſh* fruits ſhould be ſkimmed whilſt in the *act* of *fermentation*, or when *that act* is *over*, before bunging-down?

H. A. aſks for the beſt method to clean the feathers of birds after they are ſtuffed, as he finds ſeveral of the water-birds change their colour, particularly thoſe that have white breaſts.

A Cantab.'s "Wrongs" have never been received. He miſtakes very much in thinking we at all ſlight his favours.

Mr. Beeb is under conſideration.

We are ſorry that the very appropriate character of the Two Wartons did not come in time for this month. It ſhall be given in our next; with Clericus Leicestrensis; Anecdotes of Mr. Ralph; I.'s Obſervations on Dryden; &c. &c. &c.

Abſtract of the Premiums offered, in 1800, by the Society inſtituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

To the PUBLICK.

THE chief objects of the Society are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all ſuch uſeful Inventions, Diſcoveries, or Improvements (though not mentioned in this book), as tend to that purpoſe; and, in purſuance of this plan, the Society have already expended full FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS advanced by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been diſtributed may be ſeen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the Society at their houſe in the *Adelphi*. The Regiſter of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will ſhew the very great advantages which the Publick have derived from this inſtitution.

In order ſtill further to promote the laudable views of this Society, it may be neceſſary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being propoſed at any meeting of the Society, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other perſon propoſing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the ſame, and properly inſert the name in a liſt which is to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting; at which time ſuch perſons ſhall be ballotted for; and, if two thirds of the members then voting ballot in his favour, he ſhall be deemed a *perpetual member* upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment, or a *ſubſcribing member* upon payment of any ſum not leſs than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the tranſactions of the Society, and to attend and vote at the ſeveral Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wedneſday*, at ſix o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wedneſday* in *October* to the firſt *Wedneſday* in *June*. The ſeveral Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the ſeſſion.

The ſeveral candidates and claimants, to whom the Society ſhall adjudge Premiums or Bounties during their next ſeſſion, are to attend at the Society's Office, in the *Adelphi*, on the laſt Tueſday in *May*, 1801, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the ſame.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Notwithſtanding the Society reſerve to themſelves the power of giving in all caſes ſuch part only of any Premium as the Performance ſhall be adjudged to deſerve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be aſſured the Society will always judge liberally of their ſeveral claims.

It is required that the matters for which Premiums are offered be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and on the inſide the claimant's name and addreſs; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a Premium will be attended to unleſs the conditions of the advertiſement are fully complied with. The candidates in the Polite Arts are to ſignify their ages, and whether their drawings be Originals or Copies.

All Models of Machines, which obtain Premiums or Bounties, ſhall be the property of the Society; and, where a Premium or Bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof ſhall be given to the Society.

All the Premiums of this Society are deſigned for Great Britain, unleſs expreſsly mentioned to the contrary.

No perſon ſhall receive any Premium, Bounty, or Encouragement, from the Society for any matter for which he has obtained, or purpoſes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a Premium, or a perſon on applying for a Bounty, being detected in any diſingenuous method to impoſe on the Society, ſhall forfeit ſuch Premium or Bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

The performances which each year obtain Premiums or Bounties are to remain with the Society until after the public diſtribution of rewards.

No member of this Society ſhall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any Premium, Bounty, or Reward whatſoever, except the Honorary Medal of the Society.

Where certificates are required to be produced in claim of Premiums, they ſhould be expreſſed as nearly as poſſible in the words of the reſpective advertiſements, and ſhould not be from the candidate ſolely but from ſome other perſon or perſons who have a poſitive knowledge of the facts certified.

Where Premiums or Bounties are obtained in conſequence of ſpecimens produced, the Society mean to retain ſuch part of thoſe ſpecimens as they may judge neceſſary, making a reaſonable allowance for the ſame.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the SOCIETY or Committees, or admitted at the SOCIETY's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the Committee.

N. B. Any information or advice, that may forward the designs of this SOCIETY for the public good, will be duly considered, if communicated by letter, addressed to the SOCIETY, and directed to Mr. *Charles Taylor*, the Secretary, at the SOCIETY's office, in the *Adelphi Buildings, London.*

The eighteenth Volume of the Transactions of the SOCIETY will speedily be published, with the particulars of each Premium; *and it is recommended to all candidates to consult that book*, in order that mistakes in making their claims may be avoided.

Adelphi, April 17, 1800. By Order, CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

CLASS.

1. ACORNS. For having set ten acres, between October, 1799, and April, 1800; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

9. RAISING OAKS. Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

15. RAISING OAKS. For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different modes of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

17. SPANISH CHESNUTS. For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1799, and April, 1800, with or without seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

18. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

25. ENGLISH ELM. For eight thousand, planted between June, 1798, and June, 1799; the gold medal.

26. For five thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in April, 1801.

33. LARCH. For planting, from June, 1797, to June, 1798, five thousand, the gold medal.

35. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

43. SILVER FIR. For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1796, and June, 1797; the gold medal.

44. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

49. OSIERS. For not less than five acres, planted between the 1st of October, 1799, and the 1st of May, 1800, not fewer than twelve thousand on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

50. For three acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1800.

53. ALDER. For having planted, in the year 1797, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

57. ASH. For six acres planted in 1796; the gold medal.

58. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

67. TIMBER-TREES. For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1796, and May, 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

71. PLANTING ORCHARDS. For planting an Orchard in the most judicious manner, not less than four acres, after the month of August, 1797; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

72. For the next in merit; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1816.

73. ORCHARDS. For the Orchard which, at the end of three years after planting, shall shew the greatest promise of success; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

77. SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER. For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

☞ *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.*

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

79. PREVENTING BLIGHTS. For discovering the best method of preventing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1800.

82. TAKING OFF THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS. For discovering a method of taking off the ill effects of blights on fruit-trees, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

83. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

85. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

87. BEANS AND WHEAT. For planting or drilling, between December, 1798, and April, 1799, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1799; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

88. SPRING WHEAT. For cultivating, in 1800, the greatest quantity of spring wheat, not less than ten acres; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1800.

91. BEANS. For discovering and cultivating, in 1800, either by the drill or dibbling method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans, or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 1st of August; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

93. TURNEPS. For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in March, 1801.

94. VEGETABLE FOOD. For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1800.

95. CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE. For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1799, and May, 1800, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep-cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800; the gold medal.

96. PARSNEPS. For cultivating, in 1800, not less than five acres with Parsneps, for feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

97. MAKING MEADOW HAY IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of making meadow hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the making the produce of six acres of land to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

98. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of harvesting not less than four acres of corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates, *accounts*, and *samples*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

99. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB.

RHUBARB. For raiſing, in the year 1800, not leſs than two thouſand plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1801.

100. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the moſt ſatisfactory experiments, to aſcertain the due proportion of the ſeveral component parts of arable land, by an accurate analyſis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in November, 1800.

103. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving 50 acres of ſoils lying waſte or uncultivated; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

104. For 25 acres; the ſilver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1800.

109. MANURES. For the beſt ſet of experiments to aſcertain the comparative advantage of ſoot, coal-aſhes, wood-aſhes, lime, gypſum, night-ſoil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

111. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not leſs than one hundred acres of waſte moor-land; the gold medal.

112. For not leſs than fifty acres; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

113. For not leſs than twenty-five acres; the ſilver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

123. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the beſt method of gaining from the ſea not leſs than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in October, 1800.

127. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. For the beſt machine for dibbling wheat; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1801.

128. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practiſed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1800.

129. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

130. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

131. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS. For diſcovering an eaſy method of deſtroying the fly on hops; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

133. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. For diſcovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts of the cauſe and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

134. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For diſcovering a method of preventing and curing thoſe effects; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1800.

135. PROTECTING SHEEP. For protecting in bad ſeaſons in the year 1800, by means of hovels or ſheds, not fewer than five hundred ſheep; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1801.

137. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR. To the perſon who, in the year 1800, ſhall build the greateſt number of cottages, to accommodate the labouring poor, and apportion two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal.

140. To the perſon who, in the year 1800, ſhall apportion not leſs than two acres of land to each cottage already built upon the eſtate; the gold medal.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

143. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable

merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

144. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

146. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

147. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

149. PURIFYING BRACKISH OR CORRUPTED WATER. For discovering the best method of purifying brackish or corrupted water, so as to fit it for the use of families; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method used, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

150. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

152. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, *certificates*, and *specimens*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

154. CANDLES. For discovering a method of making candles of resin, or any other substance at a price inferior to tallow, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

155. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

157. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For discovering a method of clearing goose feathers from their oil, superior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and 40 lb. of feathers to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

158. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of, yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1800.

159. PROOF SPIRIT. For making, in 1800, not less than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and ten gallons to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

160. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS. For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

162. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

163. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1800.

165. FINE BAR-IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

166. WHITE LEAD. For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

167. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the

the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1800.

169. RED PIGMENT. For discovering a process for preparing a red pigment, for use in oil or water, equal to carmine, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound of the colour, with the process, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

170. REFINING BLOCK TIN. For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

172. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

173. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. For a cheap composition to effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with ten pounds of the composition, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

176. OPIUM. For preparing, in 1800, not less than twenty pounds weight from poppies grown in Great Britain, equal to foreign opium; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Five pounds, *certificates*, and *accounts*, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1801.

177. For not less than ten pounds weight; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

178. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. For discovering the best substitute for tar, equal to Stockholm tar, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

One hundred weight, with *certificates*, and the process, to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1801.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

180. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1801; the gold medal.

181. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

182, 183. The same premiums will be given to daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland

184. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1801; the gold medal.

185. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

186, 187. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

188. SCULPTURE. For a basso-relievo in terra cotta, the subject taken from the Iliad of Homer, not fewer than three human figures, and the principal figure not less than twelve inches; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1801.

189. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1801, the greater silver pallet.

190. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

191. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1801, the greater silver pallet.

192. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

193. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1801, the gold pallet.

194. For the next in merit; the greater silver pallet.

195. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be begun after the first of June, 1796, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1801.

198. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1801.

PREMIUMS

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

201. SILK. For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1800; the gold medal.

One pound, with *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

202. For five pounds; the silver medal.

203. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

204. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINES. For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas; to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

205. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. For discovering a method of manufacturing hop-stalks, or other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, to supply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1801.

207. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

208. TAKING PORPOISES. For taking, in the year 1800, the greatest number, not less than thirty, on the coast of Great Britain, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number so taken to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1801.

209. OIL FROM PORPOISES. For manufacturing the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain in the year 1800, not less than thirty tons; thirty pounds.

210. For not less than fifteen tons; fifteen pounds.

Certificates, and two gallons of the oil, to be produced to the Society on the last Tuesday in February, 1801.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

211. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1801.

212. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

213. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

214. PARISH OR FAMILY MILL. For the best mill for grinding corn for private families or parish-poor; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The mill and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

215. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The model, with a *certificate* of a machine being used, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

216. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

217. MACHINE FOR MAKING BRICKS. For the best machine for making bricks, superior to any hitherto known; forty guineas.

A model, with *certificates*, and fifty of the bricks made by the machine, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1801.

218. BORING ROCKS. For discovering a more expeditious method than any in use of boring rocks in mines, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and description of the method to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

219. PREVENTING INJURY TO PASSENGERS. For the best method of preventing passengers in carriages being injured when the horses have taken fright; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the utility of the invention to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

220. GUNPOWDER-MILLS. For inventing and perfecting, in the year 1800, a method of conducting gunpowder-mills so as to prevent a probability

of their blowing-up; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

Any attempts on this subject, though not fully adequate to preventing explosion, will be considered and rewarded according to their merit.

222. MILL STONES. For discovering, in Great Britain, a quarry of stone equal to the French burr, for grinding wheat; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

A pair of mill stones, three feet eight inches diameter, with *certificates* that two pair of such mill stones have been used, to be produced to the Society on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

224. HEATING ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURERS. For inventing and discovering a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known, and at a moderate expence, for the use of painters, japanners, &c. so as to prevent the necessity of iron or copper funnels; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model, or drawing, with *certificates*, to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1801.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

225. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or one hundued guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

227. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the islands in the West Indies, or the settlements in Africa belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in 1800, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

228. CLOVES. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the islands in the West Indies, or settlements in Africa belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, imported in 1800; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

230. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For a plantation of not less than one hundred bread-fruit trees in any of the colonies of the West Indies, or Africa, subject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with samples of the fruit, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

233. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land in the W. Indies, or Africa, with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

234. For one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, with samples, to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1800.

239. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called, in the W. India islands or Africa, the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

241. BOTANIC GARDEN. For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

242. BHAUGULPORE COTTON. For one ton imported into the port of London in the year 1800; the gold medal.

N. B. Cloths are made of this cotton of a nankeen colour without dying.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of Bengal, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on the last Tuesday in February, 1801.

245. ANNATTO. For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1800; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1801.

248. TRUE COCHINEAL. For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1800; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1801.

SPOKEN

SPOKEN AT THE LAST WESTMINSTER PLAY WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.

EPILOGUS IN EUNUCHUM. 1799.

THRASO.

MILITIÆ comites, quos Patria poscit ad arma,
Quos docui menses sex, aluique decem,
Quid profeciſtis videam — procedite — lævum [—sat est.
Tollite—nunc dextrum—pergite—state
Jam labor in fine est—vexillo rite dicato
Thais adest, Victrix altera Pallas adest.

THAIS.

Magnanimi heroes, quibus ætas integra, vires,
Vestitus, vultus, forma, colorque nitent:
Eia agite! utque viros decet, his attendite dictis.
Hic facti dux est fœmina, cede Thraso,
Scilicet edidici quæ sint certamina Martis,
Vincere me docuit jure Magistra Venus.
Vexillum accipite hoc, noctes festina dieſque
Ipsa quod exegi, quod mea pinxit acus;
Acceptum servate; juvet spectacula rerum
Hæc, vos & vestros sæpe delere patres:
Cernitis hinc illinc quali splendore figuræ
Dispositæ apparent ordine quæque suo:
Hic bicolor rosa, & hic cursu properante leones,
Hic Edoarde tuâ lilia rapta manu;
Infra Crux avibus quinis stipata renidet;
Summum opus in patriam vos populumque vocat.
Quis tam spectatos inter sua signa relinquent?
Quis dabit indecori terga inhonesta fugæ?

OMNES.

Nemo.

THAIS.

Omnes ergo perpendite præmia, vobis
Militiæ si quis vividus ardor ineſt:
Tu, Sanga, hinc fies ex Centurione Tribunus,
Non cum periculo; at pyxide—bellus homo;
Altius evectus meritòque, Syrisce, vocatus.
Ipse Syrus, vero & nomine Major eris;
Tu gestu, tu veste novâ, nitidissime miles
Simalio, nobis alter Adonis adi;
Prætereà ante oculos quis signifer altior esset,
Si modo signa Donax tollere posset humo;
At Gnatho, pascendo hoc agmen tibi providus uni
Castrensis caupo quas cumulabis opes!
Cum tales animos, cum vos tam certa tuistis
Pectora, res salva est

THRASO.

Ite—redite—sat est.

TO MATILDA PYE,

ON HER BIRTHDAY, NOV. 18, 1799.

YOUTH gives the hope of many a lovely spring, [cloud:—
Of cheerful suns, of skies without a
What to the ills of life can solace bring
O'er the torn heart when cares unnumber'd crowd?

Elate with joy and smiles we glide along
O'er many a fragrant, many a flow'ry plain;
Nor heed the Moralist's cold warning song,
Which talks of sorrow, suffering, and pain.

But when the summer of our years is gone,
When ardour chills, and vigour fades away;
Oft must we wander comfortless alone,
And in NOVEMBER—look in vain for MAY.

The nightingale, with breast against a thorn,
Expiring sings her last melodious strains;
The Muse thus hails MATILDA's natal morn, [mains.
Proud of her friendship long as life re-

May that kind Power who thus auspicious gave
A mind so gentle to a form so fair,
From every grief and care my favorite save,
From every breath of Fortune's ruder air!

While some dear youth shall share MATILDA's heart,
Her cares partake, her tenderness repay;
The Bard shall oft invoke the Muse's art,
To give these hours the bloom of Love and May.

W. BELOE.

TO MISS PYE,

ON HER BIRTHDAY, JAN. 9, 1800.

KEEN blows the wind, and biting rains descend; [fire:
Boy! let the cheerful log improve the
Here too invite my fair, my lovely friend;
Meanwhile, from yon fear aspen bring the lyre.

Oh, lyre belov'd! I touch thy strings in vain; [fled,
Fancy, with all her flattering dreams, is
Which once, with Hope and Pleasure in her train, [youthful head.
Twin'd her gay wreaths around my

Yet once, once more assist the Poet's art,
When Friendship calls on MARY's natal morn, [impart,
Once more, thy stronger, sweeter sounds
For then, were Grace and Truth and Pity born.

Hark! Or does aught beguile the listening ear?
Or does the lyre assist the Poet's art?
A softer minstrelsy I seem to hear,
Strains not unworthy e'en of MARY's heart.

Whilst Grace and Truth and Pity's self are dear, [MARY's breast,
Which shine in MARY's form, and

The

The Muſe ſhall own, in each revolving year,
The kindred ſounds by Friendſhip's voice expreſt.

Boy! hang my lyre on yon ſear branch again;
Youth may be gone, but Fancy is not dead;
Mary attends, nor diſapproves the ſtrain;
One myrtle ſprig ſhall yet adorn my head.

W. Beloe.

SONNETS BY MRS. WEST.

I. On dreaming frequently of my deceased mother.

'Tis ſhe! the grave has giv'n her up? her ſhroud
Is fall'n by miracle! again I trace
Her look benign, I ſee the winning grace
Which erſt was her's, ere tedious ſickneſs bow'd
Her placid ſpirit, and with penſive cloud
O'er-caſt the ſweet expreſſion of her face:
See! how ſhe woos to her rever'd embrace
The child which of her tenderneſs was proud.
Grey dawns the morn, the dear illuſion flies,
I wake, but wake its abſence to deplore;
Anxious at duty's daily call I riſe,
Bleſt by a Mother's daily pray'rs no more.
Oh Sleep! ſtill kindly to my cloſing eyes
The viſion of my loſt delights reſtore.

II. On taking a walk formerly frequented with a deceased friend.

The froſt of Winter nipp'd the tender roſe,
Yet ſpar'd the germ of being. Here again
The ſilver aſpin, and the leafy plane
O'er-hang the woodbine, who around them throws
Her honied tendrils; mild the zephyr blows,
The ring-dove murmurs, and I hear thy ſtrain,
Moſt tuneful nightingale! while Cynthia's train
Seem from their ſpheres to liſten to thy woes.
Are not the flowers as freſh? the trees as green?
As ſweet the buds? as bright the ſtarry hoſt?
Yet Pleaſure flies the once attractive ſcene,
And leaves me, ſorrowing o'er a treaſure loſt.
Oh! what can fill the heart-oppreſſive void
Of dear colloquial bliſs, here once enjoy'd?

Lines for the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, April 24, 1800. By Henry-James Pye, Esq.

When angry Themis quitted Earth's domain,
And Vice uſurp'd her abdicated reign;
To check the progreſs of her wayward views,
Kind Heav'n in Mercy ſent the ſuccouring Muſe;
By Wiſdom nerv'd, in conſcious Virtue brave,
Her ſons the aweful wand of Juſtice wave;
O'er trembling Guilt the ſword of Vengeance wield,
Or ſpread o'er proſtrate Worth Protection's ſhield;
Tear from Ambition's head the baleful wreath,
With Slaughter ſtain'd, and redolent of Death;
While with the precious gems of pure Renown,
They conſecrate the ſceptred Patriot's crown;
Such as for Gallic Henry's brows they twine,
Such, Britiſh George! as now encircle thine.

But ſoon pale Poverty, with palſy'd hand,
And cold Neglect depreſs the godlike band;
Corruption warps the Poet's gen'rous view,
And Avarice graſps the ſword that Virtue drew.
To pow'rful Guilt the venal Muſes raiſe
The ſhameful incenſe of perverted praiſe:
Rear with malicious aim fell Scandal's dart,
And ſoothe the bad, and rive the virtuous heart;
Shake o'er mankind Sedition's iron rod:
And threat with impious boaſt the Throne of God.

But lo! a gen'rous race, whom Virtue draws,
To vindicate the injur'd Muſes cauſe:
Reſcue from Want and Woe the wand'ring train,
And lead them back to Glory's paths again.
In the warm breaſt re-kindling Ardour ſprings,
The manly arm returning Vigour ſtrings,
Indignant burſting Shame's opprobrious band,
A goſſamer torn by a giant's hand.

Foſter'd by you, the hallow'd Muſe ſhall give,
The Hero's fame in deathleſs verſe to live.—
Lo, the vaſt fabricks by miſtaken pride!
Rear'd on the brink of Nile's redundant tide.
Whoſe name, whoſe actions, have they waſted down? renown?—
What Patriot's virtue, or what Chief's
While deeds, recorded in the Muſe's lay,
Shall laſt when rocks, when mountains melt away.
The eternal laurels from the Egyptian ſhore,
Which Britiſh arms and Britiſh valour bore,
Shall live, ſhall flouriſh, when the pilgrim train
Seek for the mouldering pyramids in vain.

Address to the Subscribers and Friends to the Literary Fund, at their Anniversary Meeting. By William Boscawen, Esq.

When, nor allied to Taſte, nor kind to Worth,
Sound the mad orgies of unmeaning Mirth;

When

When Muſick gives to Vice her flattering ſtrains,
And fierce Intemperance revels in the veins;
The joy that owns not Reaſon's juſt controul
Smiles on the face, but ne'er can touch the ſoul.
Not thus when honeſt zeal our mirth inſpires,
When Pleaſure ſhines illum'd by Virtue's fires,
When generous feelings, generous deeds, impart
That ſacred joy which vibrates in the heart.
'Tis then, exulting in the glorious cauſe,
The humble Muſe, that ſeldom courts applauſe,
May own th' inſpiring theme, may wake her lays,
In Learning's aid, in heavenly Mercy's praiſe.
How juſt the pride, on this auſpicious day,
When Pity triumphs, and aſſerts her ſway,
That prompts remembrance of her numerous foes,
And counts the toils from whence her glory roſe!
How pure the joy that ſpeaks her perils o'er,
And hails her landed on the deſtin'd ſhore!
Faint roſe the dawn, by doubts and fears o'ercaſt,
The glimmering dawn that cheer'd her labours paſt;
While, to the eye of Hope, its feeble ray
Scarce gave the promiſe of a brighter day,
Could Greatneſs, ſtooping from its lofty throne,
Attend to ſuff'rings, which it ne'er had known?
Or Wealth, allur'd to tempting Luxury's arms,
Hear Pity's gentle voice, or feel her charms?
Elate with Fortune's gifts, or vainly wiſe,
E'en Learning ſcoff'd at kindred Merit's ſighs,
With ſpecious art decried each bounteous deed,
And ſcorn'd to follow, while it dar'd not lead.
Yet, in the purpoſe which their virtue plann'd,
Still perſever'd the firm, the faithful band,
By ſmall, but well-tim'd aid to worth oppreſt,
Dried many a tear, and lightened many a breaſt;
Till favouring Britain ſmiled, till Mercy found
Her ſons applauded, and her deeds renown'd;
And Bounty, long reſtrain'd, now gladly pours
Her liberal gifts from ſtill increaſing ſtores.
Thus Thames, unnotic'd, in his early courſe
Flows a ſmall current from a ſcanty ſource,
Till, fed by tributary rills, his ſtream
(The Painter's ſubject and the Poet's theme)
Wafts Britain's wealth through many a fertile plain,
And bears her floating thunders to the main.
Then, may ſome Muſe, that boaſts a loftier lay,
Oft hail with rapture this returning day!
May pure Benevolence, with taſte combin'd,
Cheer while it mends, inſtruct yet charm mankind!
And may the reſcued Bard, and cheriſh'd Sage,
Proclaim your glories to the lateſt age!

AN ADDRESS TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LITERARY FUND, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITUTION, AT FREEMASON'S-HALL, APRIL 24, 1800.

WRITTEN AND RECITED BY WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZGERALD, ESQ.

WHEN Barb'rous Nations ſack'd Imperial Rome,
And the World's Miſtreſs yielded to her doom;
Oblivion o'er that land her poppies flung,
Where Patriot Sages taught, and Poets ſung!
Science deplor'd her Tully's proſtrate buſt,
And Genius dropt a tear on Maro's duſt;
O'er Europe's face a gloomy Darkneſs ſpread,
And Learning deep in Cloiſters veil'd her head.
A Gothic age no Patrons could afford,
Where ev'ry Man was Vaſſal, or was Lord;
Fierce was the temper, barren was the mind,
And War the only buſineſs of Mankind:
Till Leo roſe, to foſter ev'ry art,
That charms the fancy, and delights the heart;
On him each Muſe was eager to attend,
And Learning found a Patron and a Friend:
So, when ſtern Winter reigns, all Nature ſighs,
The cheerful Green of Vegetation dies;
One dreary waſte the eyes of man behold,
Delug'd with rain, or blaſted with the cold!
But, when the glorious Sun relumes the ſphere,
The trees bud forth, the tender plants appear,
Nature no longer feels the Winter's ſtorm,
Cheer'd by the rays that ripen while they warm.
Enlighten'd Science ſoon her radiance bore,
From fair Italia to our Northern Shore;
Where Genius breath'd his ſoul in Shakſpeare's line!
And Milton, like his ſubject, was ſublime!
Yet in this ſoil, where all the Virtues grow,
And, ere the Poor can aſk, the Rich beſtow!
Authors have often mourn'd their hapleſs lot,
Their Works ſtill cheriſh'd, but themſelves forgot!
Hard is his taſk who writes for daily bread,
And pillows on a couch of cares his head.
Can Fancy charm the Poet's fever'd brain,
Where thought ſerves only to engender pain?
Can Paſſion animate his torpid breaſt,
By Hope deſerted, and by Want oppreſs'd!

And

And yet, though wretched, Envy's conſtant aim,
The ſport of Fortune, and the ſlave of Fame!
If he a Patron ſeeks in Time of need,
With Giant's weight he leans upon a reed;
What can his Muſe from pride of Wealth expect,
But oſtentatious aid, or cold neglect!
Tow'ring Ambition ſcarce can look ſo low,
And ſelfiſh Pleaſure ſhuns the face of Woe.
In Life's more private ſcenes thoſe virtues ſhine,
Where Human Nature proves her ſource divine;
'Tis there the Great to ſuff'ring Worth attend,
And Man's misfortune finds in Man a friend!

Your plan, which Princes might be proud to own,
Long bleſs'd in ſilence, and was little known;
Early you ſaw, beneath your foſt'ring care,
Genius and Learning reſcued from Deſpair:
At firſt, 'tis true, you could but juſt beſtow
A Dew of Comfort upon Letter'd Woe;
Yet did that Dew a ling'ring Life ſuſtain,
Cheer the laſt pang, and ſmooth the bed of Pain!
Gradual, but ſure, your purpoſe works its way,
And ample Bounty conſecrates this Day:
The ſtreamlet thus obſcurely glides along,
Till made by tributary waters ſtrong:
Each drooping plant, refreſh'd, new vigour ſhews,
To grace the living River as it flows;
Onward it rolls to meet the Ocean's tide,
And ſpreads a gen'ral bleſſing far and wide.
Though other climes more genial Suns ſupply,
A purer atmoſphere, and clearer ſky!
Amidſt our gloomy days, and wint'ry ſtorms,
Bounty protects, and godlike Pity warms!
Though ſtern in War, and oft by Factions croſs'd,
The Nation's Character is never loſt;
Humane, and manly, liberal, brave, and free,
Contending Parties in this point agree,
To feel the pathos of Misfortune's ſighs,
And wipe the tear from pallid Miſery's eyes!
Illuſtrious Iſle! fair Freedom's laſt retreat!
The throne of Honour, pure Religion's ſeat!
Object of Europe's envy, and her hate!
Still ſhalt thou ſtand amidſt the Nations great;
Still ſhall the perſecuted ſtranger find
Thy happy ſhores the refuge of mankind!
Still ſhall thy naval arm thy foes repel,
Though leagu'd againſt thee all the pow'rs of Hell!
Thus Calpé's rock, high tow'ring from the main,
The pride of England, and reproach of Spain!
While at its baſe contending waters roar,
Indignant ſpurns the billows from the ſhore:
In vain the tempeſt low'rs, the winds ariſe,
And vivid lightnings fork the lurid ſkies;
By Heav'n decreed 'gainſt all aſſaults to ſtand,
It braves alike the Ocean and the Land.

MR. URBAN, *Leiceſter, Dec.* 5, 1799.

A TRANSLATION being requeſted, in your laſt volume, p. 559, by your correſpondent AUSONIUS, of an admired paſſage from the Latin Poet of that name; which cannot be given to advantage without connecting it with the context; I here ſend you a tranſlation of as much of the beautiful Edyllium, of which it forms a part, as conveys a complete ſentiment, under the title of

THE ROSE, AN ODE;
FROM THE ROSÆ OF AUSONIUS.

WE weep, O Nature, when the doom
Of ſhort-liv'd flow'rs you ſhew:
Ah! why diſplay their beauteous bloom,
Then ſnatch them from our view!

A day their life:—in *morning* pride
The ROSE ſalutes the ſight,
Full blown at *noon* it opens wide,
And droops in age at *night*.

The ſtar, which ſaw it greet the morn,
And emulate his ray,
Returns at eve; when lo! forlorn,
It withers in decay.

But though its life ſo ſhort a ſpace,
Its paſſing days ſo few,
It dies but to renew its race,
It fades to bloom anew.

Then gather roſes in their prime,
While youthful beauty glows;
For know, O faireſt maid, thy time
Is fleeting as the roſe.

T. A.

MIDNIGHT REFLECTIONS;

Occaſioned by a Traveller's ſeeing, on a very dark, gloomy night, lights which appeared, though at a conſiderable diſtance, to proceed from WINDSOR CASTLE.

DARK is the night, and mix'd with ſleet,
Swiftly the drizzling rain deſcends:
Each guſt in eddies hurls the leaves,
And the ſtript wood no covert lends.
Shiv'ring acroſs the plain the Traveller flies,
Counting the moments 'till the moon ſhall riſe.

With fearful, horrid ſtep he goes,
Uncertain of the doubtful way,
And many a ſigh he homeward ſends;
Where, trembling at his long delay,
His anxious wife ſtarts at each wind ſhe hears,
Whoſe mournful howlings ſtill augment her fears.

Loud

Loud is the joy, that ſhakes the dome,
And burſts from yon illumin'd hall,
Where youths and maids, in gay attire,
Attend the ſprightly Muſic's call:
Where with light hearts, and jovial, they advance,
In varied ſteps, to tread the mazy dance.

With pleaſure heaving high the breaſt,
And laughter ſparkling in the eye,
Where ev'ry heart is tun'd to mirth,
How faſt the midnight minutes fly!
Alternate jeſt and ſong conclude the night,
Gayly protracted 'till returning light.

From the arch'd window's glitt'ring pane,
The beamy luſtre caſts a ray,
Where faintly o'er the gloomy heath
The weary wand'rer takes his way;
On the bright gleam, eager, he turns to gaze,
Partakes the pleaſure, and enjoys the blaze.

Tho' far from ſong or dance remov'd,
Partakes the pleaſures of the great:
And, thankful for the good *he ſhares*,
Murmurs no longer at his fate;
Whilſt cheerful lights, attendant on *their mirth*,
Safely conduct him to *his* humble hearth.

So I, tho' far, alas! remov'd
From the bright virtues I admire,
Still to thoſe turrets bend my eyes,
Careful to watch the guiding fire,
Whoſe high aſpiring flames a light diffuſe,
Pointing the track which Wiſdom ſtill purſues.

With that for ever in my view,
Tho' blackeſt clouds the ſky deform,
No coward dread my breaſt ſhall prove,
Dauntleſs I'll meet the coming ſtorm;
Whilſt Windſor's blazing light full on the path reflects,
And thro' the *vale of life my ſteady way* directs.

LINES *addreſſed to* DR. FRASER, *at Bath, by* W. HAYWARD WINSTONE, ESQ. *on his Recovery from a dangerous Illneſs.*

NEXT to the Almighty's gracious will,
Which guides each ſick-bed hour,
I owe my life to human ſkill,
And Fraſer's matchleſs power.

The Fever ſeiz'd my ſhatter'd frame,
Each limb refus'd my will;
But Fraſer *came, ſaw, overcame*
Each complicated ill.

Diſeaſe, as he advanc'd, retir'd
Within a narrower ſphere,
The pain 's remov'd, as if inſpir'd
With more than common fear.

Be not alarm'd, my gentle friends,
He moſt humanely cries,
Nor fear, tho' this diſeaſe extends
Its influence as it flies,

It is the nature of the caſe,
Which all the world admires,
That tho' o'ercome, it ſtill will face,
And with remorſe retires.

Such were his words, ſuch the events,
The fever no more rag'd,
My pains were fled, their vigour ſpent,
And all my pa[illegible] aſſuag'd.

Oh may Hygeia e'er attend
Around thy geinal bed,
And all the bleſſings fate can ſend,
On all thy houſehold ſhed!

That thus, defended from diſtreſs
Of body, as of mind,
You ſtill may rear, while ſtill you bleſs,
And renovate Mankind!

BRITAIN'S TREE OF LIBERTY.

BY MR. BRAINE, OF GREENWICH.

I SING the Tree of Liberty,
Believe me 'tis no joke, ſir,
The beſt e'er found on Engliſh ground,—
I mean the Tree call'd Oak, ſir;
The body fair — I do compare,
Unto our gracious King, ſir,
The limbs ſo great — the Lords of ſtate,
If I'm allow'd the thing, ſir.

The branches long—ſo ſtout and ſtrong,
Repreſent the Legiſlation;
The leaves ſo gay—I'm proud to ſay,
The people of the Nation:
It's pond'rous root—each way doth ſhoot,
The body to protect, ſir;
The fibrous claws—I deem the laws,
Which ſome folks much neglect, ſir.

Some Scions few—of pois'nous hue,
Have dar'd to grow around, ſir,
This goodly Tree of Liberty,
To ſtab with deadly wound, ſir;
But Providence—our great defence,
With merciful prevention,
And mighty ſtroke, preſerv'd this Oak,
And blighted their intention.

Your glaſſes fill—and with good will,
Each drink the following toaſt, ſir,
May this Oak Tree—for ever be
Each honeſt Briton's boaſt, ſir;
May this Tree laſt, without a blaſt,
Till Time's great Revolution!
May God defend unto the end
Our King and Conſtitution.

On being told, in Mr. WALKER'S *Lecture Room, that a certain young Lady from Aſhford ſeemed to engage all my Attention.*

"O the charms of fair Science!" enraptur'd you cry;
There are charms to *my* taſte vaſtly fairer,
He who liſtens to Walker, when * * is by,
In his boſom ſure hides the PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, March 25. Copy of a letter from Admiral Kingſmill, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels on the coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated at Cork, the 9th inſtant.

Sir, in my letter of the 2d inſtant I acquainted my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of the French brig privateer Telegraphe, ſent in by his Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo. I now have the pleaſure to incloſe, for their information, a copy of Capt. Brace's letter to me, giving an account of the particulars. The very gallant and beneficial ſervices of that excellent officer, in capturing the enemy's privateer at an early period of her cruize, and retaking two valuable merchant-ſhips, deſerve every recommendation; but it will, I truſt, be needleſs for me to attempt pointing out to their Lordſhips conduct, which has on this, as well as on former occaſions, ſhewn itſelf to be ſo highly meritorious. The French priſoners, who were on-board the Kangaroo, aſſert, that the French brig which made her eſcape was the Grand Decidé, of 18 braſs 12-pounders, and 150 men. I conclude, the two officers of the army, Capt. Hearnes and Lieut. Bournes, ſo handſomely mentioned by Capt. Brace, were re-captured in the ſhip Chance. R. KINGSMILL.

His Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo, at Sea, Feb. 25.

Sir, it has been the good fortune of his Majeſty's ſloop under my command to capture and re-capture the veſſels named in the margin*. The Telegraph is a fine French brig privateer, quite new, and ſails remarkably faſt; mounting 14 carriage-guns of different calibre, and having on-board 78 men. I am pleaſed with having captured her in ſuch weather, with no other accident than the firſt Lieut. Mr. Thomas Toulerton (a good officer) having received a violent contuſion in the face, from the chace-gun being trown off (by the motion of the ſloop) whilſt he was pointing her. I now beg leave to refer you to my journal. You will perceive, that I carried away the main boom on the 23d ult. in chace of a ſhip privateer; and that I parted company with Le Telegraphe, Lieut. Thompſon, in chace of a brig to leeward. In addition to that, I have to acquaint you, that at eight A. M. on the 25th inſt. in lat. 50 deg. N. long. 12 deg. W. I brought to action a French brig privateer, of 18 guns; which, after a warm conteſt of an hour, 50 minutes of it fought in good ſtyle, cloſe to each other, ſhe began to make off, having damaged the rigging and ſails ſo as to prevent my cloſing with her again, though every exertion was made on the part of the officers and men; being at the time ſhort of 44 officers and men, away in prizes; 6 men unable to attend their quarters; 6 wounded, and 4 centinels over 78 priſoners in the hold: that conſidered, I truſt it will appear to you, that there is much merit due to the officers and men on-board. I have to acknowledge myſelf indebted to Capt. Hearnes, of the 43d regiment, and to Lieut. Bournes, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment, for their aſſiſtance; and I beg you will be pleaſed to recommend to my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty Lieut. Toulerton, and Mr. Verling the maſter. E. BRACE.

Liſt of men wounded in action.

Mr. William Allen, Boatſwain.—Thomas Marks, William Johnſon, Henry Pitts, George Moore, ſeamen.—William Milliard, marine.—N. B. None killed.

Copy of a letter, from Captain Barlow to Admiral Kingſmill.

Sir, *Phœbe, Kinſale Harbour, March* 9.

I have to acquaint you, that on the 5th inſt. in lat. 50 deg. 2 min. N. long. 14 deg. 43 min. W. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured the French ſhip privateer Heureux, of Bourdeaux, mounting 22 braſs 12-pounders, and manned with 220 men. She bore down to us at 8 in the morning, her commander taking the Phœbe for an Eaſt-Indiaman, and not diſcovering his error until within point-blank muſquet ſhot, when ſhe wore on our weather bow, and hauled to the wind on the ſame tack as the Phœbe. In this ſituation, ſhe began a ſpirited well-directed fire, which was kept up a conſiderable time, in the hope of eſcaping, by diſabling our maſts, ſails, and rigging: an act of temerity to be regretted, as it occaſioned a loſs to his Majeſty's ſhip of 1 ſeaman killed, and 5 wounded, 2 of whom mortally, and ſince dead; and to the enemy, a loſs of 18 killed, and 25 wounded, moſt of which have loſt limbs. The Heureux is the moſt complete fluſh-deck ſhip I have ever ſeen; coppered, copper-faſtened, highly-finiſhed, and of large dimenſions, viz. 128 feet long, 32 and a half broad, and admeaſures near 600 tons. The accounts given of her ſailing are very extraordinary; ſhe will be conſidered as a moſt deſirable ſhip for his Majeſty's ſervice. She had been out 42 days, and had taken only a ſmall Portugueſe

* Minerva, an American ſhip, laden with tobacco, re-taken on the 22d. inſt. in lat. 49 deg. 44 min. N. and long. 12 deg. 37 min. W.—Le Telegraphe, 20 days out from St. Maloes; had, on the 11th inſt. taken the Elizabeth brig from Liſbon, laden with fruit.—Chance, Weſt-Indiaman, from Martinique; re-captured on the 24th in lat. 49 deg. 48 min. N. and long. 13 deg. W. and in company on the 25th ult.

guese sloop, laden with wine, which had been blown off the land in her passage from Limerick to Galway. ROB. BARLOW.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the following captures:—A Spanish xebec, of 16 4-pounders, and 130 men, by the Penelope, Capt. Blackwood.—Le Courier French privateer, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 10 6-pounders, and 4 carronades, and 150 men, by the Revolutionnaire, Capt. Twisden.—And a Spanish privateer, El Batavor, of 14 guns, and 87 men, by the Cormorant, the Hon. Courtenay Boyle.]

Camp of the Grand Vizir, near Al Erich, Jan. 24.

This day a convention has been signed here by Moustapha Raschid Effendi and Moustapha Refschi Effendi, commissioners appointed on the part of the Grand Vizir, and by Gen. Dessaix and Monsieur Poussielgue, commissioners appointed on the part of General Kleber; by which it has been agreed, that the French troops now in Egypt should evacuate that country, and should be allowed to return to France. The forts of Salahich and Cathié are to be surrendered by the French troops within 8 days after the ratification of this capitulation by the Grand Vizir and Gen. Kleber, and the other places and towns in Egypt at the different periods specified for that purpose.

Admiralty-office, March 27. Maj. Douglas, late commander of the party of marines serving on board His Majesty's ship the Tigre, arrived this morning with dispatches from Sir Sidney Smith, knt. Captain of that ship, and senior officer of the squadron employed on the coast of Egypt, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El Arish, by an advanced body of the army of the Grand Vizir, assisted by a detachment of marines from his Majesty's ships under the orders of the Major. By this account it appears, that the Grand Vizir moved from Gaza to El Arish on the 20th December last, and that the French commandant having refused to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by Major Douglas, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Bromley and Captain Winter; that batteries were erected on the 24th and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete success; and that, on the 29th in the morning, the enemy having ceased firing, Major Douglas ascended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the sword of the French commandant; but that, it having been found impossible, in the first moments, to restrain the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, 300 of the French garrison were put to the sword; the remainder were, however, by his exertions, and those of the Turkish commanding officer, placed in security, and the sick and wounded taken care of. The Major represents, that the cheerful manner in which the whole detachment performed their duty, exposed, as they were, in the desart without tents, very ill-fed, and with only brackish water to drink, gained them the admiration of the whole Ottoman army.

Admiralty-office, March 29. Copy of a letter from Capt. Sir W. S. Smith, Captain of his Majesty's ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated off Jaffa, Nov. 8, 1799.

Sir, I have the honour to inclose a copy of my letter to the Right Hon. Lord Nelson (of this date), for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c. W. S. SMITH.

My Lord, *Tigre, off Jaffa, Nov. 8.*

I lament to have to inform your Lordship of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey, the Turkish Vice-Admiral, who was assassinated at Cyprus, in a mutiny of the Janissaries, on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had just joined me with the troops from Constantinople, composing the second maritime expedition destined for the recovery of Egypt. As soon as our joint exertions had restored order, we proceeded to the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to make an attack thereon, as combined with the Supreme Vizir, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his Highness more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the side of the desart. The attack begun by the Tigre's boats taking possession of a ruined castle, situated on the Eastern side of the Bogaz, or entrance of the channel; which the inundation of the Nile had insulated from the main land, leaving a fordable passage. The Turkish flag, displayed on the tower of this castle, was at once the signal for the Turkish gunboats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire, in order to dislodge us; their nearest post being a redoubt on the main land, with two 32-pounders, and an 8-pounder field-piece mounted thereon, a point-blank shot distant. The fire was returned from the launch's carronade, mounted in a breach in the castle, and from field-pieces in the small boats, which soon obliged the enemy to discontinue working at an intrenchment they were making to oppose a landing. Lieut. Stokes was detached with the boats to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land; in which he succeeded; but I am sorry to say, with the loss of 1 man killed, and 1 wounded. This interchange of shot continued, with little intermission, during the 29th, 30th, and 31st, while the Turkish transports were drawing nearer to the landing-place, our shells from the carronade annoying the enemy in his works and communications; at length, the magazine blowing up, and one of their 32-pounders being silenced, a favourable moment offered for disembarkation. Orders were given accordingly; but

but it was not till the morning of Nov. 1, that they could effectuate this operation. This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the firſt diviſion landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themſelves from the ſuſpicion of cowardice having been the cauſe of their delay; for, when the enemy were within ten yards of them, they ruſhed on, ſabre in hand, and in an inſtant completely routed the firſt line of the French infantry. The day was ours for the moment; but the impetuoſity of Oſman Agà, and his troops, occaſioned them to quit the ſtation aſſigned them as a corps of reſerve, and to run forward in purſuit of the fugitives: European tactics were, of courſe, advantageouſly employed by the French at this critical juncture. Their body of reſerve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry, on the left of the Turks, put them completely to the route in their turn. Our flanking fire from the caſtle and boats, which had been hitherto plied with evident effect, was now neceſſarily ſuſpended, by the impoſſibility of pointing clear of the Turks in the confuſion. The latter turned a random fire on the boats, to make them take them off, and the ſea was, in an inſtant, covered with turbans, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to us for aſſiſtance; it was (as at Aboukir) a duty of ſome difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers; we, however, perſevered, and ſaved all, except thoſe which the French took priſoners, by wading into the water after them; neither did the enemy interrupt us much in ſo doing. Major Douglas and Lieut. Stokes, who were with me on this ſervice, gave additional proofs of their zeal, ability, and bravery, and the boats' crews, as uſual, behaved admirably. The loſs in killed, on our ſide, cannot be aſcertained. The French General, in his offer to exchange priſoners on the general account, aſſures me has 1,100. As to the enemy's loſs, we have no means of eſtimating it, but it muſt have been ſufficient to convince them, that ſuch victories as theſe, againſt troops which, though irregular, will fight hand to hand with them, muſt coſt them dear in the end.

I am, &c. W. S. Smith.

Admiralty-office, March 29. Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board the Queen Charlotte, off Valette, Feb. 20.

Sir, My letter of the 15th acquainted you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that I had received intelligence of the reported approach of an enemy's ſquadron towards this iſland; and, although I had conſiderable difficulty in perſuading myſelf that they would hazard the attempt in the face of ſo ſuperior a force, I nevertheleſs conſidered it incumbent upon me to take the neceſſary precautions of reconnoitring the quarter in which they were to be expected, and as the ſame time, guarding moſt particularly the entrance of the harbour of Valette, at the only point in which they could ſecure themſelves, and debark their troops and ſtores. The wind being ſtrong from the S. E. and accompanied with rain, I could only communicate by ſignal; I accordingly denoted the bearing, and the reputed force of the enemy, and directed the Foudroyant, Audacious, and Northumberland, to chace to windward, and the Lion to look out off the paſſage between Goza and Malta, while the Queen Charlotte was kept as cloſe in with the mouth of the harbour as the batteries would admit of; the Alexander, at the ſame time, was under weigh on the S. E. ſide of the iſland. On the 16th I was joined by the Phaeton, from Palermo; and the wind having ſhifted to the N. W. which afforded a favourable opportunity for landing the Neapolitan troops at Marſa Sirocco, I accordingly embraced it, and in the afternoon returned off the harbour of Valette: ſignals were made, from various parts of the iſland, of an enemy being in ſight; and with the Queen Charlotte, Phaeton, Serena Neapolitan frigate, and Minorca ſloop, I anxiouſly continued to maintain a poſition near the ſhore, to prevent the enemy from paſſing within us, and to expoſe them to the attack of his Majeſty's ſhips that were in purſuit of them. On the morning of the 19th, Le Corſo joined with a large French armed ſtore-ſhip, which ſhe took poſſeſſion of at 4 in the afternoon of the 18th, by ſignal from Lord Nelſon, whoſe ſquadron was then engaged with the French: Capt. Ricketts reported this ſhip to be the Ville de Marſeilles, loaded with ſalt meat, brandy, wine, cloathing, ſtores, &c. &c.; ſhe ſailed from Toulon on the 17th inſt. in company with the Genereux, 74, Admiral Ferrée; Badine, 24, and two corvettes, having near 4000 troops on-board for the relief of Malta. At 4 P. M. the Foudroyant and Audacious joined me; and I was acquainted by Rear-Admiral Lord Nelſon, that the Genereux had ſurrendered without any action, and that the three corvettes had eſcaped, from all the line of battle-ſhips having anxiouſly preſſed after the French Admiral. I have the honour to incloſe a copy of Lord Nelſon's letter. His Lordſhip has, on this occaſion, as on all others, conducted himſelf with ſkill, and great addreſs, in comprehending my ſignals, which the ſtate of the weather

led

led me greatly to suspect. Capt. Peard has evinced excellent management, from the moment he first discovered the enemy off the S. W. end of Sicily, until the period of the capture; and Lieutenant Wm. Harrington, commanding the Alexander in the absence of Capt. Ball, has shewn great merit in so ably conducting that ship, in presence of superior a force, previously to the appearance of Lord Nelson; I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' consideration. I have detached ships in all directions, to endeavour to pick up the stragglers. KEITH.

Foudroyant, at Sea, off Cape di Corvo, 8 leagues W. of Cape Passaro, off shore about four miles, Feb. 18.

My Lord, this morning, at day-light, being in company with his Majesty's ships Northumberland, Audacious, and El Corso brig, I saw the Alexander in chace of a line of battle ship, 3 frigates, and a corvette. At about 8 o'clock she fired several shots at one of the enemy's frigates, which struck her colours, and, leaving her to be secured by the ships a-stern, continued the chace. I directed Capt. Gould, of the Audacious, and the El Corso brig, to take charge of this prize. At half past 1 P. M. the frigates and corvettes tacked to the Westward, but, the line-of-battle ship not being able to tack without coming to action with the Alexander, bore-up. The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard, with great judgement and gallantry, lay across his hawse, and raked him with several broadsides: in passing the French ship's broadside, several shot struck the Success, by which 1 man was killed, and the Master and 8 men wounded. At half-past 4, the Foudroyant and Northumberland coming up, the former fired 2 shot, when the French ship fired her broadside, and struck her colours. She proved to be the Genereux, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Perrée, Commander in Chief of the French naval force in the Mediteranean, having a number of troops on-board from Toulon, bound for the relief of Malta. I attribute our success, this day, to be principally owing to the extreme good management of Lieut. Wm. Harrington, who commands the Alexander in the absence of Captain Ball; and I am much pleased with the gallant behaviour of Capt. Peard, of the Success; as also with the alacrity and good conduct of Capt. Martin and Sir Edward Berry. I have sent Lieut. Andrew Thompson, first Lieutenant of the Foudroyant, to take charge of the Genereux (whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship for promotion); and have sent her, under the care of the Northumberland and Alexander, to Syracuse, to wait your Lordship's orders.

I am, &c. BRONTE NELSON.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Caroline, to Lord Keith, giving an account of the capture of La Vulture French privateer, a remarkably fast sailer, pierced for 22 guns, having on-board, when captured, 137 men.—Captain Ballard, of the Pearl frigate, reports by letter likewise to Lord Keith, his having chased, and forced on-shore, off Narbonne, a Genoese ship Polacre, of 14 guns, where she was totally lost; her crew stepped from the vessel on shore, and the few settees she had under convoy got into Adge.—In this Gazette also, Capt. Wollaston, of the Cruizer, informs Lord Duncan, of his having captured the French cutter privateer Perseverant, of 14 guns and 47 men; and the Flibustier, of 14 guns, and 54 men. The former is a remarkably fine vessel, copper-bottomed, and has captured an amazing number of vessels in the North Sea.—Lieut. Murray, of the brig Sea-Flower, in a letter to Mr. Nepean, states his having captured the Chaser lugger privateer, of St. Maloes, mounting 14 carriage-guns, and 30 men.]

Downing-street, April 12. The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediteranean, having, by proclamation, dated in Leghorn roads on the 12th of March last, declared the cities of Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice, and the whole coast of the Rureva de Ponente, to be in a state of blockade; and the commanders, as well of his Majesty's ships of war, as of the ships of war belonging to his Majesty's allies, and serving under his Lordship's orders, having been directed to enforce the said blockade, by detaining and proceeding, according to law, against all such vessels as may be found attempting to infringe the same; notice is hereby given thereof, in order that all masters and owners of neutral vessels may govern themselves accordingly.

Admiralty-office, April 12. Copy of a letter from Capt. Cooke, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, in Torbay.

My Lord, *Amethyst, at Sea, April* 1.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured last night the Mars French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 20 12-pounders, and two 36-pound carronades, and manned with 180 men; she had been out on a cruize, had made several captures, and was returning into port. I feel peculiar pleasure in having made this capture, as she was esteemed one of the finest privateers fitted out at Bourdeaux. JOHN COOKE.

[This Gazette likewise contains another letter to Lord Bridport, giving an account of the capture of Le Cerberre French schooner.

ſchooner privateer, of 6 guns, and 26 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip Uranie, Captain Towry.—Alſo, two other letters, one giving an account of the capture of a ſmall French cutter privateer, called L'Inattendu, with 25 men, armed with 2 guns, and ſmall arms, by Capt. Temple, of the Jalouſe; the other, of the taking of La Virginie French privateer, of 14 guns, and 53 men, by the Latona, Captain Sotheron. The two laſt ſhips both belong to Lord Duncan's ſquadron.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, April, 1800.

IT has greatly puzzled our pſeudo-politicians, to account for the commencement of the campaign on the Continent having been ſo long deferred; for the war cannot be conſidered as actually renewed until the main bodies of the armies have been put in motion *.

On the

RHINE,

hoſtilities have hitherto been entirely confined to ſkirmiſhes between advanced poſts at Briſach and on the Nidda. The Archduke Charles has reſigned the command of the Imperial army to the brave and fortunate Marſhal Kray; and is gone to Vienna, whence he will ſet out for Prague, for the benefit of his health. The cauſe of his Highneſs's quitting the command has been variouſly ſtated; but by many it is believed to be the fruit of political cabal and intrigue at the Court of Vienna; and that the plea of ill health is rather a cloak than a reality. Be this as it may, the ſucceſſor of his Highneſs ſo highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his talents and ſucceſs during the laſt campaign in Italy, that the beſt conſequences may be looked for from his exertions, whenever the day of battle ſhall arrive. The French officer likely to be oppoſed to Marſhal Kray is Gen. Moreau, who is ſaid to have had orders to croſs the Rhine on the 19th inſt. and attack the Imperial forces.

Mount Cenis, an important poſt in the

PIEDMONTESE ALPS,

has been taken from the French by the Auſtrian troops, who made ſome progreſs into the Maurienne, a narrow valley in the department of Mont Blanc, where they got poſſeſſion of ſeveral pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of military ſtores, belonging to the enemy. But whether they will be able to penetrate farther, or even to retain their footing in the valley, is very uncertain; for, Gen. Maſſena will not fail to perceive the neceſſity of ſtrengthening this left wing of his army, to enable it to cope with the Imperial forces at preſent ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Turin.

In our laſt we ſtated, on the authority of the French journals, that Maſſena had chaſtiſed the inſurgents of Fontana Buona, in the

GENOESE.

In his letter to the Conſulate, that General aſſerted, that the action terminated in the diſperſion of the inſurgents, and the deſtruction of ſeveral of their villages. The Turin Gazette, however, which has been ſince received, deſcribes the reſult in the following terms, which are certainly much leſs flattering to Gallic vanity:

"On the 5th inſt. (March) the French Gen. Maſſena, with a corps of 5 or 6000 men, marched againſt Fontana Buona, intending to puniſh the inhabitants with fire and ſword. The inſurgents, apprized of the approach of the enemy, and of their views, executed the following plan, aſſiſted by the ſmall body of Auſtrians with them. On the enemy's approach, they divided themſelves on both ſides of the high road, lay in ambuſh, and left the road entirely clear for the enemy, who advanced rapidly, and immediately attacked the Auſtrians in front. The conflict had ſcarcely begun, when, ſuddenly, the inſurgents left their ambuſh, ſurrounded the enemy, and thus brought them between two fires. Of the French, 200 remained dead on the field of battle; the number of their wounded and priſoners was ſtill more conſiderable; 113 officers, two of them Generals, were wounded, and one of them, General Arnould, ſoon after died of his wounds. After this defeat, Gen. Maſſena withdrew to Recco, whence he proceeded, on-board of a ſloop, to Cornigliano, where he fixed his head-quarters. He ordered 100 Genoeſe ſloops to convey the wounded to the hoſpital of St. Pietro d'Arena. This affair created a great ferment among the inhabitants of Genoa, whom want of proviſions had before reduced to diſſatisfaction with their pretended friends." Other accounts calculate the loſs of the French, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, at 1800 men; and, if their loſs of officers be correctly given in the Turin Gazette, the latter ſtatement appears the more likely to be true. It is affirmed, that there are now in arms againſt the French, in the Genoeſe territory alone, no leſs than 122 villages; and their leader (Leveroni) has iſſued a proclamation,

* This, though a late period for opening the campaign, is, however, by no means unuſually ſo. That of 1792 did not begin till the 30th of April; that of 1794, towards the middle of the ſame month; in that of 1795, the firſt engagement of any importance was not fought till the 30th of April; in 1796, hoſtilities did not take place in Germany till June 1; and, in the following year, Moreau did not paſs the Rhine till April 20.

tion, calling on the other Genoeſe inhabitants to arm in the ſame cauſe.—Since the above affair, a grand movement has been made, which may certainly be conſidered as opening the campaign in this quarter, and with conſiderable promiſe to the cauſe of the allies. On the 6th inſt. Gen. Melas made an attack on the different poſts occupied by the French to the Northward and Weſtward of Savona and Vado; drove them precipitately from the latter town; took poſſeſſion of the fort (in which he found 17 pieces of heavy artillery), and immediately inveſted Savona; the enemy retreating towards Nice. It is proper we ſhould mention, that unofficial accounts appear in ſome of the Paris journals, ſtating, that both in this inſtance, and in that of Mount Cenis, the French had retrieved their loſſes, and completely driven back the Auſtrians to their former poſitions. Theſe reports, however, had received no confirmation at the time of our Magazine being publiſhed; and we hope, in our next, to ſhew that they were unfounded.

We are enabled, at length, to confirm the fact of the French being permitted to evacuate

EGYPT;

and on terms which, contrary to what early report ſtated, appear to be remarkably favourable, and even honourable, toward the French. Sir Sidney Smith was firſt applied to by Gen. Kleber as a mediator, and was afterwards the manager of the negotiation on the part of the Turks, with whom the French commiſſioners appear to have been very averſe from having any communication. The principal conditions on which the treaty was at laſt concluded were, that the French troops ſhould evacuate the Ottoman territory with all their baggage, and the honours of war; and that they ſhould be conveyed home in veſſels to be furniſhed by the Turkiſh government; who undertook, for itſelf and its allies, that their paſſage ſhould be unmoleſted by any ſhips belonging to the combined powers; only requiring, as a condition for this ſafe conduct, that the French army ſhould not commit any act of hoſtility on their way homeward, nor ſtay at any port till their arrival on their own coaſt. It is, however, ſomewhat doubtful at preſent, how far the Ottoman Porte will be relieved from its cares by this expulſion of the French; for we find, that the Beys, who, before Bonaparte landed in Egypt, exerciſed an almoſt abſolute controul there, have ſhewn ſigns of an intention, by force of arms, to reclaim their authority.

We are not yet clearly informed with regard to the receſſion of the Emperor of

RUSSIA

from the coalition againſt France. Some letters from Venice affirm, that the Auſtrian government, in the hope of ſoothing his reſentment, has offered to ſurrender to him the fortreſs of Ancona, and its dependencies. The weight of probability, however, at preſent, ſeems much againſt the idea of his giving any farther aid to the cauſe. Rumours of an unpleaſant nature are in circulation reſpecting the Britiſh miniſter at the Court of St. Peterſburg; but, as we have not yet any official documents before us, it would be highly improper to ſtate particulars.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Councils and Executive Government complain bitterly of the oppreſſive requiſitions of the French; and lament the total failure of all their endeavours to make their country neutral terrirory in the enſuing campaign.

In the courſe of this month, a ſtrong rumour prevailed, that the Spaniſh Government had ordered a very conſiderable army to the frontiers, for the purpoſe of invading the dominions of

PORTUGAL.

There is reaſon to believe, that the Court of Madrid has demanded ſome explanations from that of Liſbon reſpecting the Treaty lately entered into with Ruſſia*; but no accounts from Portugal have been ſince received, that could tend in the ſlighteſt degree to corroborate the report of Spaniſh regiments having actually been marched againſt that country.

From the interior of

FRANCE,

no news of any importance has been received ſince our laſt RETROSPECT. It appears, however, that about 40 of the 60,000 troops, which were to be aſſembled at Dijon and its vicinity, have been raiſed; but, at preſent, it does not ſeem to be the intention of the Chief Conſul to head this army in perſon, as was once ſuppoſed; for he has appointed General Berthier to be its Commander in Chief; a circumſtance which has given riſe to a notion, that Bonaparte is afraid to leave Paris, leſt he ſhould be diſplaced by ſome new uſurper. It is certainly as probable, that he prefers being at the head of affairs at home, unleſs ſome extraordinary emergency ſhould require his preſence at the head of the army.

ROME.

The Holy Catholic Church is no longer without a Sovereign. A new Pope has been elected in the perſon of Cardinal Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte, formerly Biſhop of Imola, of the Benedictine Order; who has taken the title of Pius the Seventh †.

SWEDEN.

The young monarch of this country, who has aſſumed the reins of Government, opened the diet at Norkoping on the 15th of March with a ſpeech from the throne; in which he affectionately deplored the

* Noticed in our laſt, p. 267. † See p. 380.

cruel murder of his illuſtrious father, pointed out the modes by which he conceived the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom might moſt advantageouſly be regulated, and pledged himſelf to the nation as to the principles in which he would cauſe his infant ſon to be educated. It has been remarked, as a circumſtance worthy of obſervation, that, in the courſe of a very long ſpeech, the young King never mentioned, nor alluded to, his uncle, the late Regent.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

Rome, March 1. We learn, the beautiful church of the Vatican, which has been robbed of its treaſures by the French, is at preſent receiving preſents from different quarters, conſiſting of golden chalices, pictures, &c. The nobility, clergy, and merchants, are raiſing a loan of 150,000 dollars for purchaſing corn in Naples. On the 27th ult. a perſon of the name of Genoves, who had robbed ſeveral churches, was hanged here, his head and hands afterwards fixed on poles, the body burnt, and the aſhes committed to the air.

Venice, March 14. The new Pope has taken the name of Pius VII. to honour the memory of his immortal predeceſſor. The order of Benedictines, to which the world is ſo much indebted for the progreſs of the ſciences and of divinity, has the honour of having given to the Catholic church its new head. Pope Pius VII. made his religious vows in the convent of St. Maria del Monte, at Ceſena. Since that period, he has dedicated the whole of his time to the ſciences. In the convent of St. Paul, without the walls of Rome, he ſtudied divinity and the canonical law with ſo much ſucceſs, that, in a public diſputation in the church of Kaliſto, at Rome, he aſtoniſhed the whole audience. He was afterwards appointed lecturer of philoſophy in the convent of St. John the Evangeliſt at Parma, but was again called to Rome by the Abbot of St. Paul, to inſtruct his novices in philoſophy. Having completed this taſk, he was appointed lecturer of divinity in the convent of St. Anſelm at Rome. This place he filled nine years, when he was elected Prior of that convent. Pope Pius afterwards appointed him Abbot, then Biſhop of Tivoli, and, in two years after, he was raiſed to the dignity of Cardinal. This afternoon the Cardinals had the honour of kiſſing his Holineſs's hand and foot, and of being admitted to the double embrace. The prelates, nobility, and other perſons of rank, alſo had free admittance. The coronation will take place next Sunday ſe'nnight. The new Pope is of a mild and humane deportment, of a middling ſize, rather ſtout, his hair black, and commands reſpect. This morning, at 8, the firſt Dean of the conclave appeared on the balcony of the Benedictine convent of St. Giorgio Maggiore, and announced to the people aſſembled there that the election was at length happily terminated. The great news was immediately communicated to the neighbourhood by twelve pieces of cannon, which had been planted on the Piazetta, oppoſite to the iſland, for ſeveral weeks paſt, and were anſwered by all the ſhips of war and merchantmen; the roaring of cannon was accompanied by the majeſtic ſound of all the bells at Venice, and by the rejoicings of the inhabitants, exclaiming: "*Eviva il nuovo Papa!*" This moment (8 in the evening) the ſteeple of St. Mark, and many of the palaces and convents, are beautifully illuminated; and the whole iſland of St. Giorgio Maggiore ſeems to be on fire, every window being illuminated with five rows of large wax candles, which, and ſome thouſands of beautifully illuminated gondolas, and other ſmall veſſels, ſailing up and down the canals, afford a very grand ſight. To-morrow, and on the following night, all Venice will be illuminated; and on the place of St. Mark preparations are already making.

Letters from *Goſlar*, an imperial city of Lower Saxony, 30 miles South of Brunſwick, ſtate, "that a mountain, in the neighbourhood of that called Rammelſberg, had taken fire; and that an inflammation had likewiſe been diſcovered in the Rammelſberg. In ſpite of every exertion, the mountain continues to burn; ſo that the horizon is enveloped in darkneſs, and the whole diſtrict filled with a ſulphureous ſmell. 100 miners, beſide the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, are daily employed in extinguiſhing the fire; for which purpoſe, it is ſaid, ſix tons of ſulphur have been made uſe of." Another account adds, "The fire ſpreads moſt furiouſly, and all exertions to ſtop its progreſs have proved fruitleſs. On the 16th of March, to which period ſeveral perſons had entered the mountain, at the riſk of their lives, the fire had already ſpread to a depth of 750 feet. When it was found impoſſible for any body to ſuſtain any longer the evaporations of ſulphur, and other combuſtibles, the laſt meaſure of ſtopping the fire was had recourſe to, that of blocking up all the avenues, to prevent the air from nouriſhing the fire; but this proved the deſtruction of the valuable works. After all the avenues had been blocked up, ſome even by walls, the attenuated air forced every bolt, and the whole mountain burſt. Moſt of the inhabitants of Goſlar, who ſubſiſted by working in the mines, have thus been thrown out of employ, and are reduced to want and miſery. Thus have the valuable mines been deſtroyed, which had been diſcovered under the Emperor Otho I. and had been worked ever ſince 968. Their principal produce was copper.—Letters of the 25th ſtate, that the inner part of the Rammelſberg is

not

not in so bad a condition as had been apprehended. Some enterprising men have entered it, and found the fire extinguished, which is supposed to have been caused, either by a part of it falling-in, or by the noxious vapours. The water-works are still in a good state, and the whole may be restored in a very short time. In one pit, the works may be continued immediately; and a letter of the 28th adds, The terrible fire, which might have become so extremely dangerous to Goslar, is fortunately extinguished. Though the damage is not inconsiderable, yet the consequences are not so bad as had been at first apprehended. For the miners, as well as the melting houses, there will be a sufficiency of work, during the time in which the whole shaft will be put in order again.—But a later account adds, the fire, which had been supposed entirely extinguished, broke out again on the 23th, and has since continued without interruption.

In *France*, as in England, there have been disputes about the commencement of the 18th century. The astronomer Lalande thus determines the question; which, he says, was equally agitated at the end of the last century; he having, in his library, a pamphlet published on the subject. "Many persons," says he, "imagine that, because, after having counted 17, they commence 18, that the century must be changed; but this is a mistake; for, when 100 years are to be counted, we must pass from 99, and we arrive at 100; we have changed the 10 before we have finished the 100. Whatever calculation is to be made, we commence by 1, and finish by 100; nobody has ever thought of commencing at 0, and finishing by 99." Thus, he concludes the year 1800 incontestibly belongs to the 18th, or old century.

IRELAND.

In the Irish Parliament, Feb. 17, Mr. Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, entered into an historical account of Ireland, attributing the late rebellion to the writings and speeches of Mr. Grattan, and to similar causes; and concluded with moving a resolution in favour of an Union. Mr. G. replied with much warmth, refuting the charge against him, and attributing to the corrupt influence of the party of Government all the calamities of the country. Mr. Corry repeated his statement; to which Mr. Grattan replied, in terms of peculiar severity. Mr. C. retired, and sent, by General Craddock, a message to Mr. G. who immediately left the house, attended by Mr. Metge: they fought; and at the fifth shot, the ball lodged in Mr. C.'s arm; but being extracted, he returned to the house, where, on a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 161; against it, 151: majority for a legislative union, 46.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to acquaint your Majesty, that we have taken into our most serious and deliberate consideration the great and important subject of a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which was laid before us, in his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's message to both Houses of Parliament, on the 5th day of February last, accompanied by the resolutions of the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, proposing that great measure, and the earnest and solemn recommendation of your Majesty. Deeply impressed with the necessity of rendering the connection of Great Britain and this Kingdom indissoluble, and truly sensible of the repeated efforts which have been made by foreign and domestic enemies to shake that connexion, and to effect their entire separation, we fully approve, and cordially embrace, the principle of incorporating Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom, under your Majesty's auspicious Government, by a perfect and entire union of their legislatures. We do consider the resolutions of the two Houses of the British Parliament as wisely calculated to form the basis of such a settlement: we have adopted them as our guide in the measures we have pursued; and we now feel it our duty to lay before your Majesty the resolutions to which we have agreed, which resolutions we humbly submit to your Majesty may form the articles of union between Great Britain and Ireland, and which, if they shall be approved by the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, we are ready to confirm and ratify, in order that the same may be established for ever by the mutual consent of both Parliaments. We doubt not that your Majesty, and your parliament of Great Britain, will consider these resolutions as the most unequivocal testimony of our zealous loyalty to your Majesty's sacred person, family, and government, and as an unalterable pledge of our attachment to the British Empire. We offer them in the full conviction, that, by incorporating the legislatures, and by consolidating the resources of the kingdoms, we shall increase the power and stability of that Empire; and that by uniting ourselves with your Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, under one parliament and under one Government, we shall most effectually provide for the improvement of our commerce, the security of our religion, and the preservation of our liberties. J. GAYER, D. Cler. Parl.

G. F. HILL, Cler. Dom. Com.

COUNTRY

Country News.

April 1. A ball of fire fell on this evening near *Steeple Bumſtead* church, Eſſex. In its deſcent it made a hiſſing noiſe like hot iron thrown into water, and on arriving at the earth ſeemed to enter it with an exploſion as loud as that of a cannon. Its direction was from S. W.; and, during its paſſage, the earth appeared illuminated by its brilliancy. The inhabitants were much alarmed; and there was a young woman near the ſpot where it fell without receiving any injury.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Tueſday, March 11.

A Society under the title of "The Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain," and under the patronage of his Majeſty, commenced its ſittings, for the firſt time, this day. Its profeſſed object is to direct the public attention to the arts, by an eſtabliſhment for diffuſing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of uſeful mechanical inventions and improvements.

Monday, March 31.

Captain Lindſay, of the Fort Edward Cavalry, county of Tyrone, preſented at the levee on Wedneſday, and at the Drawing Room on Thurſday laſt, was, among the number of gentlemen in Ireland, *denounced* for their active loyalty. His head was to have been taken off, and fixed to his avenue gate; his houſe ſet on fire, and his wife and children deſtroyed in the flames: for which purpoſe, upwards of five hundred incendiaries had aſſembled at different times; and were only prevented carrying into execution by his ſpirited exertions. He ſerved in Gen. Burgoyne's army, in America, laſt war, and was ſeverely wounded in the action at Hubberton.

The following addreſs, expreſſive of the general ſentiments of the reſpectable claſs of people by whom it is ſigned, has been laid by him before the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be tranſmitted

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

We, your Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, the loyal Orange Aſſociation, of Fort Edward, in the county of Tyrone, No. 677, beg leave humbly to repeat the offer we made in the Addreſs of Lower Clonances, which we had the honor to ſign, in the month of January, 1793, that "we will ſupport your Majeſty's perſon and government with our lives and properties."

We look forward to the event of a Union with hope and confidence; and, whilſt we ſubmit the diſcuſſion and deciſion of ſo important a meaſure to the wiſdom of the Legiſlature, we are free to declare, that, anxious to tranſmit to our poſterity the bleſſings of our Conſtitution eſtabliſhed in the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe, we truſt for ever, we are convinced, from a comparative view of the ſtate of both kingdoms, thoſe bleſſings cannot be ſecured to Ireland but by an equitable union with Great Britain.

Given under our hands, this 11th day of February, 1800.

Tueſday, April 8.

A very ſerious accident befel the Duke of York, whilſt riding for an airing along the King's Road, towards Fulham. At Parſon's Green, a dog belonging to a drover croſſed, barking in front of his horſe, a ſpirited animal, which, rearing up on his hind legs, fell backwards with the Duke under him. His Royal Highneſs's foot was unfortunately entangled in the ſtirrup, and the horſe riſing dragged him along, doing him ſtill more injury. Two of the Duke's ribs are broken: he has received a contuſion on the back of his head, his face is bruiſed, and one of his legs and arms are alſo bruiſed. His Royal Highneſs, when extricated, bore up againſt the misfortune with great chearfulneſs, denying that he was much hurt. He was led by his groom to a paling near the ſpot, and a hack chaiſe coming paſt, the gentlemen within, on being informed of the accident, immediately alighted, and ordered the poſt boys to convey the Duke, as gently as poſſible, to York Houſe, Piccadilly, where on his Royal Highneſs's arriving, he ordered the poſt boys to have two guineas, and their names to be taken. His Royal Highneſs was put to bed; and, we with pleaſure add, is ſince perfectly recovered.

Thurſday, April 10.

This morning, about 1 o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds in Broad-court, Bow-ſtreet, he was alarmed by a diſtant cry of fire. Following the ſound, he came to the lower end of Duke's-court, Drury-lane, when a man, much intoxicated, accoſted him by ſaying, he was ſure an adjoining houſe was burning, as he had accidentally put his hands upon the window ſhutters, and burnt his fingers. By this time the ſmoke had penetrated through the window ſhutters, and the flames ſoon followed. The watchman ſprung his rattle; but, before the inhabitants were made ſenſible of approaching danger, the flames had taken full poſſeſſion of the ground floor, and every minute rendered their ſafety extremely precarious. An elderly woman, living in the front room on the ſecond floor, was the firſt to give the alarm. The other lodgers (moſtly women) were, with difficulty, arouſed from ſleep, and in hazard of their lives eſcaped the conflagration in their ſhifts. The fire burnt for nearly an hour with great fury; but about two o'clock water was procured, and then the engines began to play. The firemen were particularly alert, and through their exertions the flames were got under in half an hour; but previouſly the houſe where the fire began a cutler's, the corner of Duke's-court

Drury

Drury-lane, and the houſe adjoining, were conſumed. Owing to the want of party walls, much damage was done to the houſes contiguous. The cutler and his family were not at home at the time of the accident. The cauſe of the fire, which broke out in the parlour, has not been diſcovered. On the firſt floor lodged Mrs. Quick, mother of the celebrated comedian, who providentially had inſured her property only two days previous in the Sun Fire-office. The other ſufferers have loſt all their effects.

Saturday, April 12.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, he was alarmed by a ſtrong ſmell of burning oil and pitch; following the ſcent, he came to the oil and colour-ſhop belonging to Mr. Baynham, the corner of Drury-lane and Great Queen-ſtreet. The fire had not extended beyond the ſhop; but, ſoon after he had ſprung his rattle, and knocked at the private door, the whole of the lower premiſſes were in flames. It was not till after repeatedly knocking, that he alarmed a gentleman lodging in the firſt floor, who had no other alternative to preſerve his life than jumping out of the window in his ſhirt; in this he ſucceeded, without any other accident than a ſlight bruiſe. The rattles of the watchmen, and the knocking at the door, produced no effect on the ſleepers; the dread and horror, which, in conſequence, pervaded the aſſembled multitude, can more eaſily be felt than deſcribed: for, by this time, the fire had extended from the ſhop to the ſecond floor, and the flames were burſting through the windows. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the feelings of thoſe who witneſſed this awful ſpectacle, and reflected on the ſituation of the inmates; for the effect produced from the oil, pitch, and other combuſtibles, ſo much exceeded the conflagration of a common fire, as to render all attempts to ſave any one article uſeleſs. Lives only, in the general conſternation, were objects worthy of conſideration, and all hopes of ſaving them were given up. Mr. B. his family, the other lodgers, and the ſervants, were ſuppoſed to have fallen victims, when ſuddenly the ſervant was ſeen running from one window to the other on the attic ſtory, in a ſtate of diſtraction. A member of one of the volunteer corps, lodging at the next houſe, immediately went to her aſſiſtance on the top of the houſe, and, at the imminent peril of his own life, dragged her through the window. Still no tidings of the other inhabitants could be learnt, and, by this time, it was half after two o'clock, when the fire had taken full poſſeſſion of the premiſes, and enveloped the ſurrounding neighbourhood. Sheets of burning oil were thrown up to a vaſt height, and, in falling, ſet fire to every thing inflammable on which they fell. The adjacent chimneys were all on fire, but, through the timely aſſiſtance of buckets of water, no further damage was ſuſtained. The engines before this time had arrived, but ſtill a proper ſupply of water could not be procured. Mr. B. appearing, now relieved the minds of the ſpectators from all further apprehenſion relative to the ſafety of himſelf and family, they having had juſt time to eſcape over the tops of the houſes unhurt. The conflagration became ſo great as to excite an univerſal alarm throughout the neighbourhood: moſt of the houſes being old, were as inflammable as touchwood, and the inhabitants knew not whether to bring out their goods into the ſtreet, at the riſk of being plundered, or let them remain. In the intermediate time, water was obtained, and applied with ſucceſs; but the premiſes in which the fire began could not be ſaved, nor could others be preſerved from damage. The houſe, which had been but a few years ago built at a great expence, was large, and poſſeſſed great trade. The loſs to Mr. Baynham, however, is ſmall, having been inſured. The principal ſufferers were two French gentlemen, who lodged in the firſt floor; they had lately arrived from Hamburgh, and had only been in the houſe a fortnight. At the time of this unfortunate affair, one was in the country; the other, as already mentioned, jumped out of the window to preſerve his life. They had depoſited all their papers and effects in their apartments, no part of which were either ſaved or inſured. The above gentleman, in his moments of diſtraction, declared, that his loſs alone amounted to 6000l. being the only remains of a large fortune. Theſe apartments had, till within a ſhort time paſt, been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnſton, both of Covent-Garden Theatre.

Wedneſday, April 30.

A very handſome pump has been erected in the front of the Royal Exchange, over the well lately diſcovered in Cornhill. The caſe is of iron, and forms a lofty and very handſome obeliſk. It is elegantly painted and decorated with emblematic figures, among which is the plan of a Houſe of Correction, which was built on the ground adjoining the pump in 1282, by Henry Wallis, eſq. then Lord Mayor of London. One ſide of the pump bears this inſcription: "This Well was diſcovered, much enlarged, and this Pump erected in the year 1799, by the contributions of the Bank of England, the Eaſt-India Company, the neighbouring Fire-Offices, together with the Bankers and Traders of the Ward of Cornhill." On the reverſe, theſe words appear: "On this ſpot a Well was firſt made, and a houſe of Correction built, by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, in 1282."

Vol. LXVII. p. 359. An elegant marble tablet in Poets corner, Weſtminſter abbey, is thus inſcribed:

"Optimo Viro
GULIELMO MASON, A.M.
Poetæ,
Si quis alius,
Culto, caſto, pio,
Sacrum.
Ob. 7 Apr. 1797,
Æt. 72."

Vol. LXX. p. 93. Sir John Boyd, bart. was ſo created May 20, 1775. He was the ſon of Auguſtus B. eſq. a merchant in London, and of Lewiſham, Kent, where his mother died in 1783. Sir John had been twice married; his firſt lady left a young family, for whoſe education he had an amiable and accompliſhed lady as governeſs, whom he afterwards married. She was ſiſter of Mrs. Chapone, the celebrated authoreſs; and by her he alſo had children. His eldeſt ſon, John, the preſent baronet, was by his firſt lady, and married, 1784, Miſs Harley, the youngeſt of the daughters of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, alderman of London, by whom he has a numerous family.

P. 184. The only daughter of Mr. Jones, of Nayland, was married, Sept. 11, 1781, to Edward Walker, eſq. of Overhall, near Geſlingthorpe, Eſſex.

P. 186, b. l. 32, r. *Creſwicke*. He was ſon of Henry Creſwicke, eſq. by Miſs Collins, of Liſbon, a very beautiful woman, who is honoured in the following lines of Capt. Edward Thompſon's poem of "Liſbon and Cyntra:"

"Your Phœbes are all by Miſs Collins outdone;
She's ſweet as the orange flower nurs'd in ſhe;
the ſun.
We have one or two more too as pretty as
The fair Mrs. Hunter and dear Charlotte
Dee." Muſes' Mirror, I. 23.

Miſs Dee was afterwards the lady of Governor Johnſtone. Mr. C. the father, died of the natural ſmall-pox in 1781, at the age of 25, after being attended at ſchool by the late Dr. Fothergill, for the ſame diſeaſe, at the age of 10 or 11; and, as his life was inſured for having had this diſeaſe, under ſuch medical care, the inſurance was good, although it is certain he afterwards died of it. His widow was married to a clergyman, it is believed, of Weſton-Subedge, co. Glouceſter.

P. 200, a. l. 51, r. "Pus *and* Mucus."

Ibid, b. l. 12, r. "repeated."

P. 276, b. l. 30, for Feb. 8, r. Feb. 6.

P. 277, a. l. 27, for "Mr. Mitchell," r. "Mr. Michell."—In note * for "profeſſional," r. "profeſſorial."

BIRTHS.

Jan. 9. AT Quebec, Mrs. John Hale, a ſon.

March 13. Mrs. Adams, of St. James's palace, a ſon.

14. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt, the wife of Capt. Otway, of the royal navy, a dau.

31. In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, the wife of Lieut.-col. Marton, a ſon.

Lately, at Berlin, the hereditary Princeſs of Orange, a princeſs.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Quinn, a daughter.

At Mayville, in Scotland, Mrs. Cumming, of Logie, a ſon.

At Bath, the wife of Dr. Gardiner, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. Kent, farmer and grazier, of Wavendon, Bucks, three children; a day intervening between the birth of each. The youngeſt, with Mrs. K. likely to do well.

In Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Lady Georgina Buckley, a ſon.

In Portland-place, the wife of D. O. Parry Okeden, eſq. of Critchill, Dorſet, a ſon.

April 1. In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, the wife of William-Aſhby Latham, eſq. a dau.

3. At Market Overton, co. Rutland, the wife of Jas. Raymond Johnſtone, eſq. a dau.

8. At Tiverton, Devon, Mrs. Beſly, a ſon.

10. In Hereford-ſtreet, the wife of John W. Smith, eſq. ſon of Sir John S. bart. of Sydling-houſe, Dorſet, a ſon and heir.

11. At Enfield, Middleſex, the wife of Mr. Keating, a ſon.

12. At her father's houſe in Arlington-ſtreet, the wife of Capt. Yonge, of the 18th light dragoons, a daughter.

15. The wife of John Geers Cotterell, eſq. colonel of the Herefordſh. militia, a ſon.

16. The wife of George Ward, eſq. of Soho-ſquare, a ſon.

17. At the rectory-houſe, Hanwell, the wife of Rev. George-Henry Glaſſe, a dau.

18. At his houſe in Groſvenor-place, the wife of Col. Calvert, a daughter.

At Walworth, Surrey, the wife of Leonard Auſt, eſq. a ſon.

19 In Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Bagot, a daughter.

The lady of Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Ulbſter, a daughter.

25. At Hadley, Middleſex, the wife of Alexander Dury, eſq. a daughter.

29. Mrs. Key, wife of Mr. Thomas K. ſurgeon, of the Borough, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 31. AT Lambeth chapel, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Francis Godolphin Oſborne, to the Hon. Elizabeth-Charlotte Eden, daughter of Lord Auckland.

April 2. At Lord Sheffield's houſe, in Privy-garden, Col. Lindſay, of the guards, to Lady Charlotte North, daughter of the late Earl of Guildford.

3. The Moſt Noble John-James Marquis of Abercorn, to the Lady Anne Hatton, eldeſt daughter of Arthur Earl of Arran in Ireland, ſiſter of Lord Sudley, and relict of the late Henry Hatton, of Great Clonard, in Ireland, M. P. for the borough

of Donegal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Howley, the Marquis's chaplain, at Lord Sudley's, in Dover-ſtreet, who gave her away. The Marchioneſs's ſettlement is 4000l. per annum. Her father, Lord Arran, is a knight of St. Patrick, and reſides in Ireland. There were preſent, the Ladies Harriet and Catharine Hamilton, Lord Sudley, Lady Elizabeth Monk, the Counteſſes of Beſborough and Ely, &c. &c. Lady Catharine Ponſonby was bride-maid.

By ſpecial licence, at Netheravon, Wilts, William Gore Langton, eſq. M. P. for the county of Somerſet, and colonel of the Oxfordſhire militia, to Miſs Browne, daugh. of the late John B. eſq. of Salperton, co. Glouc.

4. At Blatherwick, John Slater Wilkinſon, eſq. of Bramcote, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Margaret O'Brien, third daughter of Henry O'B eſq.

5. Rich. Legge, eſq. to Miſs Aſgill, dau. of the late Sir Charles A. bart.

6. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Capt. John Ramſay, to Miſs Deliſle, daughter of the late Philip D. eſq. of Bengal.

7. Sir George Berney Brograve, bart. to Miſs Emma Whitwell, youngeſt daughter of Edward W. eſq.

8. Lieut. Charles D. Butter, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Mrs. Page, daugh. of John Phillips, eſq. of Aldborough park, Eſſex.

10. At Bermondſey, Geo. Curling, eſq. of Milton, to Miſs Moulden, of Rocheſter.

14. Rev. Mr. Pocock, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Frome, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Margaret Davis.

Capt. Frood, of the Weſt London militia, to Miſs Lacoſte.

15. At Walton, co. Warwick, by ſpecial licence, Rich. Hippiſley, eſq. of Lamborne place, Berks, to Miſs Charlotte Mordaunt, daughter of Sir John M. bart.

At Chippenham, Dr. Arnold, of Doctors Commons, to Miſs Georgiana Awdry, dau. of the late Ambroſe A. eſq. of Seend, Wilts.

16. At Guernſey, by ſpecial licence, Peter Grut, eſq. to Miſs Anne Pollings, daughter of John C. eſq. of that iſland.

17. At Woodford, Eſſex, Mr. Victor Tho. St. Alban, to Mrs. Frances Edwards, of Paradiſe-row, Shareſbrook.

19. Mr. Bolger, of the India-houſe, to Miſs Kirkman, of Judd-place.

20. Lieut. Foſter, of the 4th or King's own infantry, to Miſs Sarah Marris, youngeſt dau. of W. M. eſq. of Green-hall, co Lincoln.

24. D. H. Wilſon, eſq. of Soho-ſquare, to Miſs Foote, daughter of John F. eſq. of Charlton-place, Kent.

DEATHS.

1799. *April* 26. AT Trincomalé, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 20th year, Robert Hoadly-Aſhe, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Robert Hoadly-Aſhe, D. D. of Eltham, Kent. He was a lieutenant in the 80th regiment, an excellent officer, and the beſt of ſons.

June 10. At Barrackpore, in Bengal, Lieut. George Henderſon, ſon of Mr. John H. of Cornhill.

In France, Nicolas Henry Jardin, architect, member of the *cidevant* academy of architecture, and of many other academies. Dear to artiſts, by his talents, and to his friends by his virtues, having carried the great prize of architecture, at the age of 22 years; he ſet out for Rome the 7th of June, 1744. The ſerious application with which he proſecuted his ſtudies, gained him the moſt diſtinguiſhed conſideration. At his return from Italy in 1754, he was invited by the King of Denmark, Frederic V. to conſtruct a church, all in marble, of the greateſt magnificence. His reputation had travelled much faſter than himſelf, although he loſt no time in repairing to that court. On his arrival, the title of Intendant-general of his Daniſh Majeſty's buildings was conferred upon him. It will ſuffice to caſt an eye upon his work (the greateſt part of which is engraved by his own hands) to judge of the quantity, of the variety, and the merit of his productions, during the eighteen years that he reſided at Copenhagen. The rare qualities which he poſſeſſed gave an additional luſtre to his talents, and obtained for him new proofs of eſteem. Chriſtian VII. the preſent King, would have fixed him in his capital; but, notwithſtanding the moſt preſſing ſolicitations, and all the diſtinctions that were offered him, the love of his country made him return into the boſom of his family. He was born at St. Germain des Noyers in Brie, near to Lagny, the 22d of March, 1720, of parents who are ſtill remembered with veneration throughout that country. He died the 14th Fructidor, the year 7.

Ravius Voorda, juriſconſul and profeſſor of laws in the univerſity of Leyden, a man equally diſtinguiſhed for his learning and his virtuous character, died the 21ſt of laſt Meſſidor, aged 70 years.

Sept. .. At Madras, Corniſh Gambier, eſq. in the E. I. Company's civil ſervice.

Nov. .... At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Andrew Aytoun, of his Majeſty's ſhip Brave.

5. At Madras, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Thomas Stephen Ware.

Dec. 3. At Paris, aged 47, Greſnick, the muſician, known by his various compoſitions for the theatres of Louvois and Montanſier. He was equally celebrated for the facility of his method, and the ſweetneſs of his melody. He has left behind him, an Opera for the Theatre of Arts, the words of which are from the pen of Madame Viot Bourdic; it is called La Foret de Brame.

1800. *Jan.* 7. At his ſeat at Ormathwaite, near Keſwick, co. Cumberland, in his 89th year, the great and good William Brownrigg, M.D. F.R.S. To this place he had retired about 20 years ſince, withdrawing himſelf as much from the practice of phyſick as his numerous connexions, his high character, and his friendlineſs of diſpoſition, would permit him; and purpoſing to divide his time and his taſte between the romantic ſcenery of this delicious ſpot, and the profounder reſearches into that department of Natural Philoſophy which was already conſidered as his *peculium*. As it was Mr. B.'s lot to chooſe his own profeſſion, ſo he began his career under the moſt auſpicious omens. The medical ſcience of the univerſity of Leyden was at that day ſhining in its higheſt noon. Albinus in Anatomy, Euler in methematicks, and other great names in the collateral ſciences, thronged round the chair of medicine and chemiſtry, ſo vaſtly occupied by the clear, the comprehenſive, the ingenious, and indefatigable, the all-accompliſhed, and the inſtructive Boerhaave. Having made at Leyden a long and happy reſidence, and taken an honourable degree, he returned to his native country, and, in Whitehaven, married a lady of ſingular good ſenſe, much information, and great vivacity; of a diſpoſition moſt hoſpitable, manners moſt polite, of affections the moſt warm and liberal, and poſſeſſing an addreſs ſo verſatile and ſuperior as never failed to charm in whatever circle it was exerted. This was the wife which our philoſopher wanted; and upwards of years ſhe continued to ſupply the vacancies which abſtraction and habitual intenſeneſs of thought occaſioned, and to add the poliſh of good breeding and the relief of good animal ſpirits to the ſolid worth of learned and uſeful diſcourſe.—He was author of an inaugural diſſertation "De Praxi medica inclinda," 4to, Lugd. Bat. 1737; of a treatiſe "On the Art of making Common Salt," printed at London, in 1748, in 8vo; which procured for him the additional F.R.S.; a book now long out of print, but not out of recollection, ſince it is, by foreign chemiſts as well as by natives, by M. Chaptal as well as by our own Dr. Watſon, cried up for its profound variety of excellence, and lamented for its ſcarceneſs. He alſo publiſhed "An Enquiry concerning the mineral elaſtic Spirit contained in the Water of Spa, in Germany" (Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. LV.; and, laſtly, of a treatiſe, publiſhed in 1771, in 8vo, "On the Means of preventing the Communication of peſtilential Contagion." A trip to the ſpas of Germany ſuggeſted to our chemiſt the idea of analyzing the properties of the Pyrmont ſprings, and of ſome others, and actually lead our ſagacious experimentaliſt into that train of nice and deep diſquiſition, which terminated in the de-elementizing one of our elements, and fixing its inviſible fluid form in a palpable and viſible ſubſtance. All which Dr. B. has effected, by producing the various combinations of gaſes and vapours which conſtitute atmoſpheric air, and ſeparating into many forms this long-ſuppoſed one and indiviſible; whilſt he ſolidified its fluid eſſence into a hard ſubſtance, now hanging up in his ſtudy. Whatever rapid genius may claim as his own, that Dr. Brownrigg was the legitimate father of theſe vaſt diſcoveries was not only known at the time to the Doctor's intimate and domeſtic circle, but alſo to the then preſident of the Royal Society, Sir John Pringle; who, when called upon to beſtow upon Dr. Prieſtley the gold medal for his paper of "Diſcoveries of the Nature and Properties of Air," thus critically obſerves: "And it is no diſparagement to the learned Dr. Prieſtley, that the vein of theſe diſcoveries was hit upon, and its courſe ſucceſsfully followed up, ſome years ago, by my very learned, very penetrating, very induſtrious, but too modeſt, friend, Dr. Brownrigg." To habits, indeed, of too much diffidence, and to too nice a ſcrupuloſity of taſte, formed, perhaps, in the abſence of keen animal ſpirits, the world has to attribute the fewneſs of his publications, and the difficulties which always impeded his road to the preſs. Had our Doctor's productions been allowed to make their own way into the world in due time, many a jay would have been plucked of his plume, and another philoſopher of the Weſtern hemiſphere had not been tempted to publiſh notes and obſervations, which he had taken down at Ormathwaite, and to give them to the world without the candid addition of the date of their origin. The writer of this article has grounds for ſaying, that a general hiſtory of the county of Cumberland was one of the Doctor's literary projects, and that he had made ſeveral arrangements ſubſervient to ſuch an undertaking, particularly in the department of Natural Hiſtory. To the Natural Philoſopher, Cumberland is one vaſt mine of hidden treaſures. The Botaniſt on the ſurface, and the Mineralogiſt below, have an endleſs expanſe of reſearch before them; whilſt the civil hiſtory of this long-conteſted boundary hath diſſeminated every where the moſt authentic, the beſt preſerved, monuments of Antiquity of all dates, Britiſh, Roman, and Saxon, and rendered this county of uncommon intereſt both to the Hiſtorian and the Antiquary. Cumberland is ſurely the ſtorehouſe for topographic materials; and who better qualified to explore and exhibit them than the Chemiſt of Ormathwaite in the days

of

of his vigour? But, alas! the good Doctor had either conceived the project at too late a period, or ſat brooding over it too long: his ſun had ſunk ſo far below the horizon, that "between the dawning of his project and the final cloſing-in of his day was but as a ſpan's interval." It is to be hoped that the mines which he muſt have left, though ſcattered, will not be loſt; that the *diſjecti membra philoſophi* may be ſtill put together; that idle curioſity nor deſigning ſcioliſm may not be permitted to approach the ſanctuary of ſcience, nor the raſh hand of Ignorance to ſweep off the reliques of genius with the beſom of deſtruction. As a medical practitioner, his works were more numerous, and, if not ſo widely celebrated, they were of a character more endearing within the ſphere of their utility. The Doctor's fellow ſtudents in medicine and co-labourers in philoſophy endeavoured much to attract him to the metropolis; but his love of botany and agriculture, his attachment to the relatives and friends of his wife, and his native deſire of eaſe and learned retirement, induced him to poſtpone the proſpect of fame, riches, and honours, in the buſtle of the higher circles. What London loſt, Whitehaven and Cumberland gained by this reſolution; and ſcarcely a family is there of any conſideration in that large county which has not on record ſome inſtances of the maſterly ſkill, and of the amiable attentions, of Dr. Brownrigg. His ſyſtem of treating diſeaſe formed an epoch in the annals of medical practice; and, as his doctrine and methods were ſelf-evidently ſuperior, when ſanctioned by the ſucceſs, which ſeldom fell ſhort, they ſurely attached to him thoſe who felt their underſtandings and their health reſtored by the ſame preſcriptions. Convinced and enamoured of the ſimplicity of Nature in all her ways, he deſpiſed the parade and myſtery of phyſical pomp. Truth in a propoſition, and virtue in practice, he purſued by the ſame methods of rectitude and ſimplicity. The poor and the rich had every where ſomewhat for which they thanked him; and health ſeemed only one of the bleſſings which he had to diſpenſe. By theſe means the Doctor paſſed into the ſummit of profeſſional honour without rival or competitor, without controverſy or detraction, but not without applications and requeſts from fellow-ſtudents and followers from diſtant parts, from academies, ſocieties, and univerſities, foreign and domeſtic, entreating permiſſion to enrol his name among the Literati of their reſpective communities. But literary fame, and even the toils of his profeſſion, were no antidote to the *maladie de pays*; and, advanced in years, and increated in honours as he was, no Swiſs ever pined more ardently for his native mountains and lakes than Dr. Brownrigg. The intreaties and ſolicitudes of the unhealthy, the anxious prayers of a fond wife, might perhaps have retarded, but could not prevent, his departure from Whitehaven, and ſole reſidence at Ormathwaite. And the exceſſes of friendſhip and forebodings of diſeaſe fell ſhort of the fact, when they foretold the chaſm in general ſociety, the deficiency in public police, the depravation of manners, and interruption of hoſpitality, as well as the diſmal void of medical reſource, which would be felt throughout this part of the country in the receſſion of this excellent couple. Ormathwaite, remote as it is from the capital, and ſeparated as it ſeems to be by wilds of common and ranges of mountain, might be a place of retirement, but not of obſcurity, to the Doctor: nothing could ſeclude him from the friendly enquiries of ſome of his ſurviving contemporaries, nor from the curioſity and attentions of their ſucceſſors in ſcience. The Doctor was overjoyed to ſee his native country become the object of travel, and the topick of praiſe and admiration; and obſerved with delight the taſte for foreign tours cried down, whilſt the new, the romantic, and the remote, in our own iſland, lay unexplored. It gladdened the heart of the veteran herbaliſt to behold young troops of both ſexes ranſacking the fields for botanic rarities, and he ſeemed to congratulate with the ſpirit of old Boerhaave when he found that chemiſtry, always acknowledged as the moſt important, was now coming forth as the moſt popular of the ſciences. To theſe circumſtances of gratification it was a fortunate acceſſion, that, at this time, a good ſcholar, an amateur of the romantic, and a follower of the Muſes, by reaſon of prudence as well as by choice of affection, viſited the Doctor. He was ſoliciting ſubſcriptions for a day book of Antiquities. He gained his object, and more than his object; for, our Doctor finding the reverend Jeſuit to be capable of making a popular book, and not indiſpoſed to incur the labour for the ſake of the reward, laid the plan of the Tour to the Lakes, and eagerly ſet Mr. Weſt forward in the execution. The publication of this little book has anſwered the purpoſes of all concerned; it has had a great ſale; it has ſent ſhoals of viſitors to the neighbourhood of Keſwick; and, though the author (ſo it has pleaſed Providence) was only allowed a glimpſe, in proſpect, of the ſucceſs of his labours, and, perhaps for the firſt time in his life, to cheriſh for a moment the hopes of affluence, the projector of the plan has ſeen his paſſion for the improvement and notoriety of Keſwick gratified: and the village is now become a poſt-town, a conſiderable market for a populous and opulent neighbourhood, and an annual faſhionable reſort for the learned and the ignorant, the rich and

and the curious, the young and the old, for him who wants exerciſe, and he who is worn out for want of relaxation. Meditating theſe good things for his neighbours, and ever revolving on a great literary work for himſelf, our philoſopher ſhewed ſymptoms of the alarming progreſs of his conſtitutional malady. To occaſional intenſeneſs of thinking, and profound abſtraction from external objects, he had always been ſubject; but as years multiplied, as bodily exerciſe became irkſome, and as, by retiring from public buſineſs, he drew back from the occaſion of freſh ideas, his intellectual powers ſeemed to turn the more in upon themſelves, and the more eagerly to deſtroy their own energies. Mrs. Brownrigg was of too delicate a frame, and too irritable habits, to ſee, without the ſymptoms of mortal anxiety, the melancholy degradation of her huſband's underſtanding. Her earthly exiſtence ſeemed involved in his mental ſuperiority; as that declined and mouldered away, ſo did ſhe. And how true were their mutual ſympathies may be judged hence, that the laſt ſymptoms of worldly feeling which he ſhewed were a flood of tears when the corpſe of his excellent wife was brought forth for her funeral. After this event, he walked about, under the care of a couple of valuable relatives, for about five years, a monument of departed genius, but a picture of moſt aſſiduous good-manners, of perfect politeneſs of deportment, and of all the urbanities which adorn the gentleman and the ſcholar. Strange, very ſtrange, that theſe manners and diſpoſitions ſhould ſo long ſurvive the occaſions and habits which gave them birth! But ſtranger ſtill it was, that, amidſt the general wreck of all thought, and diſſolution of every aſſociation of ſenſible ideas, a notion of religion ſhould ſhew itſelf to the laſt! *ſtante columnâ.* Upon his own earneſt entreaty, he was allowed by his attendant to reſort to the place of public worſhip. He was preciſe, collected, devout, and fervent. Compared with what, a few minutes before, he was without thoſe walls, he ſeemed as one of the juſt made perfect. And when returned, he evinced a power of retaining ſomewhat of the comforts, as well as the ideas, which God had beſtowed from his holy place! Indeed, the religious ſentiment was always uppermoſt with the good Doctor. And in his brighteſt days, though the claſſicks of Greece, Rome, and Britain, were preſent to his fancy, and enlivened and enriched his converſation, yet the Sacred Scriptures were the topicks of his delight, and the objects of his veneration: and as his quotations of Virgil and Milton bore teſtimony to the elegance of his taſte, and the fervour of his genius; ſo, when Job and Iſaiah were brought forward, he ſhewed what his imagination would aſpire at in the ranges of ſublimity. In philoſophic diſquiſition, the *fiat* of God he pronounced to be the laſt link in the chain of effects and cauſes; and to the Word of God he bowed as to the firſt moving power in the ſyſtem of moral action. In the ordinary occurrence of good things, he never failed to give God the praiſe; and, in the more ſolemn diſpenſations, he cloſed his obſervations, or repreſſed his feelings, by a purpoſe of reſignation to God's will. Thus lived and thus died this great and good man. Let us imitate his piety, praiſing God for the loan of ſuch excellence, and humbly reſigning ourſelves under its reſumption. And may all, who take to themſelves the name of philoſophers, go and do likewiſe!

Feb. 10. In his 57th year, Cardinal Altieri. He renounced his dignity while Rome was in the hands of the French; which ſtep he repented publicly, previous to his death, in a printed pamphlet, in which he entreats the pardon of God and the Church for his fear of men.

21. In her 57th year, after a reign of 4 years, the Princeſs Abbeſs of Lindau, Baroneſs of Ulm.

24. At her houſe in Dover-ſtreet, in her 80th year, Elizabeth Douglas Hamilton, Counteſs-dowager Brooke and of Warwick, eldeſt daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, the youngeſt ſon of Anne, Ducheſs of Hamilton in her own right, and William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, created Duke of Hamilton in 1661. Lady Archibald Hamilton, her mother, was the daughter of James Earl of Abercorn, deſcended from Claud Hamilton, youngeſt ſon of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, and Duke of Chatelherault. She was, by her own direction, interred in a very private manner in Weſtminſter abbey, where her remains have been depoſited with thoſe of her maternal grandfather and grandmother, in the Ormond vault in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

28. Benj. Everard, ſhoemaker, of Leiceſter, drowned himſelf in the river Soar. He had for ſome time been in a deſponding ſtate, and the gloom was conſiderably aggravated by reading many of thoſe vicious political publications, which have been circulated among the lower claſſes with ſo much avidity.—He left his bed about ſix o'clock in the morning, walked down to the river, in his night-cap, and having pulled off his coat and ſhoes, committed himſelf to the deep:—he was found ſoon afterwards, but too late for medical aſſiſtance. He has left a wife and three children to lament his untimely departure.

March 1. Suddenly, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Lunn, of Cambridge, mother of Mr. L. bookſeller, of Oxford ſtreet.

Miſs Gatty, only daughter of Mr. G. of Wandſworth, Surrey.

At

At Briſtol hot wells, Mr. Iſaac Hudſon, late of Cheapſide.

2. After a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Eliza Miller, third daughter of John M. eſq. of Carey-ſtreet, aged 9 years. And, on the 5th, Miſs Harriet Miller, his youngeſt daughter, aged 5 years.

In her 71ſt year, Mrs. Grace Halford, of Blaby, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. T. Smart, formerly an eminent manufacturer, of Leiceſter, but had retired.

At Liverpool, aged 85, Mrs. Simpſon, ſiſter to the Rev. —— Towers, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At Hull, in her 26th year, the wife of Johnſon Littledale, eſq.

3. At Paris, the widow of the celebrated Mirabeau.

Aged 80, Mr. Gueſt, of Knightſbridge.

At Brackwood, Herts, Miſs Whitham, youngeſt daughter of Thomas W. eſq. and ſiſter to Col. W. of the 1ſt guards.

After a few days illneſs, Miſs Michelſen, of New Ormond-ſtreet.

At Whitehaven, in his 71ſt year, Samuel Martin, eſq.

In Cannon-row, Weſtminſter, John I'Anſon, eſq. brother to the Rev. Tho. Bankes I'A. rector of Corfe Caſtle, Dorſet, and prebendary of Wells, who died Oct. 28, 1799. He was born 1733; bred to the law; married Mary dau. of Mr. Tyler, merchant, of London, who died 1762, by whom he had one daughter, born 1764.

Aged 80, Mrs. Johnſon, of Charlotte-ſtreet, relict of Dr. Alexander J.

At Exeter, Mrs. Baker, widow of John Proculus B. eſq. of Jamaica.

At Montroſe, Mrs. Ogilvy, of Cononſyth.

4. At his houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, Knightſbridge, of an inflammation in his lungs, Col. Gorges.

At Sutton, Surrey, the Rev. Giles Hatch, 33 years rector of that pariſh. He was of Merton college, Oxford; M. A. 1769.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Capt. J. E. of the royal navy, and daughter of the late Mr. Dob, of Chipping, Herts.

In Great Portland-ſtreet, aged 67, Mrs. Heriot, ſenior.

At Wendover, Bucks, Miſs Amelia Smith, youngeſt daughter of the Vicar thereof.

At Shaftesbury, Dorſet, Mr. R. Buckland, attorney at law.

Mr. Stanier, paper-hanger, Greek-ſtreet, Soho, where he had reſided ſome years. This morning, about four o'clock, as the patrole watch of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields were going their rounds through Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, they were alarmed by the report of a piſtol, proceeding from an obſcure alley in that neighbourhood. Conceiving it to be only a wanton frolick, and meant to frighten them, they went to the ſpot with an intent to take the offender into cuſtody, when they found a well-dreſſed man weltering in his blood. In his right hand he graſped a piſtol, in his left a handkerchief. They ſprung their rattles for aſſiſtance to convey the body to the work-houſe, when, on inſpection, it appeared that the deceaſed had placed the piſtol to his forehead, and had blown out his brains.—On further enquiry, it turned out to be the perſon above-mentioned, who was a native of Switzerland, had no family, but for ſome time was obſerved to be in a deſponding way, and that deſpondence daily gained ground. Two ladies, of the name of Adair, with whom he boarded, lodged in his firſt floor: they aſcribed his melancholy more to the misfortunes of his country than to any derangement in his own affairs. This unfortunate man was rather advanced in years; in his pockets were found a one-pound note, a ſeven-ſhilling piece, and ſome ſilver. A bullet was likewiſe found in his waiſtcoat pocket, and his name and addreſs. Through this medium the officers learnt that he roſe out of bed about half after three o'clock in the morning, dreſſed himſelf, and went out (as is ſuppoſed) for the expreſs purpoſe of committing this raſh action, being unwilling to diſtreſs the feelings of his lodgers, by doing the deed on the premiſſes.

5. In his 78th year, Mr. Edward Timbrel, of Cheltenham, Glouceſterſhire. His piety, friendly and charitable diſpoſitions, and his attention to the Sunday-ſchools at Cheltenham, will long preſerve his memory. It is remarkable, from his earlieſt years he had an averſion to animal food; and paſſed his long life, with a conſiderable degree of health and exerciſe, ſubſiſting on bread, milk, vegetables, and cheeſe, and the ſparing uſe of fermented liquors.

In his 57th year, after ten days illneſs, at his houſe in Newgate-ſtreet, Mr. John Jennings, upholſterer; whoſe death was occaſioned by a cold taken while appraiſing goods (it is preſumed) in a damp place, that brought the dropſy on an old diſeaſe, the aſthma, in his breaſt, which terminated in his diſſolution. He has left a widow and ſeven children, and is the 3d perſon of his family who has died in the courſe of 21 months; ſo that only one brother remains, on his father's ſide.

Rev. Thomas Cray, diſſenting-miniſter, of Walkerfold, co. Lancaſter.

Mrs. Spooner, of Groſvenor-place.

Miſs E. H. Storey, third daughter of Geo. S. eſq. of Biſhop Wearmouth, co. Durham, a young lady of ſingular beauty and accompliſhments. While dancing at the upper aſſembly-rooms at Bath, on the 3d, in the midſt of health and ſpirits, and without any previous indiſpoſition, ſhe was ſeized with illneſs, carried home, and, notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance, died on the 5th.

6. Samuel Clay, eſq. of Daventry, co. Northampton.

Mr. Lucas, apothecary at St. Alban's.

In

In his 29th year, Mr. Marmaduke Chiſwell, bookſeller, of Yarmouth.

7. Much lamented, the wife of S. Madden, eſq. of Snareſton lodge, co. Leiceſter.

At Thorney, near Peterborough, aged 34, Mr. Wm. B. Brown, ſurgeon.

Frances Wright, of North Kyme, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, an infant, aged about 6 years, who the day before, attemping to take a kettle from the fire, was ſo much burnt and ſcalded as to occaſion her death.

Mr. Mitchell of the York theatre.

Mr. Thomas Hall, woollen-draper, Hull.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 74th year, the Rev. William Middleton, rector of Hathern, in that county; of which place he had been curate 15 and rector near 35 years. He was formerly of Emanuel college, Cambr.; B. A. 1747.

8. At Cranhoe, co. Leiceſter, aged 66, Mr. Daniel Warner, a reſpectable farmer.

At his houſe in Pall Mall, Mrs. Angerſtein, wife of Jn. Julius A. eſq. of Woodlands, on Blackheath, in Kent. She was the widow of Thomas Lucas, eſq. of Lee, in the ſame county, who died Sept. 29, 1784, to whom ſhe was the third wife. She was alſo the ſecond wife of Mr. A. and was married in Oct. 1785 (LXV. 834).

Rev. John Jacques, vicar of Packington Magna, co. Warwick.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Grant, of Ballendalloch, ſiſter to the late Counteſs of Fife, and aunt to the preſent Earl.

Mrs. Piper, wife of Mr. Stephen P. of Haverhill, Suffolk.

Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Rayner C. of Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 78, Mr. William Worthington, formerly an eminent brewer.

At Kenſington, Mrs. Mary Darker, widow of John D. eſq. of Gayton, co. Northampton, formerly M. P. for Leiceſter.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Tubney, wife of Mr. T. ſurgeon, of Little Gonerby, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Aged 64, Mrs. Coulſon, mother of E. F. C. eſq. merchant, of Hull.

Mrs. Horncaſtle, wife of Mr. S. H. formerly poſt maſter of Lynn.

Aged 74, Wm. Edwards, eſq. a magiſtrate of Derby.

9. In Tanfield-court, Temple, John Wilkes, eſq. a ſtudent of the law, and member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1798.

At Iſlington, aged 67, Fleetwood Bury, eſq.

At Vauxhall, Mr. Edw. Wetenhall, jun.

At Hull, Mrs. Carlill, wife of Mr. John C. merchant there.

In his 45th year, much reſpected, Mr. Poynton, iron merchant, of Leiceſter.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Greatorex.

At Oundle, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. John Nichols, ſchoolmaſter.

Mrs. Bryant, wife of Mr. Robert B. of Newmarket.

At the houſe of Mr. Kent, ſurgeon, of Great Milton, co. Oxford, of a rapid decline, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Hen. Symons.

10. At her lodgings in Ormond-ſtreet, aged 42, after having been tapped 72 times for a dropſy, Miſs Eliz. Watſon, only dau. of the late Hon. John W. of St. Elizabeth, in Jamaica; and on the 18th her remains were interred in Edmonton church-yard in a ſplendid manner.

Nicholas Lacy Frey, eſq. of Streatham, co. Surrey.

At Haſtings, Suſſex, aged 71, Mrs. Eliz. Boys, widow of Samuel B. eſq. of Hawkhurſt, and daughter of Henry Gatland, eſq. of Suſſex.

At Crakemarſh, co. Stafford, Mrs. Gifborne, relict of John G. eſq. of Derby.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Thomas Collis, ſurgeon, of Spilſby, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, whilſt attending divine ſervice in York cathedral, Mr. Geo. Ramſhew.

11. At Stapleton-houſe, co. Glouceſter, Thomas Smyth, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Sir James S. bart. of Aſhton court, co. Somerſet.

At Brompton, aged 82, Tho. Geary, eſq.

At Chippenham, co. Glouceſter, aged 30, the Rev. Charles-Henry Hardwicke, B. L. of St. Mary hall, Oxford; leaving a widow and four children.

Suddenly, immediately after performing the character of Elvira, in the tragedy of "Pizarro," at the York theatre, Mrs. Jarman, an actreſs of ſome merit.

In her 16th year, Miſs Elizabeth Ainſlie, youngeſt daugh. of Dr. A. of Dover-ſtreet.

12. At her houſe in the Forbury, Reading, Mrs. Spicer, relict of the Rev. John S. maſter of Reading ſchool, rector of Sulham and Tidmarſh, Berks, and prebendary of Sarum.

After a life devoted to the civil branch of the naval ſervice of his country with unequalled abilities, in his 76th year, Peter Butt, eſq. clerk of the ſurveys of his Majeſty's dock-yard at Deptford.

At Folkingham, co. Linc. aged 79, Mrs. Chambers the only one of 570 inhabitants who has died there ſince Sept. 3, 1799.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, aged 72, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Pretton, of Jericho-houſe, near Ingateſtone, Eſſex.

At his houſe in Morar, Scotland, in his 41ſt year, Major Simon Macdonald, jun. late of the 92d foot.

At Bath, Mrs. Macleod, widow of Alex. M. eſq. of Harries.

13. In Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 66, of a dropſy, Mrs Mary Clarke, ſpinſter. She was the daughter of Stephen Clarke, eſq. who had been formerly a diſtiller in Drury-lane, St. Giles's; and poſſeſſed a very ample fortune; and ſiſter to Mr. C. late proctor in Doctors Commons, whoſe for une alſo devolved to her; but ſhe frequently confeſſed that money was an incumbrance

cumbrance to her; yet was so afraid of being deprived of it, that she and her servants seldom went to-bed before 5 in the morning; and no wonder, when so considerable a sum (some say 7000l.) was found in the house after her death. Her habits were so singular, that she never wished to keep company with those of her own age, but delighted to see herself surrounded at home with the children of those who had formerly been her servants; and to one of them she left the bulk of her fortune, and a considerable part of it to two others, during the minority of all whom it will largely accumulate.

In an advanced age, Lady Charlotte Radclyffe, daughter of the Hon. Charles Radclyffe, by the Countess of Newburgh, who was a Scotch peeress in her own right.

Miss Louisa Tierney, second daughter of George T. esq. M.P. for Southwark.

At the Isle of Wight, aged 59, Captain Cha. Menzies, of the barrack department.

Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Gayton, curate of Swallowfield; leaving a widow and nine children.

Mr. John Kemp, one of the cooks belonging to his Majesty's kitchen. He was walking home with his wife to his residence in Pimlico, having spent the evening with a friend; and in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired.

In Water-street, Liverpool, aged 63, after a tedious indisposition, Mrs. Ansdell, wife of Mr. Thomas A.—And in December last, on his passage home from Africa, aged 34, Mr. Tho. A. jun. son of the above.

At Riding-street barracks, Kent, aged 55, Mr. John Titley, quartermaster in the Derbyshire militia.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Lieut. Robert C. of the 36th foot. The death of this Lady was occasioned by the accident of a small piece of burning coal from the grate falling on and setting fire to the hinder part of the train of her muslin gown, from which the flames spread rapidly upwards, communicated to her neckkerchief, head-dress, &c. and were not extinguished till great part of her apparel was consumed. In case of any such accident happening, it is enjoined, as a matter of the utmost importance, to keep in remembrance, that either running from place to place, or standing in an upright posture, not only rapidly increases the violence of the flame, but gives it the most destructive direction—whereas, by lying down on the floor, (taking care always to keep the burning part of the cloaths uppermost) the direction of the flame is turned away both from the body and the cloaths, and thus the flame, having no longer any supply of fresh fuel above it, its progress and violence will instantly be so much checked, that it will either die away of itself, or there will be sufficient time for smothering it with a piece of carpet, &c. or extinguishing it with water before any injury is sustained so severe as to endanger life.

14. The wife of John Humberston Cawley, esq. of Gwersyllt park, co. Denbigh.

Aged 78, Rd. Linnecar, esq. of Wakefield, one of the coroners for the West riding of Yorkshire.

At Sheffield, aged 47, Mr. John Staniforth, merchant.

15. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Dame Sarah Chapman, second wife (and relict) of Sir John C. bart. She has left her manor of Cockenhatch, in Barkway, which she inherited from the Chesters, and her house in Charles-street, with her plate and jewels, to Lady Mills, wife of Sir Francis M. of Chesterfield, an intimate friend, but not related; 7000l. to the relations of her son, Sir John Chapman; 3000l. to a natural child of a near relation; 1000l. to her own maid, who lived with her 24 years; and 100l. to her coachman, who lived with her 22 years. She was buried at Barkway.

At Hull, after a short illness, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. Richard M. master of the ship Friends, belonging to London.

At her apartments at the Queen's house, Mrs. Turner, wardrobe maid to her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.

In Serjeant's inn, Fleet-street, in his 75th year, universally respected, Joseph Baldwin, esq. many years register of the Amicable Society there, clerk of the Stationers Company, and late deputy clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

In Spring-garden, the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, brother to the late Earl of Besborough.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 64, after many years painful illness, Mrs. March, relict of John M. esq. late of Tower-hill, and one of the daughters of the late Mr. Morgan Morse, attorney at law.

At Woolley, near Bradford, John Baskerville, esq. many years a deputy-lieutenant of Wilts.

At Bristol hot wells, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Rev. William P. of Reading, Berks.

At an advanced age, in consequence of a fall from his horse some weeks before, John Sherwin, esq. of Nottingham.

16. In his 10th year, Hercules Moore Boultbee, second son of Joseph B. esq. of Springfield-house, co. Warwick.

At Moffat, in Scotland, the Rev. Alex. Brown, minister of that parish.

At Stirling, aged 81, David Doig, LL.D. rector of the grammar-school there.

At his house at Hampton court, aged 78, Mrs. Martha Mann, widow of Rt. M. esq.

17. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Greening, lottery-office keeper in Oxford street.

At Bath, aged 83, Lady Hawkins, relict of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, of Kelstone, bart.

bart. ſo created 1778, who died in 1786, ſhortly after the death of his eldeſt ſon, who was father of Sir John, the preſent baronet. She was the mother of many children, of whom Charles Hawkins, eſq, formerly of Pall-mall, ſurgeon, now of Hemel-Hempſtead, Herts, is probably the only ſurvivor. Two of her grandſons, Cæſar and Charles, died at ſchool in July and September, 1793. A nephew of her huſband's, the only ſurviving ſon of Major Hawkins, who was formerly ſettled in the medical profeſſion at Sal ſbury, died a few months ago in London, much reſpected, and of amiable manners.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Campbell, eſq. of Barcaldine.

At Wiſbech, Mr. Green, dealer in oil and pickles; who, for near half a century, never miſſed Midlent fair at Stamford.

18. At Vienna, in his 6th year, the hereditary Prince, ſon of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

At Reeveſby, co. Lincoln, aged 54, Mr. John Mackinder, grazier.

Aged 82, Mrs. Grant, of Uppingham.

Mr. Ward, a reſpectable farmer and grazier at Bridgend, near Billingborough.

At Peddeſly park, co. Stafford, Fiſher Littleton, eſq. brother of Sir E. L. bart.

Aged 70, the wife of Daniel Boulter, formerly a ſilverſmith at Yarmouth, and one of the people called Quakers.

At his father's houſe at Chertſey, of a conſumption, aged 28, Mr. Wm. Payne.

At Birneſs, in Scotland, aged 64, Mr. Robert Garden.

At Paiſley, Mrs. Jean Blackburn, wife of Mr. John Leſlie, and daughter of the late Francis Blackburn, eſq. of Portſetton.

19. In Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady Jones, of Ramſbury manor, Wilts.

In Bulſtrode-ſtreet, Mrs. Smith, relict of William S. eſq.

At Carlton, co. Northampton, aged 84, Thomas Hales, who had lived 35 years as keeper in Sir John Palmer's family.

At Swinſtead, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Walter Cope, more than 50 years a faithful domeſtick in the Duke of Ancaſter's family.

20. At Bath, in his 74th year, Daniel Lyſons, M.D. He was the eldeſt ſon of Dan. L. eſq. of Hempſteed, co. Glouceſter, and brother of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Rodmerton. He was entered a gentleman commoner at Magdalen college; whence he was elected fellow of All Souls, where he took the degree of B.C.L. May 2, 1755; licence to practice phyſick, July 5, 1756; D.C.L, Feb. 1, 1759, which he exchanged for M.D. Oct. 24, 1769. He practiſed for a few years at Glouceſter, and was phyſician to the infirmary there. About 30 years ago, he ſettled at Bath, and, in 1780, was elected one of the phyſicians to the General Hoſpital at that place. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Rogers, eſq. of Dowdeſwell, co. Glouceſter; by whom he had no iſſue. He publiſhed, 1. "An Eſſay upon the Effects of Camphire and Calomel in Fevers, 1771," 8vo; 2. "Practical Eſſays upon Intermitting Fevers, Dropſies, Diſeaſes of the Liver, the Epilepſy, the Colic, Dyſenteric Fluxes, and the Operation of Calomel, 1772," 8vo; 3. "Farther Obſervations on the Effects of Camphire and Calomel, 1777," 8vo. His fortune, which is conſiderable, devolves to his eldeſt nephew the Rev. Dan. L. F.A.S.

Mr. William Palmer, late of Abchurch-lane, dry-ſalter.

At his houſe in Devonſhire-place, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 66th year, George Stratton, eſq. of Tew park, co. Oxford, many years governor of Madras.

At Farnham, Surrey, aged 80, Mr. Daniel Briſtow.

21. Suddenly, at his houſe on Stepney cauſeway, in his 68th year, Joſeph Brown, eſq. ſail-maker, and captain of the Ratcliff volunteers.

At his apartments in the Treaſury, Mr. Thomas Wood, an Exchequer meſſenger.

At Coggeſhall, Eſſex, T. Bridge, eſq.

Mrs. Law, a widow lady, of Spalding.

Aged 90, Mr. Thomas Walker, farmer and grazier, of Farndon, near Newark.

Aged 52, Mr. Francis Dring, landing-waiter in the cuſtoms at Hull.

Aged 37, Mr. J. Kitchener, a very worſurgeon at Ely.

22. At Alford, co. Lincoln, in his 68th year, Mr. Edman, formerly an eminent grazier at Beeſby, but had retired.

Found dead in his bed at his apartments in college, the Rev. W. Wilſon, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and rector of Marton cum Graffon, co. York. He had been unwell ſome weeks, but was not thought dangerouſly ill.

At Leith, John Scougall, eſq. merchant.

In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, May-fair, Mrs. Mary Stoddart.

In Berkeley-ſquare, after a ſevere illneſs of two years, T. Thornhill, eſq. of Fixby, in Yorkſhire.

William Birch, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, formerly an eminent ſolicitor in Dean-ſtreet, Soho.

In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Lockwood Maydwell, of Geddington, co. Northampton.

23. At Tottenham, the relict of Thomas Cock, eſq. formerly a Hamburgh merchant, who died Dec. 1791.

At Hull, aged 79, Thomas Green, eſq. of Ferriby.

At Hillborough, co. Norfolk, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Nelſon, aunt to Lord N.

Miſs Lakin, of Leiceſter, late of Birmingh.

24. Aged 79, Mr. Joſeph Godherd, of Leiceſter.

Very ſuddenly, Lieut. Harriſon, upwards of 40 years in the firſt W. York militia.

Aged 88, the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, of Trumpington, rector of Girton, near Cambridge; formerly of Emanuel college, where he proceeded B.A. 1735, M.A. 1739.

25. At Heckington, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Elkington, jun. farmer.

Aged 45, Mrs. Brown, of Castle Bytham, co. Lincoln.

In Saville-row, Mrs. Montague, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Hobart, M. P. for Norwich.

Of a violent putrid fever, the Hon. Col. Rawdon, M. P. for the city of Lincoln, brother to the Earl of Moira, and nephew to the late Earl of Huntingdon; and traced, in his very illustrious ancestry, the blood-royal of the Plantagenets.

At Hackney, the Rev. William Stuck, 28 years pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Dorking, Surrey.

As deservedly respected by his friends and acquaintance, as sincerely lamented by his very numerous family, Mr. Joseph Graham, upholder, of St. Paul's churchyard.

26. At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Sir Thomas Miller, bart.

Suddenly, at Castle Menzies, co. Perth, Sir John Menzies, bart. He has left a widow without any issue, Lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Duke of Athol. The title and estate devolve to Robert Menzies, esq. of Edinburgh.

At his Lordship's apartments, in Milsom-street, Bath, Philip Wenman, seventh Lord Viscount Wenman, Baron Wenman, of Kilmaynham, and a Baronet. He was born April 18, 1742, and was united July 7, 1766, to the Lady Eleanora Bertie, fifth daughter of Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon; but, having no issue, the title is extinct. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford; where he was created D. C. L. 1741. Our readers will recollect the long and violent contest, which he and Sir Jas. Dashwood sustained with Lord Parker and Sir Edw. Turner, to represent the county of Oxford, April and May, 1754: when, after a poll discontinued by the expiration of the time required by the writ, all the four candidates were returned; and after petitions had been presented to the House of Commons, and proceedings had thereon for more than 40 complete days, between Dec. 3, 1754, and May 23, 1755, the house voted Lord Parker and Sir Edw. Turner duly elected by a considerable majority. This election produced a spirit of party more violent and lasting than has been known for many years, and hurried both sides into excesses, which must always be remembered with regret; and in a mob on the occasion a chimney-sweeper's boy lost his life, for which a military officer was tried and acquitted. See Vol. XXIV. 289, XXV. 340, and a list of the numerous publications of the moment in Brit. Top. II. 98, 99. His Lordship's chief seat was Thame Park, 37 miles from London, which came into the family by the marriage of his Lordship's ancestor Sir Richard (Sheriff of the county of Oxford, 1562,) with Isabel, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Lord Williams, of Thame, Lord Chamberlain to King Philip, and President of the Council in the principality of Wales, &c. &c. Margaret, the second daughter of Lord Williams, married Henry Norris, created Lord Norris 1572, whose grandson by her was created Viscount Thame, and Earl of Berkshire. Sir Richard Wenman, grandson of Sir Richard W. and the Hon. Isabel Williams, for his gallant behaviour on the taking of Cadiz in 1596, where he served as a volunteer and sheriff of the county of Oxford, was created to the Viscounty and Barony July 30, 1628.

27. Mr. James Robinson, maltster, of St. James's lane, Nottingham.

At Ayston, co. Rutland, in her 85th year, Mrs. Facon.

28. At Old Aberdeen, in her 81st year, Mrs. Catharine Anderson, relict of the Rev. George Ogilvy, late minister of Nether Banchory.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Anne Blair, wife of Wm. B. esq. W. S.

Mr. Jn. Cherinton, of Queen-st Cheapside.

After having endured many years of affliction, aged 35, Mrs. Orme, wife of Walden O. esq. of Edithweston, co. Rutland.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Lettice, surgeon, of Wellingborough.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Dale, auctioneer and sadler, of Lynn.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Hawes, of Botesdale, Suffolk.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Dampier, of Sherborne, Dorset, relict of Mr. D. formerly of Blackford, Somerset; who, during the course of her long life, merited the esteem and affection of her family and friends, retaining her faculties unimpaired to the last period of her existence, which closed in that peace and serenity which always accompany the good and virtuous.

About four o'clock this morning, Major Ingram, of the fencibles, who has lately sold out of the 60th regiment, fell from a two pair of stairs window, No. 5, in the King's Bench, and immediately expired. The last time he was seen was about half past three o'clock drinking in one of the houses where spirits are sold. He afterwards knocked at several staircase doors, inquiring the way to his own apartment, and, before he fell, was heard to open the window, and ask where he was. Upon examination, his back bone was discovered to be broken. Mr. Jones, the Marshal, has committed to the New Gaol three keepers of drinking shops, who will take their trial for the offence, as it is strictly prohibited

prohibited by a particular Act of Parliament. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

At an advanced age, at Bernard's-green, near Malvern, Edmund Dandridge, eſq. barriſter at law, and ſenior fellow of Worceſter-college, Oxford. He proceeded M. A. Feb. 27, 1760, and ſoon after ſuccceded to a fellowſhip on Sir Thomas Cookes' foundation. Were his former intimates now living, in whoſe ſociety he paſſed the prime of his youth, and in whoſe friendſhip he flouriſhed in the bloom of manhood, they would bear the moſt ample teſtimony to the generous and liberal feelings of his heart. From the buſy ſcene of his profeſſion he was hurried into the ſoft boſom of rural retirement, to eradicate the ſeeds of a paralytical indiſpoſition which had begun to arreſt the rapid progreſs he was making at the Bar, and which proved ſufficiently fatal to cloud the fair ſunſhine of his oratorical abilities. The infirmities of his feeble conſtitution gradually increaſed; the excruciating pains of his body, united with the acute anguiſh that aroſe in his mind from ſo ſudden a ſeparation from the endearing converſe of his literary friends, but too viſibly occaſioned a temporary defection of intellect. So ſecluded was he from the world in the little hamlet where he abode, that his reſidence was ſcarcely known to its more humble inhabitants. Long and lonely were the hours which he paſſed in the tedious gloom of a ſick chamber; and thoſe hours were rendered ſtill more melancholy by the privation of his mental faculties, till worn away by debility, and exhauſted by a ſevere complication of maladies, he cloſed his mortal career. Ere the mildew of diſeaſe blighted the flower of his age, he was admired as an ornament to his profeſſion; as a ſplendid inſtance of claſſical knowledge in his ſociety; and as a truly reſpectable character in private life. His language at the Bar, though not adorned with the flowery embelliſhments of diction, nor aſſiſted by the inſinuating addreſs of an Erſkine, diſplayed an accurate acquaintance with the legiſlature of his country; and, as it poſſeſſed ſtrength of argument, aptly blended with the force of reaſoning, it ſeldom failed to ſtamp a deep and laſting impreſſion on the minds of thoſe to whom it was addreſſed. During the latter years of his life his diſſolution has been hourly expected, and (perhaps pardonably) wiſhed for by many a youthful academic whoſe ſanguine expectations have been deceived by the reviving ſparks of expiring life that long continued to linger in his frame. He will at laſt be ſucceeded by the ſenior ſcholar, Denham Cookes, brother to the meritorious Captain Cookes, who was ſurpriſed and murdered by a marauding party of Orange-men in the late unhappy rebellion of our ſiſter Kingdom. H.

29. At Bath, Miſs Lucy Goddard, dau. of Ambroſe G. eſq. M. P. for Wilts.

At Brentford, aged 83, Mr. Robert Aſhby, father of the engraver of that name.

At Cairnbank, near Brechin, aged 101, Alexander Mitchell.

30. At Paris, in his 86th year, M. Montalembert, the eldeſt of the Academy of Sciences, and of the French generals.

At Berlin, about ſix o'clock in the evening, of the ſmall-pox, in her 1ſt year, the Princeſs Frederica-Auguſta-Carolina-Amelia, daughter of their Pruſſian Majeſties.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Rob. Farie, bookſeller.

At Kenſington, the wife of Alex. Baxter, eſq. conſul-general of Ruſſia.

At Nottingham, in his 69th year, James Foxcroft, gent.

At his houſe in Weſt Burton, in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, aged 30, Rev. John Taylor, M. A. late of Trin. coll. Camb.

At Exmouth, Devon, where ſhe had reſided many years, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Mary Winn, of a reſpectable family in Yorkſh.

31. At Iſlington, Wm. Northage, eſq.

At his apartments in Martin's lane, Cannon-ſtreet, of the gout in his ſtomach, in his 70th year, Thomas Cairns, eſq. of Dundrennan, co. Galloway, Scotland.

At his apartments in Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Clark, many years meſſenger to the ſolicitor of the Treaſury.

In Nottingham-place, Miſs Anna Frederick, niece of the late Admiral F.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Iſobel Wiſhart, wife of Mr. Thomas M'Combie, merch. there.

Lately, at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, Wm. Mears, eſq. formerly commander of the Royal Biſhop Indiaman.

At Bombay, Lieut. J. N. Hewetſon, of the Eaſt India Company's military ſervice on that eſtabliſhment.

Drowned in India, while attempting to ſwim aſhore from a boat that was leaky and ſinking, Lieut.-col. Black, of the 3d regiment of cavalry.

Capt. Torriano and Lieut. Macredie; who, in their zeal to diſlodge the enemy from a village near Seringapatam, fell victims to their ardour. Capt. Torriano advanced his gun from under cover, and was ſtruck by a cannon-ſhot on the ſhoulder, which killed him upon the ſpot. Lieut. Macredie, expoſing himſelf to take an account of the ammunition, ſoon afterwards ſhared the ſame fate, having had his head carried off by a ſhot from the ſame gun. This important poſt was then left without an artillery-officer; and when Lieut. Warden took charge of it, the ſituation was found to be ſo hot, that not a man was permitted to ſtand up.

At Rhamgur, in the Eaſt Indies, after a few days illneſs, Thomas Palmer, eſq. judge of that diſtrict, having been ſeveral years in the civil ſervice of the Company at Bengal.

At

At Bengal, the wife of John Melvill, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice, and judge of the diſtrict of Jeſſore.

At Jamaica, Capt. Taylor, commander of the Carteret packet.

At Zante, one of the iſlands of the Ionian ſea, in his 79th year, P. A. Guys, formerly of Marſeilles, ſecretary to the French King, member of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres in that city, and of the French National Inſtitute, and author of the "Voyage litteraire de la Grece," 2 vols. 12mo, 17.., 3 vols 8vo, 1783; to the 2d and 3d editions large additions were made; a tranſlation in 3 vols. 12mo was publiſhed in 1772.

At Oldenburgh, in Germany, the Right Hon. Lady Iſabella-Henrietta de Guinkell, fourth daughter of the Earl of Athlone, and ſiſter of Lord Aghrim. Her Ladyſhip was, ſome time back, united to her relation, Baron W. T. de Reede. The ſignal gallantry and extraordinary courage of her Ladyſhip's anceſtor, Godert de Guinkell, the firſt and the celebrated Earl of Athlone (who, by the glorious battles of Athlone and Aghrim, &c. &c. againſt the Iriſh and French, headed by St. Ruth, accompliſhed the reduction of the whole kingdom of Ireland in 1692, for which he received the thanks of the Engliſh and Iriſh Houſes of Commons, immenſe grants of forfeited lands, and the nobly-merited dignities of Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aghrim) throw a luſtre over the hiſtoric pages of that period.

At Berlin, in his 81ſt year, the Pruſſian miniſter of ſtate, Count Blumenthal. He had retired from the greater part of his public functions ſome time, and only retained the inſpection of the royal treaſury.

At Vienna, Count Nadaſti, Imperial field-marſhal lieutenant, and proprietor of a regiment of infantry.

At Nice, of abſolute want, the artiſt Corbion, maſter of the celebrated Viotti.

At Paris, Guillemain, the famous comic writer, author of 368 theatrical pieces.

In France, aged 90, Citizen Turpin. He was author of a vaſt number of hiſtorical works, but has not been placed however in the rank of diſtinguiſhed hiſtorians. His principal labours are, "The Hiſtory of the Koran, &c.;" "Hiſtory of the Life of Mahomet, the Arabian Legiſlator;" "Civil and Natural Hiſtory of the Kingdom of Siam;" "Hiſtory of the Governments of the Antient Republick;" "The French Plutarch." For ſome time he carried on "The Lives of the Illuſtrious Men of France." He was near 80 when he publiſhed the continuation of "The Revolutions of England."

At Paris, C. Planterre, author of ſeveral dramatic works. He wrote the "Midas au Parnaſſe, Agnes de Chatillon, les deux Hermites, et la Famille indigente. Like many of his predeceſſors, the latter part of his life was ſpent in great miſery; and he has left a widow and three children behind him, totally unprovided for. The adminiſtrators of the theatre, de Feydeau, have brought forward two of his works, for the benefit of his family; and the government has admitted one of his ſons into the Conſervatoire, where he will be educated at the expence of the Republick.

In North Anne-ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Cloſſy, relict of Samuel C. eſq. M. P.

At his ſeat, Valleyfield, in Scotland, Sir Charles Preſton, bart.

At Perth, Elipet Watſon, at the great age of 115. She was born in 1685, in the reign of James II. and is probably the laſt Scotiſh ſubject born in the reign of that prince. She was undoubtedly one of the ſmalleſt, or rather ſhorteſt women in the three kingdoms. When in the prime of life, ſhe did not exceed two feet nine inches in height. She has not had any other way of living, for many years, but begging her bread from door to door; and ſo ſtrong a predilection had ſhe for this way of life, that ſhe went her uſual rounds till within a few weeks of her death, although ſhe had more than 30l. ſterling of ready caſh in her poſſeſſion when ſhe died.

At Eaton, near Leominſter, co. Hereford, aged 109, Margaret Mapp. She retained her faculties to the laſt, and, having a very retentive memory, could repeat, with wonderful preciſion, many circumſtances that happened in the reign of Queen Anne.

Aged 105, Thomas Colton, of Liſcard, in Cheſhire, well known in the fiſh-market at Liverpool, having brought ſhell-fiſh and muſhrooms to it for nearly 60 years.

At Rattery, in Devon, aged 105, a man named Cocker. Till within two days of his death he retained the uſe of his limbs and faculties. He was carried to the grave by his grandſons, and followed by 139 of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

At Chelſea, aged 98, Robert M'Furſon. In May, 1716, he entered on board the Panther, Capt. Leſtock; after which he entered into the army. He was in ſeveral battles with the Duke of Marlborough, and a ſerjeant of a regiment of foot with Gen. Wolfe, at Quebec. There are ſome living in Portſmouth, who remember him following the vocation of a dancing-maſter, in 1769.

At Botcherby, near Carliſle, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Holme, a maiden lady, one of the people called Quakers. During the courſe of her long life, ſhe had never been confined an hour by ſickneſs; and of the day on which ſhe died ſhe ſpent a conſiderable part in ſpinning, her conſtant employment for amuſement for ſome years paſt.

At

At Southampton, Mr. Hartley, wine-mer.

Mathews Atkinſon, eſq. of Southampton.

At Bath, James De Lancy, eſq.

At Hertford, after a lingering illneſs, aged 45, Miſs Sarah Benſon, 2d daughter of the late Mr. B. brewer.

At her houſe in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Mrs. Rackett, relict of the late Mr. R. army taylor, and mother of Mr. R. vicar of Spotteſbury, Dorſet.

Edward Williams, eſq. formerly partner with the late Ald. Kirkman, of London.

Aged 73, Mr. John Williams, of Oxford-ſtreet, ſadler to her Majeſty.

Rev. Mr. Lowe, of Winwick, co. Lanc.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of Stanſtead, co. Suffolk.

At the palace, Maidſtone, in his 74th year, Mr. John Denne, eldeſt ſon of the archdeacon, and elder brother to Samuel D. who died Aug. 3, 1799. He was perpetual curate of Maidſtone, by preſentation of Abp. Herring, and chaplain to the gaol there, 1752; and rector of Copford, Eſſex, 1754, in the gift of the Crown. In the deſperate riot in Maidſtone gaol, Aug. 7, 1765, when ſeveral perſons and two priſoners were killed by the fire of the town's-people in their own defence, two deſperate Italians, under ſentence of death, having ſtabbed the gaoler to the heart, ſeized his arms, and ſallied forth, firing on all who oppoſed them, and marched to Sevenoaks, where the two ruffians abovementioned, their ringleaders, were ſhot dead. Mr. D. who was attending the malefactors officially previous to their execution, had ſo narrow an eſcape with his life, that the fright brought on what his brother properly ſtyled an intermitting fever of the mind, in which ſtate he continued the laſt 35 years of his life. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Lynch, phyſician, of Canterbury, who died before him, Oct. 5, 1798. He publiſhed one ſermon, on the election of a mayor, 1753, from 1 Tim. ii. 2, 4to.

Rev. Mr. Kirkham, rector of Sawford, near Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, and late of Queen's-college, Oxford. He will be ſucceeded in the rectory by the much-reſpected Dr. Thomas Nath, of Cawley houſe, in right of his own preſentation.

At Southill, in his 83d year, the Rev. Lawrence Smyth, Vicar of the united pariſhes of Southill and Old Warden, co. Bedford; highly diſtinguiſhed in his neighbourhood, as a clergyman, by the value and dignity of his character. He was a gentleman and a ſcholar, which are not always united; an able and ſound Divine, and poſſeſſed much valuable knowledge on many important ſubjects; a true and faithful friend to his religion; having carefully examined the evidences of it, he would never ſuffer his mind to be tainted by the falſe and flimſy ſuggeſtions of Infidel-writers. During a period of more than 50 years, with the moſt exemplary conduct, and the moſt unremitting attention to his duty in his paſtoral office, he lived reſpected by many, and died, lamented by all. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1742; M. A. 1746. The former living is in the gift of Lord Torrington; the latter was, 1770, in that of George Smith King, eſq.

At Hatcliffe, near Heſket, New Market, of a malignant ſore throat, the infant ſon of Thomas Alcorn, aged four years and five months, whoſe weight, at his death, was nine ſtone! He meaſured in length four feet five inches; and, though very corpulent, poſſeſſed wonderful bodily action, with uncommon ſtrength; his mental capacity ſurpaſſing that of his years. For the laſt two years his food conſiſted principally of bread, milk, and water; the latter of which he drank daily at a favourite ſpring, and in great quantities.

April 1. Mr. John Rider, printer, of Little Britain. Returning home from Stationers-hall, he dropped down in an apoplectic fit in Warwick-lane, Newgate-ſtr. and inſtantly expired.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Jn. Stiven, jun. ſadler.

At Friendſhip farm, Mrs. Mary Skene, relict of the deceaſed Andrew Thomſon, eſq. of Banchory, in Scotland.

At Burghley, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 68, Mr. Burdon, farmer to the Earl of Exeter.

At Boxford, Rev. Henry Darby, M. A.

At Uppingham, co. Rutland, in his 65th year, the Rev. John Parker, rector of Luton, near Oundle, co. Northampton, in the gift of Lord Sondes (into which he was inducted about two years ago, on his reſigning Rockingham, in the ſame county), and vicar of Slawſton (co. Leiceſter), given him by George, fourth Earl of Cardigan, late Duke of Montagu; the principal pariſhioners of Slawſton ſigning a petition to his lordſhip for that purpoſe in 1760. Mr. P.'s diſorder was at firſt a fever; and being ſoon afterwards ſeized with the gout at his ſtomach (a complaint with which he had been before frequently attacked), it terminated his life after three weeks illneſs. He was a man of a quiet and peaceable diſpoſition, always avoiding thoſe matters which tend to breed quarrels and contentions between miniſters and the people committed to their charge, and happily ſaw the good effects thereof. Practiſing that benevolence which his diſcourſes inculcated, he lived reſpected, and died lamented by them. Mr. P. had reſided at Uppingham all the time he was vicar of Slawſton; and was formerly uſher of the ſchool at Uppingham. He held another benefice either in Huntingdon or Cambridgeſhires. It is believed he was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1759.

2. Mrs.

2. Mrs. Kerrich, wife of the Rev. T. K. rector of Banham, Norfolk.

At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Mr. Thomas Valentine, organist to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, at Rhuabon, and son of the late Mr. John V. musician, of Leicester.

At Chigwell vicarage, Essex, Mr. Henry Layton, brother of the Rev. Thomas L.

3. At Slough, Bucks, aged 5, the eldest son of William Douglas, esq.

Mrs. Warwick, mother of the Misses W. of the ladies' boarding-school in Castle-str. Salisbury, and lately of Sherborne, Dorset.

4. At Glasgow, Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas, widow of Thomas Wallace, esq. merchant.

At Banff, Scotland, James Wiseman, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 91st foot.

Aged 82, Mr. Lamb, formerly a grocer at Leicester.

Aged 55, Tho. Wright, M.D. of Stafford.

Aged 52, Mr. Thomas Lester, 17 years schoolmaster of St. Luke, Old-street.

Rev. Francis-Marias West, LL.D. of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, rector of Dauntsey and Draycot-Cerne, Wilts.

In Maddox-street, the Rev. Hen. Berners, LL.B. 1761, late of Christchurch, Oxford, many years rector of Hambledon, Bucks.

5. At Market Overton, co. Rutland, Mrs. Wing, of Barrow, mother of the Rev. Mr. W. of Stamford, co. Lincoln, rector of Stibbington, co. Huntingdon.

At Kirk-Ella, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Pease, wife of Robert Coupland P. esq. of Hull.

At Edinburgh, aged 74, Mr. James Cunningham, late of Hyndhope.

At Wilbarston, co. Northampton, of a mortification which began in his foot some weeks before, in his 69th year, Mr. Matthew Ellis, farmer and grazier.

6. After a long and painful illness, Hen. Cranke, esq. auditor-general of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals.

At Forfar, Scotland, Mrs. Mary Bower, wife of John Ritchie, esq. late a master in the royal navy, and present provost there.

At the royal military academy at Woolwich, of a violent fever, aged 16, Thomas Roberts, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas R. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.

7. In his 88th year, Dr. John Chalmers, of Sclattie, in Scotland, principal of King's college, Aberdeen. He became a professor in 1741, and has held the office of principal ever since 1746.

At his house in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, after a few days illness, aged about 60, Mr. West, apothecary.

Aged 42, Mr. Philip-John Price, one of the writing-masters of Christ's hospital; a man highly valuable to that house, and much esteemed by a numerous acquaintance.

8. At Liverpool, in his 51st year, George Poynts Ricketts, esq. governor of the island of Barbados. He had landed at Liverpool only a few days before, having quitted his government with the hope of visiting this his native country to procure a restoration of his health.

Suddenly, Mrs. Hall, of Newark, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Hall of Wellesborough, co. Leicester, and sister to Dr. Darwin, author of "Zoonomia," &c. &c.

Aged 79, Mrs. Allen, wife of Alderman A. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Thomas Mallett Case, esq. of Lynn.

At her house in St. James's square, Bath, aged 72, Mrs. Wickham, widow of the late Rev. Jn. W. rector of Horsington, Somerset.

At his house in Pimlico, Mr. Maxwell, one of the clerks of the Admiralty.

9. At her mother's house, Lady Mary Juliana Howe, 2d daugh. of the late Earl H. born 1765, and, from 1791 till 1798, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Princesses. This amiable young lady was not married to the Earl of Morton, as stated by mistake in p. 282, from all the public papers; but that event was to have taken place in a few days.

Aged 51, Henry Walker Yeoman, esq. in the commission of the peace for the N. riding of Yorkshire, and late lieutenant-colonel of the Whitby battalion of volunteers.

At Mile-end, Mr. William Keith, many years organist at West Ham, Essex.

Miss Harriet-Constantia Prevost, eldest daughter of Gen. Prevost.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening, Mrs. Lane, wife of a glass-cutter in Bishop's court, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, threw herself into the New River, and was drowned.

At Rotherhithe, after a few hours illness, aged 77, Mr. John Davis, sen.; a gentleman of extensive knowledge, and well known as an able mathematician. His suavity of manners endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and his loss is severely felt and regretted in the parish, to which he had acted with the utmost integrity as vestry-clerk near 50 years.

10. At his lodgings near Kilburn wells, in his 50th year, John-Francis Crawford, esq. of the island of Antigua.

John Perfect, esq. banker, of Pontefract.

Sam. Bailward, esq. of Horsington, Som.

11. At her house at Bath, Mrs. Richards, relict of P. R. esq. of Penryn, Cornwall.

Mr. Fox, miller and baker, of Harringworth, near Uppingham.

At Windsor, Mr. Dick, one of the poor knights of Windsor.

At Kennington, Mr. John Poynder, of Great Eastcheap, plumber, brother to Mr. P. bricklayer to the East-India Company; leaving a widow and eight children.

At Bath, of a rapid decline, Ladies Mary and Julia Colyear, daughters of the Earl of Portmore, and sisters of Lord Milsingtown, M. P. for Boston, co. Lincoln. Lady Julia had been watching the momentarily-expected dissolution of her amiable sister, when on a sudden she arose, ran into an adjoining

joining room, gave a loud ſhriek, and was the firſt of the two that expired. They died within three hours of each other, being previouſly quite exhauſted. They had been fine young women, and were much admired at Court, and all other faſhionable circles, for their accompliſhments.

12. At his ſeat at Tewin, Herts, aged 80, John-Charles Schreiber, eſq. many years an eminent fur-merch. on Labour-in-Vain-hill.

13. In Charles-ſtreet, Middleſex hoſpital, Mrs. K. Webſter, relict of the late Dr. C. W. of Edinburgh.

14. Aged 72, Henry Manningham, eſq.

At Enfield, aged 49, Mrs. Downer, relict of Mr. D. Leghorn-hat-merch. Biſhopſgate-ſt.

John Durnford, eſq. of Leatherhead.

15. At Brompton, aged 80, Col. John Dillon, late of Belgard, in Ireland.

At Egham, Surrey, Rob. Mackaſon, gent. many years an eminent attorney.

In Jerſey, in his 67th year, John-Thomas Durell, eſq. many years the King's ſolicitor for that iſland.

16. The Rev. Pardoe Brett, M. A. vicar of Biceſter, Oxfordſhire, and late fellow of Worceſter college, Oxford. He was ſeized with a ſudden illneſs on the 12th, a fever of the brain immediately enſued, and, to the inexpreſſible affliction of his numerous friends, he expired in the moſt raving fits of inſanity.

At Southampton, William Wood, eſq. an officer in the Royal Invalids at Guernſey, late a captain in the 24th foot.

17. Mrs. Lewis, of Queen-ſtr. Cheapſide.

At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. Bland, widow of John B. eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Methuen Rogers, one of the magiſtrates for the county of Somerſet.

At Lillingſton Dayrell, Bucks, Richard Dayrell, eſq.

In Devonſhire-place, Hen. Newcome, eſq.

18. At Milton, in Kent, in his 71ſt year, William Dyne, eſq.

M. Martin, eſq. going down Bleane-hill, near Canterbury, his horſe, unfortunately treading upon a ſharp flint, ſuddenly fell, by which accident he was thrown, and received ſo violent a contuſion in his head as to occaſion his death in leſs than four hours afterwards. He was a very amiable young man, and his fate is deplored by all who knew him.

19. At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, in her 18th year, Miſs Anna-Maria Bedford, daughter of Wm. B. eſq. of Friday ſtreet.

20. In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, of a decline, which for the ſpace of more than two years had been gradually ſinking her to the grave, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. John M; an amiable and affectionate wife, a tender mother, and poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding, which ſhe had highly cultivated.

In his 74th year, George Brucker, eſq. of Clapham common, Surrey.

At Loughborough, Mr. E. Swann.

After a lingering illneſs, Milnes Lowndes, eſq. barriſter, Paper-buildings, Temple.

Mr. Davis, maſter of St. Luke's workhouſe, Old-ſtreet, London. As he was this day ſerving dinner, Noah Page, who was diſcharged ſeveral years ago as incurable from St. Luke's hoſpital, and ſince that period had been confined in the workhouſe as a lunatick, being diſſatisfied with his portion, immediately ſeized a large knife and ſtabbed him under the left breaſt, ſo as entirely to divide one of the lobes of his liver. He languiſhed about three quarters of an hour, and then expired.

21. In Bedford-ſquare, Geo. Drake, eſq.

Aged 68, Wm. Strutt, eſq. of Derby.

22. At Amport-houſe, Hants, the Moſt Noble George Paulett, Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Wiltſhire, Baron Seynt John, premier Marquis of England. Theſe titles devolved on him by the death of the Duke of Bolton, 1794, and now devolve on his eldeſt ſon, Charles Ingoldſby Paulett, whoſe mother died ſuddenly, Mar. 17, 1796.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mr. Wm. Tudoe, of the Middle Temple.

At Wandſworth, Mr. Henton Brown.

24. At Blackheath, Wm. Larkins, eſq. late accountant-general to the Eaſt India Company at Bengal.

In South-Audley-ſtreet, in his 79th year, Matthew-Robert Arnott, eſq. gentleman-uſher of the Green rod to the Knights of the moſt ancient order of the Thiſtle, and reading-clerk and clerk to the private committees of the Houſe of Lords, which laſt office he filled with credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to thoſe noble perſonages during a period of 38 years.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Price, M. A. Llanfechan R. co. Montgomery.

Rev. Henry Rowlands, B. D fellow of Jeſus college, Oxford, Cerrig-y-Druidion R. co. Denbigh.

Rev. Robert Prichard, B. D. fellow of Jeſus college, Oxford, Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr R. co. Denbigh.

Rev. Edward Roberts, M. A. Llanſantffraid-Glyn-Dyf-Dwy R. co. Merioneth.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 25, to April 22, 1800.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	793	1507	Males	879	1686
Females	714		Females	807	

Whereof have died under two years old 477

Peck Loaf 5s. 5d

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ¼ per pound.

Between					
2 and 5	173	50 and 60	178		
5 and 10	40	60 and 70	160		
10 and 20	46	70 and 80	100		
20 and 30	134	80 and 90	60		
30 and 40	150	90 and 100	6		
40 and 50	162	107	1		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	117	7	00	0	51	1	46	9	63	0
Surrey	121	0	00	0	58	0	47	4	61	6
Hertford	112	9	00	0	57	0	48	3	62	4
Bedford	122	10	00	0	59	1	44	0	64	0
Hunting.	116	8	00	0	59	4	41	8	57	7
Northam.	106	0	74	6	56	10	41	10	71	6
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	46	0	60	0
Leiceſter	107	5	00	0	63	0	44	2	87	5
Notting.	124	3	00	0	69	6	56	6	95	0
Derby	114	3	00	0	63	9	53	0	100	0
Stafford	121	0	00	0	65	5	49	1	88	10
Salop	116	7	77	4	66	6	47	0	78	4
Hereford	105	0	76	8	55	11	44	5	65	0
Worceſt	123	8	00	0	59	1	46	6	77	4
Warwick	132	2	00	0	73	8	52	9	90	9
Wilts	114	4	00	0	52	0	45	0	81	4
Berks	115	6	00	0	48	3	42	0	64	4
Oxford	116	9	00	0	53	5	43	0	69	10
Bucks	117	3	00	0	51	8	45	2	75	10
Montgo.	124	9	92	8	72	0	40	0	00	0
Brecon	98	11	00	0	62	4	37	9	00	0
Radnor	105	3	00	0	53	5	33	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

113	0	85	5	59	5	43	5	73	1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

85	10	60	4	47	11	41	6	75	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	121	0	78	0	59	6	45	8	56	6
Kent	112	0	00	0	51	0	43	0	61	9
Suſſex	118	4	00	0	52	0	39	6	00	0
Suffolk	118	7	00	0	50	1	39	8	50	6
Cambrid.	106	9	00	0	49	10	27	3	52	1
Norfolk	108	7	00	0	48	3	41	3	52	2
Lincoln	93	9	84	0	55	11	38	9	70	0
York	96	6	69	7	52	11	41	1	100	6
Durham	110	6	98	2	61	11	54	2	00	0
Northum.	86	1	84	0	48	0	45	0	72	8
Cumberl.	108	1	97	0	83	8	53	11	00	0
Weſtmo.	135	2	112	0	81	10	52	5	00	0
Lancaſt.	123	11	00	0	65	10	56	7	89	4
Cheſter	116	8	00	0	66	6	62	8	00	0
Flint	118	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	122	6	00	0	72	8	49	0	89	8
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	104	0	82	0	61	4	35	0	00	0
Merion.	108	2	85	4	74	5	41	8	92	0
Cardigan	98	0	00	0	70	0	29	4	00	0
Pembroke	97	0	00	0	60	3	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	104	0	00	0	62	0	25	7	00	0
Glamorg.	116	10	00	0	57	4	34	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	111	9	00	0	48	5	48	1	85	3
Somerſet	117	9	00	0	48	1	42	2	69	4
Monm.	121	6	00	0	69	10	37	0	00	0
Devon	116	11	00	0	51	7	31	8	72	0
Cornwall	105	5	00	0	56	4	32	6	00	0
Dorſet	115	10	00	0	40	7	00	0	00	0
Hants	119	1	00	0	51	6	40	4	59	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	121	8	85	5	57	4	41	6	62	8
2	115	1	85	5	50	0	36	11	50	8
3	109	0	85	5	48	3	41	3	52	2
4	92	9	74	0	56	2	39	7	70	0
5	97	2	93	5	53	7	47	3	72	8
6	117	4	102	0	83	4	53	5	73	1
7	122	1	85	5	66	1	57	10	89	4
8	113	2	83	8	68	10	43	8	90	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	103	11	85	5	63	1	28	10	73	1
10	116	8	85	5	52	9	44	9	78	10
11	112	4	85	5	53	11	32	2	72	0
12	117	10	85	5	50	2	40	4	59	2
13	87	0	60	0	54	7	47	5	79	9
14	89	0	60	0	49	11	39	9	80	0
15	92	3	60	0	52	0	45	5	82	2
16	92	0	60	0	39	0	32	9	60	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 28.

Fine	95s. to 100s.	Middling	80s. to 126s.
Seconds	90s. to 97s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 26s
Thirds	76s. to 76s.	Common ditto	17s. to 20s.
Horſe Pollard			16s. od.
Bran			16s. od.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 71s. 10d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. os. to 16l. os.	Suſſex Pockets	13l. 13s. to 15l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	13l. os. to 15l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	13l. os. to 14l. 14s.
Farnham Pockets	16l. os. to 18l. 18s.	Eſſex Bags	12l. os. to 14l. 41s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 4s. od. to 6l. 12s. od.	Aver. 4l. 17s. od.
Straw	2l. 11s. 6d. to 3l. os. od.	Aver. 2l. 15s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Apr. 23, 1800, is 62s. 8d. per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, April 28. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	5s. od. to 7s. 9d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS: Beſt in the Pool 48s. od. to 48s. 6d. Sunderland, 00s. od. to 00s. od.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per C 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	163	——	63 1/4	——	9 5/8	——	——	——	209 3/4	10s. pr.	——	——	——	4 pr.	2 1/4 pr.	——	62 1/4	97	86	26 0 0
29	——	——	63 1/4	——	96 1/2	——	——	——	209 1/4	10	——	——	63	5	2 1/4	——	62 1/4	97	86	31 0 0
30	Sunday																			
31	——	——	63 3/8	——	96 5/8	——	——	——	209 1/2	11	——	——	63 1/4	5	2 1/4	——	62 3/8	97	86	30 3 0
1	——	——	63 1/2	——	96 3/4	——	——	——	209 1/2	12	——	——	63 1/4	4	2 1/2	——	62 3/8	97	86	36 0 0
2	164 1/2	——	63 1/2	——	96 3/4	——	——	——	210	12	68 1/2	——	——	3	2 3/4	——	62 1/2	97	86	40 0 0
3	164 1/2	——	63 7/8	——	97	——	——	——	210	12	68 1/2	——	——	4	2 3/4	——	62 1/2	97	86	37 0 0
4	164 1/2	——	63 3/4	——	97 3/8	——	——	——	210	11	68 1/2	——	——	4	2 3/4	——	62 5/8	97	86	40 0 0
5	——	——	64	——	97 1/2	——	——	——	211 1/2	11	——	——	——	3	3	——	62	97	86	55 0 0
6	Sunday																			
7	——	——	64 1/8	——	98 1/8	——	——	——	212	12	——	——	——	4	3 1/4	——	63 1/8	97	86	65 0 0
8	——	——	64 3/8	——	98 1/2	——	——	——	212	12	——	——	——	5	3 1/2	——	63 1/8	97	86	90 0 0
9	165	——	64	——	98	——	——	——	209	12	69	64 3/8	63 5/8	4	3 1/2	92 3/8	63 1/8	97	86	90 0 0
10	165	——	64	——	97 1/4	——	——	——	210	12	69 1/4	64 3/8	63 5/8	5	3 1/4	92 1/2	——	97	86	70 0 0
11	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	5 0 0
12	——	——	64	83 1/4	97	——	——	——	208 1/2	11	——	——	——	4	2 1/4	92	——	97	86	140 0 0
13	Sunday																			
14	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
15	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
16	164 1/4	——	63 7/8	——	96 7/8	——	——	——	209 1/2	——	——	62 7/8	63 3/4	3	2 3/4	92	——	97	86	——
17	165	——	64	——	97	——	——	——	209 1/2	——	——	——	63 3/4	3	3	92	——	97	86	——
18	164 1/2	——	63 7/8	——	97 1/4	——	——	——	209 3/4	——	——	——	63 3/4	4	2 3/4	91 3/4	——	97	86	——
19	164	——	63 7/8	——	97	——	——	——	208 1/2	12	——	——	63 5/8	1	2 3/4	92	——	97	86	——
20	Sunday																			
21	164 1/2	——	63 3/4	82 1/8	96 3/4	——	——	——	208 1/2	12	——	——	63 3/4	2	2 1/2	92 3/4	——	97	86	——
22	164 3/4	——	63 7/8	82 1/8	97	——	——	——	208 1/2	12	——	——	63 5/8	2	2 1/2	92	——	97 1/2	88	——
23	164 3/4	62 7/8	64	——	97 1/8	——	——	——	20 1/2	13	——	62 7/8	——	4	2 1/2	92 1/2	——	97 1/2	88	——
24	161 1/2	63 1/8	64 1/8	——	97 1/2	——	——	——	209	15	——	62 7/8	——	5	2 3/4	92 1/2	——	97 1/2	88	——
25	161 1/2	63 1/8	64	——	97 1/2	——	——	——	209 1/2	15	——	62 3/4	——	6	2 3/4	92 1/2	——	97 1/2	88	——
26	161 1/2	63 1/8	64	——	97 1/2	——	——	——	209 1/2	15	——	62 3/4	——	5	2 3/4	92 1/2	——	97 1/2	88	——
27	Sunday																			

[Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Embelliſhed with a beautiful PLAN, ELEVATION, and SECTION, of a Deſign for a TEMPLE in Honour of our NAVAL VICTORIES; Views of HARLECH CASTLE and ST. HELEN'S CHURCH; and a Sketch of DYLANDER, the Muſician.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1800.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1800.
1	NW	29,30	43	44	14 3.0	overcaſt A. M. ſun P. M.
2	S	27	43	44	2.6	rain
3	NW	64	44	43	3.1	ſun and pleaſant, rain at night
4	SW	58	49	50	.0	rain
5	S	56	46	46	.1	ſhowers
6	SW	70	46	46	.6	ſun, rain at night
7	SW	74	50	50	.8	ſlight ſhowers
8	S	76	52	50	2.8	gloomy
9	SE	56	48	49	.7	heavy ſhowers
10	SE	28	45	45	.9	rain
11	W	61	46	45	.8	fine day, rain at night
12	SW	48	51	50	.8	rain
13	SW	55	52	50	3.2	ſhowers
14	SW	45	55	54	.5	ſhowers
15	SW	72	51	51	.9	ſhowers
16	S	35	51	51	.3	ſhowers
17	SW	30	50	48	3.0	ſhowers
18	SW	60	49	48	.3	overcaſt
19	SW	60	50	50	.2	ſun at intervals
20	S	48	53	52	.3	overcaſt
21	SW	20	49	50	.4	overcaſt
22	S	30	58	48	.0	ſhowers
23	SE	30	47	47	2.5	ſun and pleaſant
24	SE	62	47	46	.8	delightful day
25	N	47	41	43	.0	rain
26	SE	80	48	48	1.8	black clouds
27	SE	85	47	47	2.1	black clouds
28	SW	64	47	48	3.5	ſlight ſhowers
29	SW	50	48	49	.6	ſhowers
30	SW	75	47	47	4.4	black clouds

1. Rheum Palmatum has broke ground.—2. Sweet-ſcented violet flowers—3. Gooſeberry buſh foliated; dead-nettle flowers.—8. Frogs croak.—9. Alder foliates.—10. White-thorn foliates.—13. Mountain-aſh and horſe-cheſnut foliate.—14. Daffodil flowers. 15. Humble bee on the wing.—17. Tachamahacka foliated.—18. Periwinkle in full flower.—19. The lark ſoors; dandelion flowers.—22. Thunder and lightning P. M.—23. Thunder P. M.—25. Elm foliated.—26. Cuckoo ſings.

Fall of rain this month 2.90 inches. Evaporation 2.8 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for May, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1800
Apr.	o	o	o		
27	44	46	44	29,86	rain
28	49	61	44	,75	fair
29	44	58	42	,90	ſhowery
30	42	59	48	30,00	fair
M. 1	48	69	57	30,02	fair
2	54	68	55	29,99	fair
3	57	69	58	,99	fair
4	61	76	58	30,01	fair
5	60	74	64	,02	fair
6	59	73	58	29,78	fair
7	54	74	55	,76	fair
8	57	75	58	,75	fair
9	60	74	57	,73	fair
10	49	54	48	,73	rain
11	46	57	45	,84	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1800.
May	o	o	o		
12	45	54	44	29,85	fair
13	46	58	45	,92	cloudy
14	44	59	43	,96	fair
15	43	60	47	,97	fair
16	49	56	48	,66	rain
17	49	56	49	28,83	rain
18	47	54	46	29,34	ſhowery
19	51	64	51	,75	fair
20	52	60	51	,57	rain
21					
22	52	63	53	,77	fair
23	55	63	51	,77	ſhowery
24	57	64	53	,60	fair
25	56	63	53	,80	ſhowery
26	56	69	53	30,15	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Walſall, May* 5.

MY beſt thanks are due to I. P. p. 219, for his information concerning the cathedrals of Dublin; having deſcribed them from memory, and notes taken when an inhabitant of that city in 1767. I am ſorry to hear that St. Patrick's church, erected 1190, is in ſuch a ſtate at preſent; and if the roof of the nave ſhould fall (as there ſeems to be ſome danger), many lives may be loſt. Suppoſe that and both tranſepts were entirely pulled down; and in place of the former to erect a new handſome church, cloſe to the lofty ſteeple, for the pariſh of St. Nicholas, not ſo large as the preſent nave, and the floor to be raiſed at leaſt four feet above the preſent level. The choir to remain as it is; and a ſtreet or paſſage between it and the propoſed new church, right acroſs from Kevin-ſtreet, through Mitre-alley, into the cloſe; but there ſhould be a new handſome Gothic front (with a veſtibule) erected at the Weſt end of the choir. The monuments in the nave, and, particularly Dean Swift's (he merited a better), to be carefully taken down, and ſet up a-new in the North and South choral ailes, in which ſhould be made ſome new Gothic windows, as thoſe places heretofore were dark and gloomy. I very well remember the lofty monuments near the high altar, particularly that of the Boyles, erected in 1629; and, I believe, it is of wood. This, when firſt erected, was placed immediately behind the communion-table; and becauſe Abp. Laud, when he heard of its being placed there, interfered ſo as to have it removed to its preſent ſtation, he met with ſome obloquy from the fanaticks of thoſe days, as may be ſeen in Prynne.

A few words reſpecting Chriſt-church, erected 1038. As this ſtands in a very confined place, and makes no figure, ſuppoſe this was alſo taken down, and a new one erected in the centre of St. Stephen's green.

I am obliged to your correſpondent, p. 331; and wiſh to know, if the old four courts in Chriſt-church-lane be yet ſtanding, and to what uſe appropriated.

P. 218. The deanry of Chriſt-church, which is annexed to the biſhoprick of Kildare, is 2000l. inſtead of 200l. JAMES GEE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

MR. BOOKER'S idea of a living monument, inſtead of an inanimate one, in commemoration of thoſe illuſtrious chiefs, who in the courſe of this war may have raiſed Britiſh laurels either by ſea or land, p. 299, entirely coincides with my own. Such a monument, I am ſure, would be much more gratifying to the Heroes, in honour of whom it is intended, than the proudeſt execution of the chiſel and hammer.

And, as a military man, permit me to obſerve a very particular advantage that might be derived from ſuch an inſtitution as your correſpondent propoſes; which is, the ſupply of non-commiſſioned officers; of which every colonel in the army knows the very great want. In my humbler ſtation in the army I had obſerved this defect; and had formed a plan of ſuch an inſtitution as that in which I am anticipated

ticipated by Mr. Booker; and I am obliged to him for the apt foundation on which he hath placed it. A handsome plate on the dome, that shall contain the little progeny of heroism, recording the heroic exploits on which it was founded, would be much more glorious than a colossal statue, a towering pillar, or triumphant arch, and with the sublime would unite the *utile dulci*. For who, not dead to the finer feelings that are the springs of true heroism, would not enjoy a refined pleasure at seeing such a seminary, the tribute of national gratitude, the nursery of infant heroes, founded on exploits of heroic valour? So much for the *dulce*: and the *utile* I am sure no one will deny.

Ask my country at large whose proposals they would adopt; whether the graceful column, that on the rising abilities of an architectural friend reflects the highest honour, and merits every praise; the triumphal arch, decorated with Nereids and Tritons; the huge Colossus, striding over dolphins and whales; or the less ostentatious plan of Mr. Booker; and, advocate as I am for his plan, I should be happy to see the issue of the contest placed on their decision. To the officers of the navy and army in mass refer the option; refer it to those very heroes to whose honour such memorial of British gratitude, tributary to British gallantry, is destined; and I should be very easy as to the success of my favourite plan. Nay, if the Committee themselves, the delegated conservators on this occasion of British glory, should feel themselves authorized by the consent of the subscribers to such an application of the money; I would wish no better, no other arbiters in the contest, than them. H. Shepherd.

Mr. Urban, *May* 6.

THE *Pursuers* of the author of the Pursuits of Literature are under no small obligation to your correspondent M. G. for directing their attention to former works of the same writer. That they are really his, no one can hesitate to pronounce, from the extracts you have published in your last Number; and they seem to throw considerable light on certain points, which, in the Pursuits of Literature, are industriously concealed or disguised. That the author is not a churchman, was never indeed a doubt with me, notwithstanding his extensive acquaintance with the Fathers; for which, *I think*, I am able to account. But his note on the Church, in his "Epistolary Treatise," and indeed the very scope and substance of that and the other addresses to Dr. W. are evidently from the hand of a layman. I am persuaded, however, that he was better reconciled to "*stalled theology*," by a long and close intimacy with some of its professors. And it appears clearly, from the Pursuits of Literature, that whatever prejudices he might have entertained in his earlier years against either Church or King, had vanished before the light of a sounder judgement and more ripened understanding. Another point on which some information may be gleaned from the Epistolary Treatise, is the place of the author's education. I should much doubt that he was an *Etonian*, notwithstanding his expression that "it would not be *unnatural in him* to speak with reverence of those distant spires," &c. The observation, which appeared to give *accidental* occasion to that expression, was evidently intended for the purpose of introducing it, and of holding out a false light: and thus it coincides with many passages in the Pursuits of Literature, in which, apparently with the same view of distinguishing himself as an Etonian, he affects the same veneration for "those antique Towers," and the same affection for the members of that Society; though it is very remarkable

able that he no where *expressly asserts* he had ever been one himself. The same artifice is observable, accompanied with the same reserve as to *positive assertion*, with respect to the place of his *university* education. Who would not imagine, from innumerable hints and studied allusions, and some even strong and pointed expressions, in the Pursuits of Literature, that he had finished his studies on the banks of Cam? Yet it will be found that this is never directly affirmed; and that all these insinuations are reconcileable with what is proved indisputably by the "Epistolary Address," that Cambridge was not his *alma mater*. I allude to his parody of the passage in Lucretius, "nec minitanti murmure compressit *Granta*," which never could have suggested itself to one of her sons. How then will it be asked, has he acquired so intimate and particular an acquaintance with so many members of that university? And how has he collected so many facts and anecdotes both of Eton and Cambridge? To this I answer, in one word, "Noscitur ex *Sociis*." As soon as it is discovered with whom he lived in the closest friendship and intimacy for near 20 years, it will cease to be wondered that he grew familiar with those celebrated seats of learning, and the literary characters that have figured in them; with many of whom, I doubt not, he was also personally acquainted, *though not at Cambridge*.

Having proceeded so far, by the method of exclusion, I may, perhaps, in a future letter, extend the argument, and ascertain the university which had the honour of his education, by the logical rule, "Omnibus præter *unam* remotis, quæ reliqua est concluditur."

Yours, &c. E. L.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

THOUGH no versifier, I generally read, and often with pleasure, the poetical pieces as well as the prose in your valuable repository; but I confess it was with surprize and concern that I saw, and not till yesterday, the lines signed *Philo-dormiat*, p. 162. I will venture to pronounce, that, in the variety of his arduous engagements, your worthy Editor, a known and steady friend to our excellent Constitution in Church and State, never read this "collegiate address." The writer has contrived, like a poet, ψευδεα πολλα λεγειν, but without the indispensable qualification of poetry, ετυμοισιν ὁμοια. The lines have neither truth, nor wit, nor probability, to recommend them. The suggestion of natural good sense taught the heathen, that all important concerns, in which number I trust your correspondent reckons the cultivation of science in all its branches, ought to commence with religion: whence, εκ Διος αρχωμεθα, αθανατης μεν πρωτα θεης, and similar sentiments, were antiently proverbial. I hope Philodormiat, amidst superior light, does not prefer darkness. He complains of bad academical readers of the Liturgy. All merit in man is comparative; and what is bad or tolerable only in England would, in many another quarters of the globe, bear the stamp of excellence; but, if a residence of more than twice ten years in one of our Universities entitles me to judge, the number of good readers, in the University to which I had the happiness to belong, far exceeded the bad; and I have no reason to think it is otherwise at present, nor that the sister seminary is in this respect inferior. He condemns the repetition of the service; "the same eternal strain." This is not strictly true, the Psalms and Lessons are always new; and there are other weekly and occasional varieties. But if there was more of truth, there would be little of solid objection, in the remark. The general wants of men are the same, and comprised in two words, Pardon and Assistance. The thing to be requested,

requeſted, therefore, being the ſame every day, is it reaſonable to imagine that He, whoſe peculiar attribute is that "He changeth not," muſt, like a frail mortal, be allured to hear us by variety of expreſſion? Beſides, prayers framed as ours are, and as all forms for public, if not alſo for private uſe, ought to be, in general terms, are in reality diſtinct and appropriate prayers to every individual in a large congregation, and to the ſame individual uſing them at different times. If a thouſand perſons join in prayer for "all ſick perſons and young children," or bleſs God "for all the bleſſings of this life," every one of that thouſand, under words extenſive as the race of men, will have ſpecial reſpect to ſome ſick friend or neighbour, ſome tender infant, known and dear to himſelf; and again, among bleſſings poured on the whole ſpecies, he will think with gratitude of thoſe bleſſings which are peculiar to himſelf, the parents who ſupport him, the preceptors who inſtruct him, in the ſeats of literature. We have one ſhort prayer, which was delivered by the lips of infinite wiſdom; and He who dictated that prayer, and enjoined the uſe of it, has, in the very form of the words, taught us the neceſſity of uſing it *conſtantly*: "Give us *this day* our daily bread. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

IN an age when the principles of the times are inimical to peace and virtue, as well as to that profeſſion of Chriſtian faith which is the true cement of ſociety, it becomes the duty of every *citizen* (I uſe the word in the ſenſe which every Engliſhman ought) to protect the venerable fabrick of civil and religious government as we received it from our forefathers, and as we hope to tranſmit it to our children. Poſſeſſed of this idea, it ſeems ſtrange to one buried in the retirement of the country, that the metropolis, where a large proportion of every thing wiſe and good is undoubtedly collected, ſhould not only patiently bear, but patronize in the warmeſt manner, public exhibitions, which have a tendency to undermine the deareſt rights of man. Theatrical entertainments have an extenſive influence upon the manners of Society. When well regulated, and the pieces for repreſentation well ſelected both as to matter and manner, they may be eſteemed friendly to morality, and improvers of public taſte. But what ſhall we ſay when both theſe ends are diſregarded; when moral virtue is baniſhed from the ſcene, and purity of taſte is deſtroyed by affected language and pantomimical decorations? Improvements in almoſt every art and ſcience have been, within a few years, rapid and important. But that is not the caſe with the ſtage; nor can it be, while *Kotzebue* and *his* friends uſurp the venerable boards of Shakſpeare.

I am led to make theſe obſervations from a parcel of that author's plays now lying upon my table. Dr. Moore, in his "Mordaunt," gives a juſt deſcription of theſe German compoſitions, which, he ſays, were congenial to the revolutionary ſpirits of thoſe patriots who cleared the priſons of France in 1792.

"They are a kind of tragi-comedies, in which men in deſperate ſituations, and of daring and wicked characters, are introduced ſpeaking appropriate language. The hero declaims virtuouſly, and acts criminally: their drift is to ſhew that murder, robbery, and other crimes, which in the vulgar opinion are committed by conſummate villains only, may be committed by the moſt benevolent, generous, and heroic people on earth."

The ſarcaſm is thrown out againſt thoſe characters which, though ſometimes proſtituted to unworthy purpoſes, are uſeful and beneficial to ſociety. French principles are to be met with in almoſt every ſentence; thoſe principles, I mean, which, in Scripture language, *have turned the world upſide*

ſide down. Kings are reviled for no other reaſon, but becauſe they are kings: the miniſters of kings are upon all occaſions the objects of calumny and reproach; the diſtreſſed veteran, who has been diſmiſſed from his public employments for profeſſing Jacobinical opinions, is held forth as deſerving of ſupreme pity; chaſtity is deſpiſed if it oppoſes ſentiment; the proſtitute becomes the faithful wife; the faithful wife ſacrifices her marriage vows to fulfil any other imaginary duty; Religion, under every deſcription, bends before Philoſophy. And, if there be any other perverſion of human reaſon, or of thoſe venerable ties which have long bound ſociety together, the plays of Kotzebue will afford a thouſand inſtances.

The firſt, indeed the only one I ſhall ſelect for obſervation at preſent, is intituled "Family Diſtreſs, or Self-immolation." The *diſtreſs* indeed is great, the *ſelf-immolation* is ſelf-murder. To ſoften terms of deſerved reproach is one great object of the new Philoſophy. A merchant of reſpectable character is reduced by the artifice of a villain to extreme poverty; ſo much ſo, as not to be able to procure bread for a mother old and blind, a wife amiable and virtuous, and a fine boy. He goes in ſearch of friends and employment; he finds neither. He meets a Jew. "*Jew.* You owe me 500l.—*Maxwell.* I know I do.—*Jew.* Can you pay me?—*Maxwell.* No." After hearing the diſtreſs with this ſentiment, "you are a Jew; to you I will confeſs it—to a Chriſtian I would not. For theſe two days not a morſel of any thing have I taſted"—The Jew offers a purſe, which is refuſed. "*Jew.* Why not? Becauſe I am a Jew?—*Maxwell.* Fie! fie! if ſuch were my ſentiments I ſhould deſerve my ſufferings. [The Jew tears the note, and goes out haſtily.] *Maxwell.* Yes, yes, there yet are men, but not among Chriſtians. This Jew has rekindled the ſmothered ſpark of my confidence in human kindneſs." The merchant reſiſts temptation to procure ſubſiſtence by immoral means till the diſtreſs of himſelf and family is carried to the moſt melancholy height. A former lover of his wife now makes his appearance, and offers in the moſt private and delicate manner to relieve their diſtreſs. A place in India is offered to the merchant, but it muſt be enjoyed without the preſence of his wife and family. In this dilemma he propoſes to his wife's former lover "to be to his wife and child and mother, the guardian and protector he can prove no longer." The lover makes this promiſe. The ſame propoſal is made to the wife? What is her anſwer! "Moſt generous, moſt heroic of men! how little have I known thy worth!" The propoſal, however, is rejected, "*becauſe* he was the father of her child." To remove this only difficulty, the unhappy merchant determines to deſtroy himſelf. In this interval, an interview takes place between the wife and lover. She repeats the ſame determination to reject the propoſal, and gives the ſame reaſon. But, alas! how are all moral ties ſhattered by the ſentiment! "Maxwell's wild fancy of this day might, perhaps, have ſeemed to me leſs extravagant *before I was a mother.* A childleſs pair might dare to part! But now, Walwyn, now, no power on earth can break aſunder the bonds of my duty. No not the power of love itſelf." The lover, who does not wiſh to take advantage of the diſtreſſing ſituation, gives this account of the huſband's greatneſs of mind. "*To ſacrifice himſelf for his wife* is the ſplendid idea on which at preſent he delights to gaze." The author carries this pathos to its utmoſt ſtretch, for Maxwell actually *ſacrifices*, that is, *drowns* himſelf for his wife. But be not alarmed, good reader! The Humane Society reſtores the ſuſpended anima-

tion

tion of Maxwell; a rich man, whose only son was drowned the day before in bathing, adopts the merchant on the spot; the wife is delivered to the husband, and—*the curtain falls.* J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

THE additional notices relative to Walter Harte, in p. 31, occasioned a recurrence to p. 1019 of your last volume; from col. 1. of which it might be collected, that his father was not a member of the Established Church. In the son's "Amaranth," reviewed in your volume for 1767, p. 372, 3, one of the poems is intituled "Macarius; or, the Confessor:" denoting his father; a print of whom is prefixt in p. 215: and in p. 228 are the following lines:

"Accept this verse, to make thy mem'ry live,
Lamented shade!—'Tis all *thy son* can give."

The following note occurs in p. 223: "When Judge Jeffries came to Taunton assizes, in the year 1685, to execute his commission upon the unfortunate people concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, Macarius, being minister of St. Mary Magdalen's church, at Taunton, waited on him in private, and remonstrated much against his severities. The judge listened to him calmly, and with some attention; and, though he had never seen him before, advanced him in a few months to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Bristol."

Another note in p. 228 sets forth, that "Macarius (who was born the 28th of October, 1650) was dispossessed of his preferments in 1691, and remained deprived till the time of his death, which happened in February, 1735; and (which is remarkable enough) the bishops Kidder, Hooper, and Wynne, all contrived that Macarius should receive the little profits from his prebend of Wells as long as he lived; a circumstance to their honour as well as his."

Hence it is evident, that Macarius was a non-juring divine of the Church of England. His son testifies strong obligations to Mr. Pope and his other patrons in the following conclusion of the poem:

"My first, my latest, bread I owe to *thee*:
Thou and thy *friends* preserv'd thy Muse and me:
By proxy, from a gen'rous kindred spread,
Thy Craggs's bounty fell upon my head*:
Thy Mordaunt's† kindness did my youth engage,
And thy own Chesterfield protects my age."

It appears from p. 218 of this volume of Poems, that such was the esteem entertained for the venerable father of the ingenious author, that "Mr. Simon Harcourt, afterwards Lord Chancellor Harcourt, offered him a bishoprick from Queen Anne many years after the Revolution; but the favour was declined with grateful acknowledgements." ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE Exposition of the Church Catechism by Dr. Isaac Mann, then archdeacon of Dublin, now Bishop of Corke, well deserves a more general notice. It was printed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1771; the 4th edition, enlarged, price 4d. It is divided into five parts or chapters, *viz.* The Baptismal Covenant; the Creed; the Commandment; the Lord's Prayer, and the Sacraments; and consists of 65 pages. Though the questions are very interesting, and well answered, yet, in my opinion, it might be made more short and pithy without injuring the work; for, the Church-Catechism is so wisely and systematically composed, that, to a child of any intellect, the response comes pat and apposite; and, to one of less lively parts, the shorter the answer the better it is remembered. I heard the Bishop of Rochester, the other day, recommend from the pulpit Dr. Lewis's Exposition, and another I did not well hear, but not this. I hope it is deemed orthodox; nay, I have no doubt thereof, nor can it be questioned. P.

*** "A Friend" will see one part of his wishes anticipated in our last and present Numbers. He must live strangely out of the world if he does not know that the XIIth volume of the "Archæologia" (LXVI. 1020), is the latest published.

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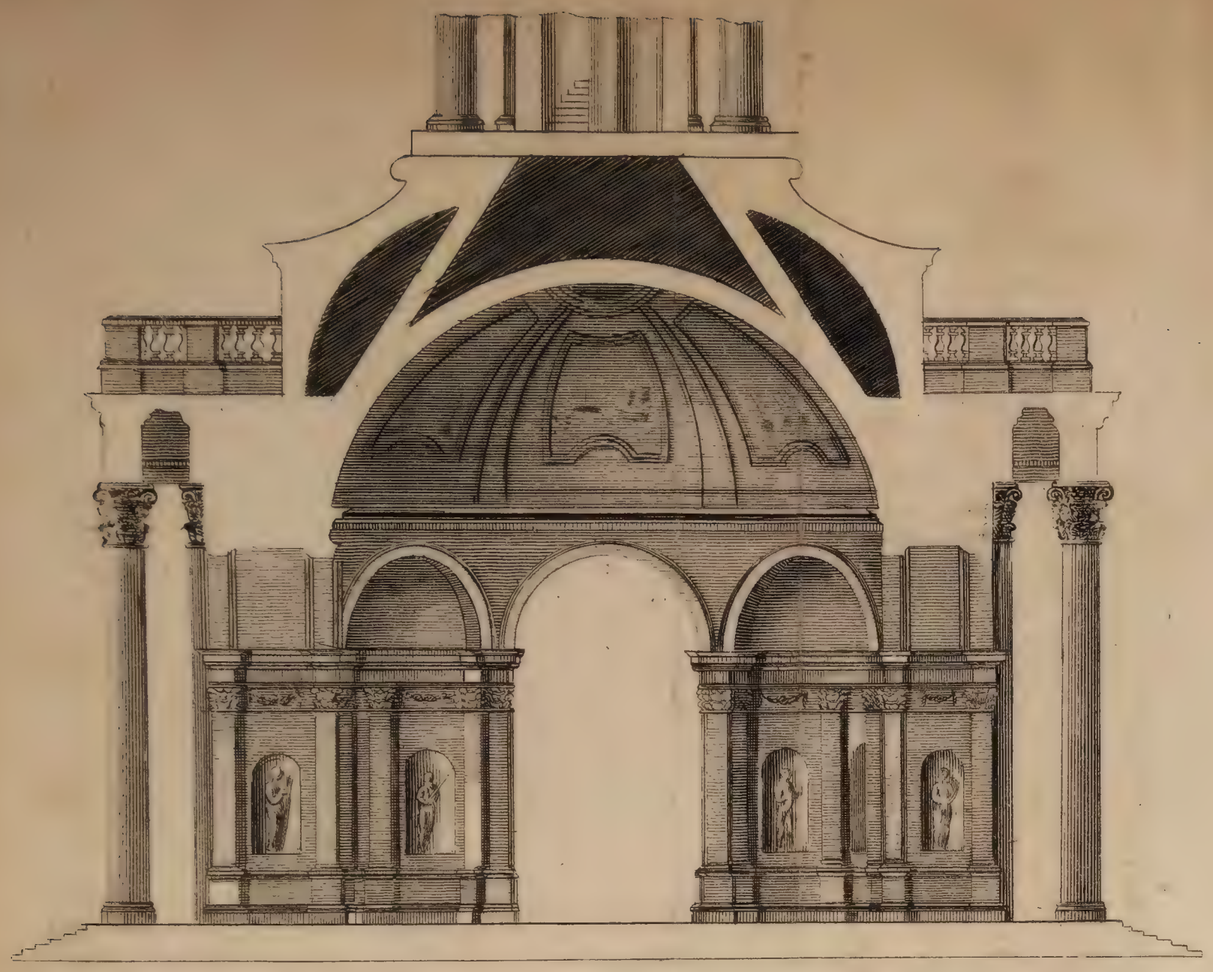
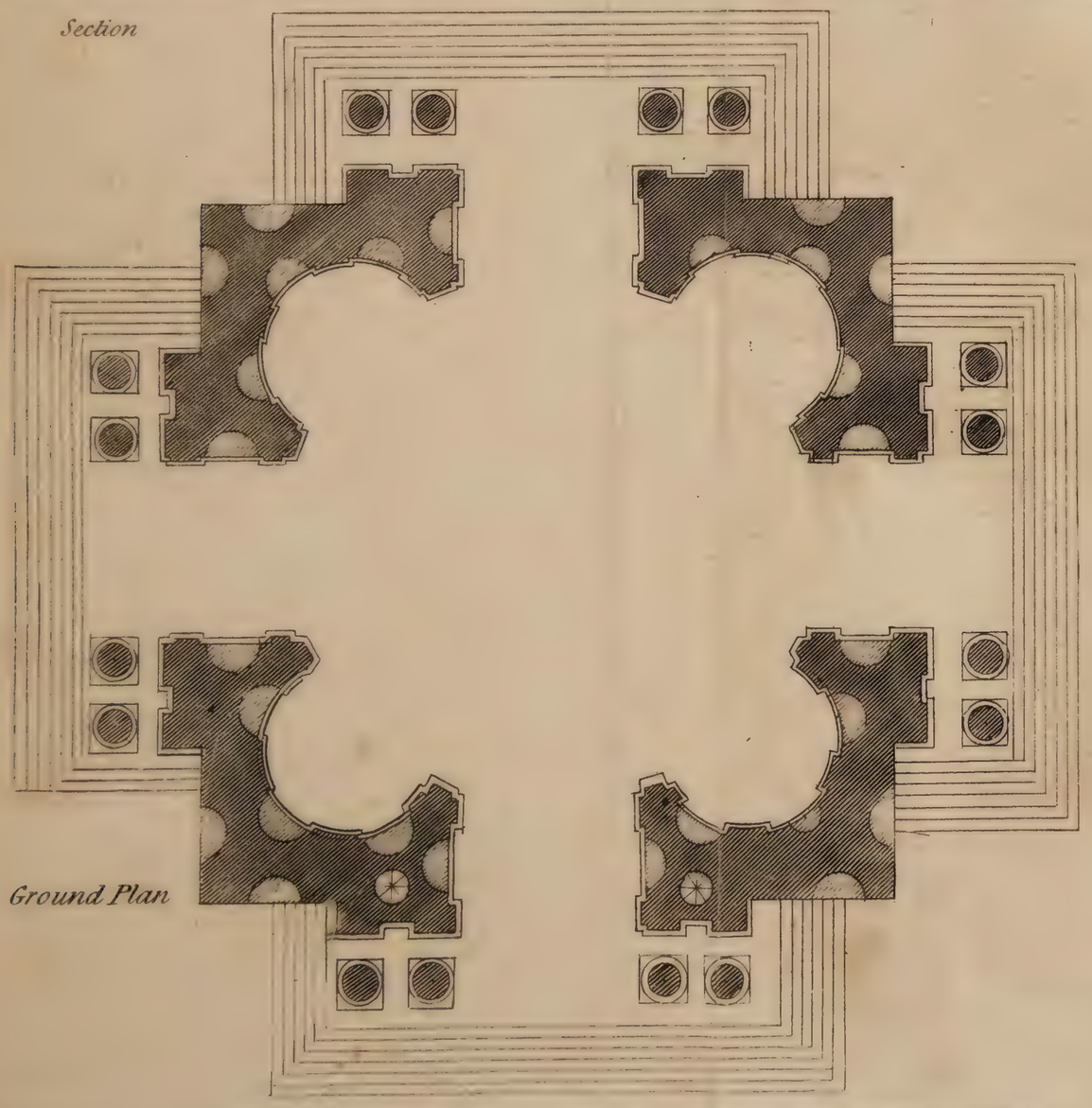
* "The late Mrs. Nugent: and Edw. Eliot, of Port Eliot, esq." &c. &c.

† "Charles, late Earl of Peterborow, general in Spain," &c.

Mr.



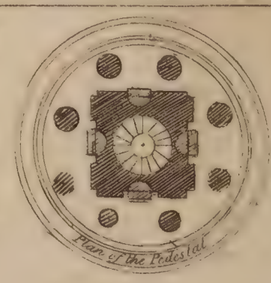
Section



Ground Plan

Scale 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet

Elevation of a Design for A TEMPLE OF VICTORY, or British Pantheon?



Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, April 30.*

THE incloſed drawings of a plan, elevation, and ſection, of a deſign for a pantheon, or temple, in honour of our late naval victories *(Plate I.)*, are made by a perſon who is neither an Artiſt nor Architect. He is conſcious that a maſter in the ſcience will at firſt ſight diſtinguiſh many errors in them. Should the deſign, however, be in any degree judged appropriate, he hopes it will not be diſregarded on account of the imperfections of the drawing.

The plan conſiſts of four porticoes, or grand entrances, which are ſimilar to each other; and, as our late victories have extended the luſtre of the Britiſh arms to the moſt remote parts of the globe, ſo this temple is open by four grand triumphal arches to the four quarters of the world. The upper part is a ſquare pedeſtal, or pillar, encircled by eight Corinthian columns; in the four ſides of which, and between each pair of columns, are niches for the reception of ſtatues of our four moſt victorious Admirals, with tablets for inſcriptions and emblematic trophies. This is ſurrounded by an octagon lantern, which may, perhaps not improperly, include a ſtatue of his preſent Majeſty, in whoſe reign, and under whoſe auſpices, theſe victories were atchieved. By this arrangement, each of the grand entrances, having a ſtatue of one of our four great admirals placed over it in front, will form a triumphal arch peculiarly dedicated to him by a proper inſcription in the frieze of the portico; and the whole will conſtitute a pantheon of Britiſh heroes.

The inſide contains four receſſes covered with ſemi-domes; and in each of theſe are three niches for ſtatues, with one alſo on each ſide in the four entrances. Theſe niches, with eight on the outſide of the building, amounting altogether to 28, are appropriated for the reception of other ſtatues and pieces of ſculpture, correſpondent with the architecture of the building. Theſe, with proper inſcriptions over them, will convey to poſterity the memory of thoſe great men, who, in his Majeſty's councils, in the ſenate, navy, and army, have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves on theſe occaſions; who have planned or executed theſe brilliant atchievements, to which we owe the general ſecurity of Europe, and the proſperity and happineſs of the Britiſh empire.

The great dome is ſupported within by eight arches, which reſt on pilaſters. It is divided into eight compartments, in which may be repreſented, in *baſſo-relievo* (being more durable than painting), the ſeveral engagements in which the Britiſh flag has been triumphant.

In this ſmall drawing I have not attempted, nor am I able, to delineate the ſeveral trophies and ornaments which, I conceive, are requiſite to complete the deſign. My attention has been principally directed to the conſtruction of a building proper for the reception of them; and in this deſign I have endeavoured to aſſociate and combine the characteriſtic principles of the column, the temple, the triumphal arch, and the obeliſk; and to obviate the objections which Mr. Flaxman in his letter has ſeverally ſtated againſt them.

It is to be obſerved, that this pantheon, being built entirely of ſtone, will be in no danger from fire; and being deſigned on geometrical principles, its parts ſupporting each other, and all tending to one centre, it will, like the Pantheon at Rome, endure for ages.

Yours, &c. BLAKENEY.

Mr. URBAN, *April 24.*

ALTHOUGH it has been frequently remarked, that men who have been eminent for learning and for genius, and whoſe characters have obtained a pre-eminence

nence in the opinion of the world, have yet but little of variety in their lives to furniſh a biographical memoir in the age in which they lived; yet there is certainly a kind of reſpect due to the memory of excellent men, eſpecially to thoſe whom their learning and virtues have made celebrated, to deliver ſome account of themſelves as well as of their works to poſterity. It is not indeed to be expected that, in thoſe certain ſtationary allotments of life which confine men to one object, ſurprizing adventures are to be found; but perhaps it is, or ought to be, of more uſe to the world to exhibit a character endowed with every moral virtue, and who was alſo as eminent for learning and genius as for the moſt correct taſte, than it would be to aſtoniſh the world with "hair-breadth 'ſcapes," and wonderful events of adventurers in foreign countries. The life of a Sir Francis Drake, or a Capt. Cook, does not occur above once, perhaps, in a century; whilſt thoſe who calmly paſs

"The noiſeleſs tenor of their even days,"

ſhould be held up for imitation: as ſhould the character of the late learned Dr. Warton, who was one of the chief ornaments of the Learned World: and ſuch was the vigour of his mind, the claſſical purity of his taſte, and the extent and variety of his learning, that his memory will be for ever revered as a profound ſcholar, and a man of true genius; whilſt his mild virtues will be remembered with affectionate ſenſibility by all who knew him. He was dear to all lovers of literature; and he lived as univerſally reſpected as he died ſincerely lamented.

Dr. Warton was deſcended from an antient and honourable family in the North of England; from Sir Michael Warton, bart. of Warton hall, Lancaſhire; and from the wealthy and reſpectable family of the ſame name at Beverley, in Yorkſhire. The parents of both his father and mother lived in affluence, and were eminently good. The father of Dr. Warton (who deſerves an elogium ſeparately for merit, learning, and for genius) was highly reſpected, not only for his literary talents but for his great worth and virtues. He was fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and poetry profeſſor in that univerſity, and was univerſally reſpected. He married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Richardſon, of Dunsfold, Surrey, a man of exemplary character; and ſhe inherited all his virtues. They had two ſons, Joſeph, the worthy ſubject of this ſhort memoir, and Thomas; and a daughter, Jane, I believe, ſtill living. Thomas was fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, profeſſor of poetry, and Poet-Laureat. He was an ornament to that univerſity as well as to the Literary World at large. The brilliancy of his wit, the ſolidity of his judgement, and the affability of his temper, gave to all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance the ſincereſt regret for his irreparable loſs. I *muſt* be pardoned for this digreſſion, as it is impoſſible to mention his name without paying that tribute to his memory which his worth and merit demand. He was, in truth, a pattern of all the mild and ſocial virtues; words cannot expreſs his amiable character, but it ſtill lives in the remembrance of every friend who enjoyed his engaging ſociety.

To ſee the two *learned brothers* together (as Dr. Johnſon called them) was as intereſting as pleaſing to behold.

Dr. Warton was entered early in life on the foundation of Wincheſter college, where he made the moſt rapid progreſs in his ſtudies, and was an honour to the Society, and to the inſtructions of his excellent maſter, Dr. Burton. It was there he commenced a ſtrict friendſhip with his friend Collins (the poet), which laſted till the death of that ingenious but unfortunate man. His connexions with his

other ſchoolfellows (the late worthy Baron Eyre, and other eminent men) continued till death; for thoſe who loved him *once* loved him *always*. When he had finiſhed his ſtudies at Oxford, he took orders; and in 1754 commenced ſecond maſter of Winchester ſchool; in 1766, was choſen head-maſter. With how much honour he acquitted himſelf in that public capacity, is too well known to need my feeble praiſe. In 1793, after near 40 years ſpent in the arduous inſtruction of youth, being now advanced in years, he reſigned the office, and retired to his living of Wickham, in Hants, to ſpend the remainder of his excellent life.

Dr. Warton had derived from nature a ſound and vigorous underſtanding, which he had enriched with a large ſhare of knowledge, and which was extenſive and profound. His parts were brilliant and enlightened; but yet his wit was tempered with humanity, and his learning with humility. His judgement was clear and ſtrong, accompanied with an imagination of great compaſs, and richly ſtored with refined ideas. Perhaps no perſon living poſſeſſed more the power of enlivening converſation than Dr. Warton. Chearful as he was in the higheſt degree, convivial in his diſpoſition, and of a moſt correct and elegant taſte, with the livelieſt imagination, and a great knowledge of the *Belles Lettres*, his converſation was univerſally ſought and admired. He was the intimate friend of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, of Dr. Johnſon, Mrs. Montague, and almoſt of every other character of eminence.

To his excellent character it may be added, that he had nothing of that auſterity and reſerve, of that haughtineſs and ſupercilioufneſs, of that pride and ſelf importance, and oſtentatious affectation of dignity, which forbid acceſs, and which we ſo often ſee in men of literature and talents, who have acquired a conſiderable degree of eminence and reputation. It may alſo be juſtly added, that, to a moſt accurate and extenſive knowledge of claſſic learning, he enjoyed a correct judgement, an elegant and refined taſte.

But his private virtues even exceeded his wit and learning. His chearful and ſweet diſpoſition (under very ſevere trials) was invincible: and to his excellent temper was added the utmoſt politeneſs of manners. He was, in truth (like his much-loved brother), a pattern of all the ſocial virtues, which conſpicuouſly ſhone in the ſeveral characters of huſband, father, brother, friend, and maſter. One of the many ſhining traits in this good man was his benevolent and charitable diſpoſition, which he exerted to the utmoſt of his income, which, though eaſy, was not equal to his merits; but ſtill it enabled him to live in that ſtyle of hoſpitality that he enjoyed the company of his many friends. His charities were often ſecret, always *unoſtentatious*; ſome were known, but others only to his Creator, to good angels, and to himſelf. He knew how to relieve without offending the delicacy of the diſtreſſed, and to render poverty rather ſenſible of the heart that *pitied* than of the hand that *beſtowed*.

His ſtrong and vigorous underſtanding remained to the laſt moment of his life; his faculties clear and compoſed in an uncommon degree; for, although he was reduced to much bodily weakneſs, yet his ſtrong mind was ſtill unbroken, and he converſed with all around him with his uſual chearfulneſs, energy, and ſpirit. His patience was exemplary; he never uttered the leaſt complaint; and (to uſe Dr. Johnſon's words),

"When pitying Heaven ſign'd the laſt releaſe,
And bid afflicted worth retire to peace,"

not even a ſigh eſcaped him; ſo calm was his paſſage to eternity, that his attendants thought he was ſtill in a profound and ſweet ſleep.

Noble and elevated in his ſentiments,

ments, he has left behind him a character unſullied with the leaſt mean or diſhonourable action. After a long life, ſpent in the practice of every virtue, he departed, with as much peace as ever a devout ſpirit returned to his God, on Sunday, February 23, 1800.

What we have of Dr. Warton's works are excellent in their kind, and would have been more in number, had the duties of his ſtation at Wincheſter left him that leiſure (and we muſt lament they did not) which is abſolutely neceſſary for works of literature.

As a proſe writer, whoever will examine his excellent and elegant Eſſay on the Life and Writings of Pope, will find that Dr. Warton is entitled to a place among the pureſt and moſt correct writers of the Engliſh language. His periods are full and eaſy; his ſtyle familiar, but never coarſe, and with no harſhneſs of diction.

His works in proſe are,

1. Eſſay on the Life and Writings of Pope. 2 vols.

2. Several admirable Eſſays of Criticiſm on Shakſpeare's Tragedy of King Lear; which were firſt printed in the Adventurer, but ſince in an elegant ſeparate volume.

3. An edition, in 9 volumes, of all Pope's Works, with his Life, and with Notes critical and explanatory, and with other illuſtrations.

4. Two large volumes in quarto (the title I know not), which, I underſtand, will ſoon be publiſhed.

At his advanced age, the edition of Pope was an uncommon proof of his ſtrong and vigorous mind; and ſtill even more ſo was the laſt-mentioned work, which was only finiſhed juſt before his lamented death.

He had prepared alſo materials for the Hiſtory of Leo X.; but his avocations at Winton prevented his publiſhing that work.

Dr. Warton's preferments were, a prebend of Wincheſter, with the rectory of Wickham, Hants, and the rectory of Upham, in the ſame county. He was alſo a prebendary of St Paul's.

Dr. Warton, it is well known, was an excellent poet. His poetry has much merit for beauty and delicacy; and, were it all collected together, would make a very elegant volume.

The poems which we have of his are,

1. The Enthuſiaſt, or the Lover of Nature; in which he caught and deſcribed the moſt beautiful ſcenes of the creation in the happieſt point of view.

2. Twelve Odes; among which is a beautiful Ode to Evening.

3. Ode to Fancy; much celebrated, and has been ſet to muſick admirably by Dr. Jackſon, of Exeter. (I am not certain if this ode was publiſhed with his other odes, I think not).

4. Numberleſs little elegant poems; which we have to lament were not all publiſhed.

This ſmall and inadequate tribute to the memory of ſo *good a man* and *excellent* a ſcholar is paid by one who ſincerely *loved* his *virtues*, and *admired* his talents, and will ever cheriſh his memory with that high reſpect he ſo eminently deſerves. X. X. X.

Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century.—Essay IV.

THE treaty between France and England being ſigned at Utrecht, as before noticed, peace was proclaimed in London on the 5th day of May, 1713; and the parliament being aſſembled to deliberate on the articles, many of the firſt political characters urged ſtrong objections to ſeveral of them. Indeed, it appeared to be the general opinion of all but the Miniſters and their abettors, that the terms were not ſo advantageous as England ought to have obtained, conſidering the flouriſhing ſtate of her finances and the ſucceſſes which had attended her arms. But the treaty of commerce, contained in the eighth

eighth and ninth articles, gave particular offence, ſo that petitions from all parts of the kingdom were preſented againſt the paſſing a bill for rendering it effectual; and ſo concluſive were the arguments urged againſt it by the trading intereſt, that the bill was rejected by a ſmall majority. Though the treaty was thus objected to by conſiderable numbers in both houſes of parliament, yet they preſented moſt loyal addreſſes to her Majeſty, thanking her for her paternal care in thus providing for the tranquillity and proſperity of the nation.

No ſooner was the peace concluded, than ſtrange apprehenſions aroſe in the breaſts of many, from the continual advances of the Tory intereſt, and from perſons of that party being choſen by her Majeſty to fill every office about her royal perſon, and that the Proteſtant ſucceſſion was in imminent danger. Both houſes of Parliament reſounded with ſpeeches on this ſuppoſed evil, and the pens in the favour of the champions of the Whig party were exerted too ſucceſsfully; for the idea became ſo prevalent, that every one was painfully anxious for the ſecurity of his property; and ſuch a demand was made on the Bank as appeared to threaten the public credit. But theſe fears were, in ſome meaſure, allayed by the Queen's aſſuring the Lord Mayor of her intention of ſpeedily opening her parliament, that ſhe was recovered from her indiſpoſition, that there was no fleet fitting out in the French ports, that the Pretender was ſtill in Lorraine (the contrary to which had been confidently aſſerted), and that the whole of the alarm had ariſen from the miſguided zeal of the writers in the employment of the different parties.

Little of conſequence occurred from this time, till the period when her Majeſty really was ſeriouſly indiſpoſed; though the different parties became more violent againſt each other, and ſo impeded the wheels of Government, as not only the Parliament but even the Council was diſtracted by them; and they tended greatly to accelerate her Majeſty's diſſolution. Though the Queen publickly and privately endeavoured to reconcile theſe diſputants, aſſuring her Parliament that "it would be a real ſtrengthening to the ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, as well as a ſupport to her government, that an end were put to their groundleſs fears and jealouſies;" yet, even in her preſence, Oxford and Bolingbroke could not refrain from mutually reproaching each other; and ſo far were their diſſentions carried, that the Council-chamber became a ſcene of bitter altercation and implacable diſpute.

From the decline of her Majeſty's health, and from her decided approbation of many of her preſent miniſters, ſeveral of whom were ſtrongly ſuſpected of favouring the houſe of Stuart, the friends of the Pretender began to revive their hopes, that on her Majeſty's diſſolution they ſhould be able to place their favourite on the throne: for this purpoſe, meetings of the Papiſts were held in different parts of the kingdom, and they even proceeded to the enliſting of ſoldiers to favour their deſign. In conſequence of this, a proclamation was publiſhed offering 5000l. for apprehending the Pretender, ſhould he land, or attempt to land, in Great Britain; to which the Commons offered an additional reward of 100,000l. to any perſon who ſhould perform ſo acceptable a ſervice to their country; and a bill was propoſed, making it high treaſon in any who ſhould enliſt into the Pretender's ſervice.

The altercation between the heads of the miniſtry continuing, Oxford was at laſt diſmiſſed in an abrupt manner, before any perſon had been thought of to fill his ſituation; which occaſioned ſuch confuſion and debate at court, that the Queen, by her long attendance at

at a cabinet council on the 12th day of July, ſo exhauſted her ſpirits, that ſhe was ſeized with a lethargic diſorder, which baffled all the efforts of her phyſicians to remove, and her life was conſidered as in imminent danger.

The Committee of the council being aſſembled at Kenſington, the dukes of Somerſet and Argyle voluntarily offered their ſervices, and the Council agreed to recommend the Duke of Shrewſbury for lord-treaſurer; which meeting the Queen's approbation, he received the appointment without relinquiſhing his other employments of lord-chamberlain and lord-lieutenant of Ireland; ſo that at one time he held the three greateſt poſts in the kingdom.

It being propoſed to aſſemble all the privy-counſellors in the vicinity of London, a full board was held, conſiſting of many members of both parties; and it was reſolved to put the kingdom in the beſt ſtate of defence that was poſſible: ſeveral regiments were ordered into the neighbourhood of the metropolis, others were ſent for from the Netherlands; an embargo was laid on the ſhipping; and a fleet, under the command of the Earl of Berkeley, directed to be equipped immediately.

Though her Majeſty's diſorder was from the commencement conſidered as fatal, yet ſhe continued declining, in the ſame ſtate of ſtupor till the firſt day of Auguſt 1714, when ſhe expired about 7 in the morning, in the 50th year of her age, and the 13th of her reign.

To give an outline of her Majeſty's character requires not that impartiality, which moſt public ſituations demand; for, though her reign, eſpecially the cloſe of it, is peculiarly marked by thoſe factions and parties, which are the bane of all private happineſs and public proſperity; yet from her maternal affection towards her people, ſhe ever enjoyed the ſincere eſteem and undiſſembled reſpect of her ſubjects. In her perſon, her Majeſty was a full middle ſize and of due proportion, of a round countenance, with regular features, dark hair, and ruddy complexion; ſhe had a pleaſing voice and an engaging carriage. Endowed with good natural parts, which, though not much enriched by education, enabled her to fill her exalted ſtation with becoming dignity, perſeverance, and affability. But as the circumſtances of the times in which ſhe lived called for the greateſt vigour of mind and determination of ſpirit, ſome hiſtorians have attributed to her a degree of puſillanimity, which upon a calm inveſtigation of her ſituation will, perhaps, be found to be unjuſt. She was, in her religion, a warm friend to the Proteſtant cauſe as by law eſtabliſhed in her realm; truly pious herſelf, ſhe encouraged the ſame virtue in others: thus ſincere in her devotion toward God, the correſponding virtues of juſtice, mercy, compaſſion, and benevolence, were by her exerted towards her fellow creatures. Faithful and affectionate to her huſband, ſhe was one of the beſt of wives; a moſt tender mother to her children, all of whom ſhe had the affliction to conſign to an early grave. She was a ſteady and warm patron of genius and merit; and a moſt ſincere and generous friend. In fine, ſhe was a kind miſtreſs, a gracious and condeſcending princeſs, more the mother than the ruler of her people; and, "if ſhe was not the greateſt, ſhe was certainly one of the beſt, and moſt unblemiſhed ſovereigns that ever ſat on the Britiſh throne."

T. Mot, F. S. M.

P. 205, col. 1. l. 32, r. *exacts.*

Tour to the Netherlands in the Autumn of 1793.

(*Continued from LXIX. p.* 745.)

AFTER I had ſufficiently gratified my curioſity at Amſterdam, I directed my courſe towards

wards Utrecht. I took my place in a treckſchuyte. The diſtance was about 30 miles, and the journey was performed in eight hours. I paſſed through ſeveral places which called to my recollection ſome intereſting tranſactions during the campaign of 1787; particularly the fortreſs of Nieuwerſluis, which, in conſequence of the judicious diſpoſitions made by General Kalckreuth, ſurrendered without firing a gun on the 21ſt of September. The country from Amſterdam to Utrecht was very populous; and the eye was continually attracted by beautiful country ſeats and delightful gardens, which adorned the banks of the canals. Utrecht, the capital of the province ſo called, is a large and elegant city, ſituated upon the old canal of the Rhine; hence called in Latin *Trajectum ad Rhenum*. It is nearly at an equal diſtance from the towns of Nimeguen, Arnheim, Leyden, and Amſterdam. The ſurrounding country is rich, and well cultivated. The whole Province contains about 450 ſquare miles. It is bounded on the Eaſt and South by Guelderland; on the North, by the Zuyder ſea, and part of Holland; and on the Weſt, by Holland. The principal towns are Amersfort, Rhenen, Wyck, and Montfort. Utrecht was for ſeveral centuries the ſeat of one of the richeſt and moſt powerful biſhopricks in the Weſt of Europe. It was erected into an archbiſhoprick, in 1562, by Philip II. of Spain, with a juriſdiction over five ſuffragan biſhops. But this order of things very ſhortly gave way to the eſtabliſhment of the Reformed Religion; and, at the cloſe of the 16th century, Utrecht beheld the triumph of Calviniſm over Popery. It was in this city that the deputies of the ſeven provinces aſſembled in January, 1579, to form that famous confederacy which laid the foundation of the Batavian republick. The ſubſtance of the articles of their union was, to renounce the authority of Spain, to eſtabliſh the Reformed Religion, and to defend each other againſt all aggreſſion. Utrecht is the ſeat of an univerſity which was founded in 1636, and has always been famed for training civilians. Giſbert Voët, from whom the Voetian divines in this country derive their name, was profeſſor of divinity here in the laſt century, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his oppoſition to the philoſophy of Des Cartes, and to the theology of Coccius, profeſſor of divinity at Leyden. The reader will find a ſhort but ſatisfactory view of theſe controverſies in the 5th volume of Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. The diſtinctions of Cocceian and Voetian ſubſiſt among the Dutch clergy to this day; but, if I rightly recollect, the peace of the Church was no more diſturbed by thoſe differences of opinion than that of the Church of England is affected by the diſtinctions of Hutchinſonian and Warburtonian, or by the controverſy reſpecting an intermediate ſtate. One of the greateſt names that ever adorned Utrecht was Græevius, who taught eloquence, hiſtory, and politicks, in this univerſity for upwards of 40 years (from 1661 to 1703). The moſt illuſtrious literary characters in Europe courted the honour of his correſpondence; and many of his pupils ſhone with diſtinguiſhed luſtre in the *Belles Lettres*. His edition of the Epiſtles and Orations of Cicero places him high in the rank of Latin criticks; his notes and prefaces to various Latin claſſicks diſplay great ſagacity as well as refinement of taſte; and his *Theſaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum*, in 13 vols. folio, is indeed an immenſe treaſure, containing all that is worthy to be known concerning the manners, cuſtoms, and laws, of the antient Romans. There are no public buildings which to the eye of a ſtranger would denote Utrecht to be the ſeat of an univerſity. The profeſſors gave lectures in their own houſes; the ſtudents lived diſperſed in the town, and wore no diſtinguiſhing

tinguiſhing habit. I was ſhewn the hall where the public formalities of the univerſity took place, as alſo the public library, which was neither a large nor a very choice collection. I had letters of introduction to the profeſſor of moral philoſophy and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, Dr. Brown, whoſe name is well known in the Learned World, and whoſe attachment to the Houſe of Orange has ſince compelled him to take refuge on this ſide of the water. Dr. Brown is a native of Scotland, and received his education in the univerſity of St. Andrew's. He is now principal of Mariſchal college, Aberdeen, paſtor of a church in that city, and occupies with diſtinguiſhed reputation the theological chair, which had been filled for many years by the late illuſtrious Dr. Campbell. On my arrival at Utrecht, I waited on Dr. Brown, by whom I was received with great courteſy, and introduced to his domeſtic circle, whom I found at tea in a neat ſummer-houſe built in the garden. Mrs. Brown, though a native of Holland, ſpoke Engliſh with great eaſe, and was very much *à l'Angloiſe* in every reſpect. I imagined myſelf once more ſeated in an Engliſh parlour; and I accepted with great pleaſure the offer of ſpending the following day with this agreeable family. On returning to my inn, I had the ſatisfaction of meeting the Engliſh family with whom I had ſailed from Harwich to Helvoetſluys; and the evening paſſed very pleaſantly in recounting our mutual adventures ſince we parted. One of the party, in a lay habit, announced himſelf a brother, and fellow of a college in Oxford. Our clergy, when they travel on the Continent, aſſume, I believe generally, the appearance of laymen. They travel more frequently as tutors to young men of faſhion than in any other capacity; and the title of *Monſ. le Gouverneur* does not give a ready paſſport to Court, nor to the table of a proud German baron. I never ſought admiſſion during my travels to any Court but one; and in that Court the name of Briton, with the education of a gentleman, is a ſufficient paſſport. I met ſeveral of my clerical countrymen in different parts of the Continent, adorned with bags and ſwords. I never changed my wig nor my coat, in conſequence of which I was ſeldom honoured in Holland with a higher title than *Domine*.

Early in the morning after my arrival at Utrecht, I was awaked by the firing of cannon, announcing the anniverſary of the revolution which took place in this city on the 16th of September, 1787, when the patriotic army decamped, and the Pruſſians entered without reſiſtance, and reſtored the old form of government. That memorable event was celebrated with every outward demonſtration of joy; orange flags and cockades met the eye in every direction; and in the evening there were public thankſgivings and ſermons in all the churches, which were immenſely crouded. Seldom have any people had greater reaſon to rejoice and be thankful than the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of Utrecht, in commemorating their deliverance from the iron rod of the pſeudo-patriots, who, I was told, at one period had carried their party rage to ſuch a pitch of inveteracy, that to diſplay an orange colour was a capital offence.

I ſhall conclude this letter with an account of the evacuation of Utrecht on the night of the 15th of September, 1787, extracted from Bowdler's Letters, which contain a very accurate detail of the hiſtory of the whole campaign. When the Pruſſians entered the territories of the Republick, the Stadtholder was encamped with a ſmall army in the neighbourhood of Utrecht, on the Eaſt ſide of the city, which the patriots had taken care to fortify in the beſt manner poſſible, not ſeeming to be apprehenſive of an attack from any other quarter. The number of perſons bearing arms in

the

the city was about 10,000; and they were very peremptory in declaring that they would defend the place to the laſt extremity againſt any enemy. This reſolution, however, was ſtaggered by the news of a Pruſſian detachment having entered Wyk Dnerſtede, at the diſtance of three leagues from Utrecht, which intelligence was received about ſix o'clock in the afternoon. A few hours after, intelligence came that the Pruſſians were advancing in another direction, and had taken poſſeſſion of Amersfort. About midnight a council was called; the reſult of which was, that the city ſhould be immediately evacuated; which was completely effected before five o'clock next morning. The fugitives diſperſed themſelves chiefly throughout Holland in great diſorder, and carried confuſion and terror wherever they appeared. The ſudden change which had taken place appeared ſo extraordinary to the Stadtholderians, that they ſuſpected the whole buſineſs to have been a plot formed by the patriots to draw the army of the Stadtholder into an ambuſcade. The Prince of Orange, however, was ſoon ſatisfied that he might ſafely advance to Utrecht. About noon the orange flags were diſplayed, and the Stadtholder entered the city amidſt the acclamations of his friends. In all this buſineſs not a ſhot was fired, nor a ſingle life loſt.

Some farther particulars reſpecting Utrecht muſt form the ſubject of a future letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, May 6.*

THERE are two moſt glaring abſurdities which writers of the preſent day frequently commit, and which, in my opinion, merit public and ſevere cenſure. The firſt of theſe is *giving the life and character of a living perſon.* This is, indeed, more than an abſurdity; it is extremely offenſive to the moſt ſcholar or humane philanthropiſt. So highly improper is this practice on many accounts, that men of judgement, feeling for others as for themſelves, have, for time immemorial, avoided it; and it is adopted only by our preſent race of coxcombs and ſcioliſts, who are not aſhamed to write even their own lives, and prefix the head of the author, as large as life, *on wire-wove and hot-preſſed paper.* I might here, Sir, indulge myſelf in a vein of pointed irony, did I poſſeſs the ſatirical wit of an Addiſon; but I paſs on to notice the other diſguſting abſurdity of theſe men, *that of referring you continually to the volume and very page of their favourite author or authors,* to whom they exult in *introducing* you, as to a new and elegant acquaintance, whoſe company, they preſume, you are as yet unfavoured with. But theſe *ſmatterers* ſhould remember, that the *family of Socrates* (Socratica domus) are not ſo inacceſſible to the modeſt client as thoſe great perſonages who glitter at Court. He needs no maſter of the ceremonies to take him by the hand, no fruitleſs attendance from day to day. They refuſe not their pure and inſtructive Society to poor Edwin, the ſhepherd boy, all ununcouth and ruſtic as he may appear. Let not theſe candidates, then, for public applauſe, flatter themſelves that they are acquainted with better or more learned company than their readers; but rather reflect, that the real ſcholar woos coy Science in her ſecret ſhades, and, like the delicate lover, makes not a confidant of every one he meets.

We may, perhaps, pardon a Prelate for taking an opportunity of bringing to public view the virtuous productions of a female pen; or that female for applauding the pious labours of the Prelate. But ſuch indulgence we will not concede to him who ſeeks preferment by ſervile flattery; and it is our duty

duty to caution the young literary adventurer ("when firſt the college-rolls receive his name") againſt interlarding an *eulogy*, or other trifling compoſition, with unneceſſary and pedantic notes. Such can never give merit to a poem that has none in itſelf, but rather expoſe its ſterility.

Theſe few hints might furniſh ſubject for an eſſay; and, perhaps, ſome friend to literature may oblige us by one. MERTONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May 6.*

THE Critical Reviewers laſt month, reviewing Mr. Milner's Hiſtory of Wincheſter, p. 364, ſpeaking of his idea of *celts*, ſay, "We have been informed by a learned friend, that the word *celtis* is uſed in the Vulgate tranſlation of the Bible for a wedge or chiſel; but we have not an opportunity of verifying the reference." The term *chiſel* does not occur in our Bibles; and, where *wedge* appears, it is not tranſlated by the Vulgate as here; but, in Deut. xx. 25, "if thou lift up thy *tool*" is rendered "ſi levaveris *cultrum*." *Celtis*, in Ainſworth, is a kind of Lotos tree from Pliny, XIII. 17. *Celtes*, Job xix. 24, is by us rendered *an iron pen*. Ducange in voc. tells us, from W. Brito in vocab. "*Celtis*, inſtrumentum ferreum aptum ad ſculpendum, *ciſel* Gallicè dictum a celando, ſed *nuſquam* in *Biblia* unde Job xix. [24], ubi quidam legunt, "Vel *celte* ſculpantur in cilice, GG. in originali ut antiquæ Bibliæ habent, certe et nullus ſanctorum expoſitorum poni celte." Vetus inſcriptio Romæ, "MALLEOLO ET CELTE LITERATUS CILIX." Du Cange explains *celtis*, "cœlum ſculptorum vel potius λαξευτηριον."

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May 2.*

IN the fourth volume of Spallanzani's Travels an intereſting diſcuſſion occurs on the ſtraits of Meſſina*, in which is introduced a deſcription of two celebrated rocks of antiquity, Scylla and Charybdis, by thoſe eminent maſters, Homer and Virgil. The latter poet opens his account of them in this manner:

"Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis,
Obſidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vaſtos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rurſuſque ſub auras
Erigit alternos, et ſidera verberat unda."

"Far on the right her dogs foul Scylla hides;
Charybdis, roaring, on the left preſides,
And in her greedy whirlpool ſucks the tides:
Then ſpouts them from below; with fury driv'n,
The waves mount up, and waſh the face of heav'n."

DRYDEN.

"Far on the right." The ſpace between the rocks is altogether unnoticed by Virgil. Both Homer and he, as appears from paſſages quoted by Spallanzani, were of opinion that theſe rocks were very near each other. And, indeed, by removing Scylla to a diſtance, placing her "far on the right," the idea of terror, which Virgil meant to excite, is leſſened It was their ſuppoſed nearneſs to each other which to the antients made them ſo formidable. Hence

"Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim."

Had a tranſlator violated in this inſtance their relative ſituation, and, inſtead of driving them "far off," although hiſtorically true, had brought them within a ſtone's throw, he might have been pardoned.

"Charybdis preſides." A common acceptation of the verb *obſidet* is, to confine, take the place of. This conſtruction ſeems to poſſeſs an advantage over that which our tranſlator has uſed, ſince it heightens the picture.

"Waſh the face of heav'n." Is not this expreſſion degrading to the majeſty of the object? Is it not even ludicrous? It ill renders "ſidera verberat unda."

"Ter," which in the original gives much force to the paſſage, is omitted in the tranſlation, as is the corre-

* See our Review, p. 452. EDIT.

correſponding epithet "alternos."

"Vaſtos fluctus" are rendered ſimply "the waves."

Theſe obſervations demand an apology. They are hazarded by a perſon who claims no merit as a poet, and who is but an incorrect Latin ſcholar. They are the fruit of attention and leiſure. Had our juſtly-diſtinguiſhed countryman, when he publiſhed his verſion, beſtowed a greater portion of the former, and happily enjoyed the latter, what a colouring would he have given to theſe tremendous rocks!

"Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus"

may be ſome excuſe for his careleſſneſs.

Perhaps ſomething of this ſort might convey more fully the ſenſe of the original:

STRAITS OF MESSINA.

On the right ſide ſee howling Scylla rears
Her ghaſtly brow; and on the left appears
Hungry Charybdis. The tide, ſtraiten'd, [waves
raves.
Thrice down her deepeſt caverns the huge
The yawning whirlpool ſucks; diſgorg'd, [the ſky.
they fly
Foaming through air, and thrice they laſh

Yours, &c. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

MANY of your pages have been often and ſucceſsfully devoted to Biography, a branch of literature peculiarly uſeful and entertaining; and, ſhould the life of *Richard Mulcaſter*, who once ranked high as a philologiſt, be thought worthy a nich in your Miſcellany, an early inſertion of it will oblige,

Yours, &c. E. H.

The memoir I preſent is unmarked by adventurous anecdote: it is of a man who performed the taſk of life amid the ſchools of ſcience; who penetrated the intricacies of knowledge only to facilitate the entrance of others.

Richard Mulcaſter arrogated not to himſelf the pride of high deſcent; his anceſtors were people of opulence in Cumberland ſo far back as the time of William Rufus, where their chief care was to defend the border counties from the incurſions of the Scots*. His father was William Mulcaſter, a gentleman, who reſided at Carliſle, where, as Wood affirms, his ſon Richard was born. He was educated on the foundation at Eton, whence, in 1548, he gained his election to King's college, Cambridge. Here he took no degree, but while ſcholar removed to Oxford; for what reaſon we are not told. In 1555, he was elected ſtudent of Chriſtchurch; and in the next year licenſed to proceed in arts. While at Eton or Cambridge we do not hear that he made any proficiency in the learned languages. But, after he had reſided ſome time at Oxford, he became eminent for his ſkill in Eaſtern literature. He entered on the teacher's life about 1559; and on September 24, 1561, for his extraordinary accompliſhments in philology was appointed the firſt maſter of the ſchool on Laurence-Pountney-hill, then juſt founded by the Merchant Taylors' Company. Of his method of teaching Fuller quaintly remarks: "In a morning he would exactly and plainly conſtrue and parce the leſſon to his ſcholars; which done, he ſlept his hour (cuſtom made him critical to proportion it) in his deſk in the ſchool; but woe be to the ſcholar that ſlept the while. Awaking, he heard them accurately; and *Atropos* might be perſuaded to pity as ſoon as he to pardon where he found juſt fault. The prayers of cockering mothers prevailed with him as much as the requeſts of indulgent fathers, rather increaſing than mitigating his ſeverity on their offending children." Immediately after, however, the witty hiſtorian has informed us, "His ſharpneſs was the better endured becauſe unpartial; and many excellent ſcholars were bred under him†." In this ſchool Mulcaſter ſpent nigh 26

* A pedigree of his family occurs in a volume of Surrey deſcents among the uncatalogued MSS. of Dr. Rawlinſon, at Oxford.

† Fuller's Worthies, Weſtmorland, 139.

years

years in harmleſs drudgery; yet, though he felt the inconvenience, he was happy in the toil. "A great learned man," ſayeth he* [P. Melanchthon], "in our dayes, thought ſo much of the troubleſome and toilſome life we teachers lead, as he wrate a pretie book of the miſeries of maiſters†. We are to thank him for his good-will: but when any kind of life, be it high, be it low, is not troubled with his proportion to our portion, we will yield to miſery. Our life is very painful indede, yet what if beyond compariſon painfull? Much ado we have, and what if none more? Yet ſure many as much though they deale not with ſo many." In another part of the Poſitions, he thus feelingly bewails the neglect into which his honeſt and uſeful employment had fallen: "Our calling creepes low and hath paine for companion, ſtill thruſt to the wall though ſtill confeſſed good." In another, he complains that "the teacher's life wreſtles with unthankefullneſſe;" ſuch ſmall recompence hath ſo great pain, "the very acquaintance dying when the childe departs, though with confeſſede deſertes and manifeſte profit." And here I am glad to notice an anecdote of the learned Bp. Andrews, whom Mulcaſter had educated at Merchant Taylors. He not only retained a very high eſteem for his old maſter, but uſed in all companies of his friends to place him at the upper end of the table. Nor did his grateful acknowledgement ſtop here; he many times with a liberal hand ſupplied our teacher's wants; and, when he died, cauſed his portrait to be hung up over his ſtudy door. And Bp. Andrews, we are told, had but few others in his houſe. Nor even here did the gratitude of this pious Prelate make a pauſe; he retained to the laſt hour of his life the ſame veneration for the memory of his preceptor as he had ſhewn his perſon while alive, and in his will bequeathed a handſome legacy to his ſon.

In 1581, Mulcaſter ſent forth to the world his *Poſitions*; and, in the following year, his *Elementarie*; "a book (ſaith Mr. Warton, Hiſt. Poet. III. 345) which contains many judicious criticiſms and obſervations on the Engliſh language. But of both theſe, with his other productions, more will be ſaid hereafter. To introduce an anecdote of Mulcaſter here, it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that it was no ſmall commendation to *reforming zeal*, that it encouraged learning, whoſe deſtruction was ſo much dreaded, that the venerable Latimer, while all the other biſhops complied abſolutely with the king's will, in conſenting to the diſſolution of religious houſes, earneſtly urged that two in each county ſhould be preſerved, "*not in monkery*, but ſo as they might be converted to preaching, *ſtudy*, and prayer." To obviate this difficulty, however, thoſe who followed the profeſſion of teachers had immunities granted them. They were freed from taxes, and many other obligations uſually charged on other ſubjects; but in 1581 or 1582, from a private pique againſt a few individuals, the aſſeſſors levied the taxes againſt the inſtructors of youth. This cauſed ſome diſturbance; and Mulcaſter was among the foremoſt of thoſe who ſucceſsfully oppoſed the innovation. On April 29, 1594, he was collated to the prebendal ſtall of Gateſbury, in the cathedral of Sarum‡; and in 1596 he reſigned the maſterſhip of Merchant Taylors. The Company who had conferred it on him were deſirous he ſhould remain with them; but Fuller has recorded that he gave for anſwer, "*fidelis*

* In his Poſitions, p. 265.

† "The Miſeries of Schoolemaiſters, vttered in a Latine Oration made by the famous Clearke, Philip Melanchton." Licenſed. Octavo, 1569. Ames's Typograph. Antiq. 2d edit. p. 945.

‡ MS. Browne Willis in Bibl. Bodl.

fervus, perpetuus aſinus." Whether by theſe words we are to ſuppoſe he thought himſelf ſlighted, is at this diſtant period difficult to be determined. One thing is certain, he left them, and was choſen upper maſter of St. Paul's ſchool. Here he continued 12 years, and then retired to the rich rectory of Stanford Rivers, in Eſſex, to which he had been inſtituted at the preſentation of the queen.

The reaſon of his retiring from St. Paul's was, I am inclined to think, the loſs of an affectionate wife, with whom he had enjoyed 50 years of conjugal felicity. Chearfulneſs and vigour were now no more; his health was impaired by the inquietude of his mind, which ſought relief by indulging the anguiſh of reflection. In his church of Stanford Rivers he put up a plate with this inſcription:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODIE OF KATHARINE MVLCASTER, WIFE TO [RICHARD MVLCASTER, BY ANCIENT PARENTAGE [AND LINNIAL DISCENT, ANN ESQVIER [BORNE; BY THE MOST FAMOVS QVEEN ELIZA- [BETH'S PREROGATIVE GIFT, A PARSON OF THIS CHVRCH; WITH WHOM SHE LIVED IN MARRIAGE FIFTIE YEARES, AND DYED THE 6 DAY OF AVGVST, 1609. A GRAVE WOMAN, A LOVEINGE WIFE, A CAREFVL NVRSE, A GODLIE CREATVRE, A SAINCT IN HEAVEN IN THE PRESENCE OF HER GOD AND SAVIOVR, WHOM SHE [EVER DAILIE AND DEARLIE SERVED *.

And in two years he followed to the grave. The 15th day of April, 1611†, cloſed a life ſpent in the purſuit and diffuſion of knowledge.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. April* 12.

A Conſtant Reader, p. 256, enquires reſpecting Mr. Ralph. If deſerving a page in the Gentleman's Magazine, the following notes may be acceptable to him.

Yours, &c. S. A.

Birch MS. 4317. 677.—In the correſpondence of Mr. Ralph with Dr. Birch, May 20, 1739, requeſts Dr. B. to correct the Univerſal Spectator.

May 30, requeſts farther lights for the debates in parliament, in which he was engaged.

Nov. 12, requeſts the loan of two or three guineas.

Feb. 14, 1740-1. "I am to have a benefit at Drury-lane on Tueſday, Feb. 24; and, if it ſuits you to do me any ſervice, it will moſt ſeaſonably oblige," &c.

Without date.—He complains that all his ſchemes are broken—requeſts to be redeemed from ſuch a plunge of misfortune.

No date.—Mentions his poems of Night, Zeuma, Muſes Addreſs, and Clarinda.

No date.—"As poor as a poet. I am now really at my laſt reſource till my play is finiſhed; and, unleſs you can reprieve me, both that and I ſhall die together."

Mar. 22, no year.—Requeſts attendance at the Hay-market to a new comedy of his.

Birch MS. 4304, letter from Tho. Dale to Dr. B.—"I have ſeen ſome extracts of the Prompter. By the manner and ſtyle, I take Ralph to have a hand in it. Pray let's know what he does now, and how he lives; whether ſtill with Aſtrea; and what's gone with the woman and children." Dec. 19, 1736.

James Ralph, literat. ob. 1762, Jan. 24. See Biog. Dram. Whincop's Poets, Lond. Mag. 52.

Miſs Ralph, Chiſwick, dau. of literat. 1762. Lond. Mag. 166.

See Monthly Review, XVIII. 348. He wrote anonymouſly "The Caſe of Authors by Profeſſion or Trade ſtated, with regard to Book-

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* This inſcription now lies on the ledge of the chancel window, but ſeems formerly to have been fixed on a ſtone. Sept. 10, 1798.

† He was buried at Stanford on the 26th of the ſame month, where his memory has no preſervative.

ſellers,

ſellers, the Stage, and the Publick."

Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer, p. 165.

James Ralph, eſq.

1. The faſhionable Lover, or Harlequin's Opera; performed at Goodman's fields. 1730, 8vo.

2. The Fall of the Earl of Eſſex, Altered from Banks's play. Acted at Goodman's fields. 1731, 8vo.

3. The Aſtrologer, a Comedy; acted once at Drury-lane. 1744, 8vo.

5. The Lawyer's Feaſt; acted at Drury-lane. 1744, 8vo.

Hawkins, Life of Johnſon, p. 861:

"Ralph, a writer of this claſs (by profeſſion), and who had formed ſome ſuch connections as would have flattered the hopes of any man, was a tool of that party of which the late Lord Melcombe laboured to be head. To ſerve the intereſts of it, he wrote a periodical paper, and a voluminous Hiſtory of England, fraught with ſuch principles as he was required to diſſeminate. This man, in a pamphlet, intitled, 'The Caſe of Authors by Profeſſion,' has enumerated all the evils that attend it, and ſhewn it to be the laſt that a liberal mind would chooſe."

Again, p. 329, ſpeaking of the favourites and dependants on Mr. Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe:

"Mr. James Ralph was another of his dependants; of whom, as a pretender to genius, much may be learned from the Dunciad. He was a tool of that party of which his lordſhip laboured in vain to become a leader; and to ſerve its purpoſes, by inflaming the minds of the people, wrote a weekly paper, called The Remembrancer. For this, and other good deeds of the like kind, he is, in the Diary, held forth as an exemplar to all writers of his profeſſion, and dignified with the character of an honeſt man."

On looking over Doddington's Diary, Ralph ſeems to have been employed chiefly as a confidential meſſenger, and only occaſionally conſulted. "On this account I could patiently hear his lordſhip recommend Mr. Ralph as a very honeſt man:" and in the ſame page inform us, that he was ready to be hired to any cauſe: that he actually put himſelf to auction to the two contending parties (the Bedford and the Pelhams); and that, after ſeveral biddings, the *honeſt* Mr. Ralph was bought by the Pelhams. See Preface, p. ix.

"Thurſday, July 5, 1764. Mr. William Martin, deputy-maſter of the office of pleas, in the Court of Exchequer, told me, that he had been aſſured by a worthy Diſſenting miniſter, that, at a public meeting and dinner of his brethren, at which himſelf was preſent, Mr. R. of C. related to them the following ſtory. That Mr. James Ralph, when he was ſo ill as to apprehend death, obſerved to Mr. R. whom he left his executor, that there was in a certain box papers that would prove a ſufficient proviſion for his family. Upon Mr. Ralph's death, on the 23d of January, 1762, the box was examined by Mr. R. who found in it a bundle of papers, with an inſcription on the cover, purporting that they were given him by the Prince of Wales's own hand. The title of them was, 'The Hiſtory of Prince Titus;' and the piece appeared to be the hiſtory of the Prince of Wales himſelf, which had been drawn up by his Royal Highneſs in conjunction with the Earl of B—, and tranſcribed from their ſeveral papers, which were in the bundle, by the Prince himſelf. The chief ſubject of the hiſtory was, to repreſent how much he had been wronged by his father and his father's miniſters, againſt whom he expreſſed the deepeſt reſentment, and a reſolution to revenge himſelf upon them when he ſhould come to the crown. When Mr. R. had read the piece, he thought proper to acquaint Lord B— with what he had in his poſſeſſion; who declared great ſatisfaction in knowing where the papers were; and intimated that his majeſty, the preſent king, would be equally pleaſed, and ready to conſider Mr. Ralph's daughter on that account. Accordingly, a penſion of 150l. was ſettled on her; which ſhe enjoyed but a ſhort time, dying about a month after her father. Mr. R. has ſince been more reſerved with regard to this ſtory; which has occaſioned thoſe who heard him tell it, and know how unwilling he now is to recollect it, to ſuſpect that he has a ſufficient conſideration to induce him to ſilence, eſpecially as he appears to be more affluent in his circumſtances than he was formerly, before the time of his mentioning the ſtory."

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXII.

The Antient Palace *of the* Kings of England *at* Weſtminster, *continued.*

BEFORE we enter on the tapeſtry, let us examine the ſtate of each ſide of the chamber.

Firſt,

Firſt, the Weſt ſide, on which we entered through a modern doorway cut out of the thickneſs of the wall. Above are the veſtiges of Saxon arches, being ſome remains of Edward the Confeſſor's work, already ſpoken of on the South ſide of the Court of Requeſts. North ſide; here likewiſe a modern doorway has been cut through the wall (making the communication with the Houſe of Commons). Beyond is a window (ſtopped up); near which appear two more windows, then a chimney-piece of Henry VIIth's day. From this object to the end of the chamber are many irregular receſſes, ſtopped up, on which little judgement can be given to expreſs their original deſign. — Eaſt end. The windows here are perfect. On each ſide are brackets ſupported by angels, on which it may be ſuppoſed ſtood large ſtatues. Above, a modern window has been ſtuck in (before noted) to ſhock us Antiquaries. This termination of the chamber bears a ſtrong appearance as if it had been once uſed for religious purpoſes, and that at its firſt erection it was deſigned for a chapel, &c.—South ſide. We firſt meet a receſs (corroborating the ſurmiſe juſt hinted), which is in form like thoſe near altars, to hold the utenſils belonging thereunto; it has been converted into a window. Near this receſs is a doorway, now entering into a *coalhole*. Beyond is a modern doorway cut through the wall, giving admittance to the Houſe of Lords. Farther on we encounter a doorway, which, like the other antient one, enters into a coalhole alſo. At the extremity of this ſide of the chamber is the grand door of entrance, in the true ſtyle of the building, which well authenticates hiſtory, that it was raiſed by St. Thomas à Becket, as it certainly is the work of his time. Near the cieling we perceive a large double window, ſtopped up.

Thus we, who are deeply immerged in the traits of former grandeur, ſee ſufficient proofs that this chamber was ſuperb, lightſome, and convenient; and, as it was once worthy to accommodate Royalty, ſo might it now if *properly* reſtored: but beware of that attempt if conducted on the ſyſtem of modern profeſſional ſuperintendants, or their deputy's deputy (ſee our No. XX). The cieling is a flat one, and ſtill ſhews much of its panneled compartments. Some, who think that all our antient chambers were groined, maintain that the preſent cieling is not the original finiſh of it. But let them be told, groined arches were in general confined to baſement ſtories, and the interiors of churches and their chapter-houſes. This ignorant miſtake has ſo far taken poſſeſſion of modern Architects, that we find, in their pretended imitations of antient manſions, groined arches crowning their ſaloons, drawing-rooms, galleries, and dreſſing-rooms (we ſhould call them halls, great chambers, avenues, and bowers). But theſe our enlightened architectural innovators ſeek not to follow antient models, but to *improve* on them. Upon what account this chamber has obtained the name of the *Painted Chamber*, we are at a loſs to aſcertain. Stow is ſilent about it; and I believe it will be beſt for us to follow ſo good an example, otherwiſe than by ſaying, that certain markings on various parts of the walls appear ſomewhat like ornamented compartments, but whoſe colours, we may ſuppoſe, are hid by the many coats of whitewaſh which have been laid over them.

Of the Tapeſtry we ſhall attempt to give the following conciſe and comprehenſive account; and begin by remarking, that the firſt piece coming to our notice (over the chimney-piece) is an allegorical ſubject of but little conſequence, otherwiſe than ſhewing the manner of our antient rural ſituations.

The ſecond piece (moving to the right), as well as the other four pieces

pieces of tapeſtry, relate entirely to the ſiege of Troy; yet, were it not for the inſcriptions, and the names of the ſeveral characters worked on the figures, we ſhould inſtantly believe it to be a ſtriking repreſentation of the manners and cuſtoms of the time in which it is ſuppoſed to have been executed, the 14th or 15th centuries; for neither the buildings, dreſſes, or other appearances, have the leaſt tendency to illuſtrate Troy's ten years ſiege, but the *coſtume* of the epochs we have juſt mentioned. In this light, then, muſt we view this tapeſtry, and, baniſhing the heroes of Greece and Rome, conclude we behold our anceſtors in all the ſplendour and magnificence that heroiſm and royal munificence could poſſibly deviſe. Say it was worked on the Continent, as ſome have maintained; what then? Did not our neighbouring ſtates always ſhew the ſame accommodations in life as ourſelves? All our own as well as their Antiquities prove it. And is it not well known, that we and thoſe on the Continent appear abroad at this hour in nearly the ſame dreſſes, live in nearly the ſame habits, and reſide in nearly the ſame kind of dwellings? On theſe preſumptions, then, let us rivet our eyes and chain our mind to the ſubject before us; and, without any more uncertainties of its real hiſtoric reference, go on to deſcribe its principal leading features, as if we were decyphering the glorious atchievements of an Edward III. or an Henry V. England's BRIGHTEST HEROES, and (with only one exception) her BEST OF KINGS.

Second piece of Tapeſtry. We firſt obſerve the inſide of a magnificent chamber, where a king, in his royal robes, crown, and ſceptre, appears giving audience to a prodigious circle of great perſonages in their civil habiliments. The chair of ſtate, canopy, &c. are particularly to be noticed. Likewiſe, we cannot but wonder at ſeeing a monkey ſitting on one of the columns ſupporting the building. The next ſcene ſhews ſeveral of the foregoing characters on ſhip-board. They ſeem as if preparing to land. The third ſcene exhibits the hero of the ſtory in complete armour, conveying a beauteous dame, attended by her ladies, on-board another ſhip, with a multitude of attendants, of knights and ſoldiers, ſome of which are carrying all kinds of houſehold furniture, and a whole-length female ſtatue. In the back-ground is a religious edifice of much grandeur. The fourth ſcene gives the diſembarkation of theſe noble perſons, and their reception by royal hands before the walls of a city, whoſe gate of entrance is directly behind them. The architecture of the various ſtructures is in the Saxon and pointed arched ſtyle; a combination which we every where ſtill witneſs remaining in our antient buildings. The finiſhings of the upper parts of the churches, manſions, towers, gates, are particularly ſatisfactory, as but few ſuch objects are to be met with, our public works having been from time to time altered and repaired according to the new modes of architecture ariſing during their long periods of exiſtence. The forms of the ſhipping have much claim for obſervation, as the amazing change ſuch floating caſtles have undergone makes the preſent naval architecture almoſt a new creation. The dreſſes, either of robes or armour, are profuſely rich, and are decorated with ſplendid ornaments of embroidery, gold, and jewels; and the make of the caps, helmets, ſwords, lances, battleaxes, &c. &c. are curious in the extreme. The moſt conſpicuous figure, in our eyes, is the lovely female above ſpoken of. Her dreſs is in the ſtrict *coſtume* of the 14th century, and is thus to be particularized. Next her perſon is a tight veſt with long ſleeves; over which is a robe without ſleeves, and open on the ſides, diſcovering the form of the upper part of the body, and ſhowing the graceful folds

J. Curtis Junr. del. 1799.

1. HARLECH *Castle.*

A. Sinnot del.

2. *St.* HELEN'S *Church.*

3. DYLANDER.

folds of the extremity of the under veſt. On the head is a taſteful cap, from under which the golden treſſes fall far below the waſte. This elegant dreſs of the fair ones of antiquity is certainly one of the moſt enchanting faſhions that ever added attractive charms to female lovelineſs. It is much to be regretted that the bottom of this piece of Tapeſtry has been curtailed of ſome feet of its breadth, whereby we loſe a number of very material objects, ſuch as the lower parts of ſeveral of the figures, ſtaircaſes, the hulk of the principal ſhip, and other no leſs remarkable features of this national coſtumic treaſure.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

IN a temporary excurſion in North Wales, laſt ſummer, I took a drawing of Harlech caſtle, one of the moſt antient in the Principality; which, from its picturesque appearance, you may perhaps think worth engraving *(Pl. II.)*. I was informed by the neighbouring inhabitants it was built by Edw. I. The eminence neareſt the caſtle is the ſummit of Snowdon. The low ground to the left, whereon are fed black cattle and ſheep, was formerly covered by the ſea, which waſhed the foot of the high rock projecting in the Iriſh ſea, on which the caſtle ſtands. It is defended by a deep foſſe on the Eaſt, the only pregnable ſide, and was taken by the Earl of Pembroke 1468. It afforded ſhelter to Margaret of Anjou after the battle of Northampton, 1460, and was the laſt in North Wales which held out for the king, being ſurrendered to Gen. Mytton, 1647, on articles. Edward I. formed the town, which is but mean, into a borough. Several Roman coins have been found hereabouts; and, in 1692, an antient golden torquis was dug up in a garden near this caſtle. It is a wreathed bar, or rather three or four rods twiſted together, about four feet long, flexible, but bending naturally only one way, in form of a hatband. It had hooks at each end, not twiſted or ſharp, but plain and cut even. It is of a round form, about an inch in circumference, and weighs eight ounces*.

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4, 1799.

I WAS induced, from reading Mr. Malcolm's account of the demolition of Leatherſellers hall, LXIX. p. 298, to pay a ſolitary viſit to that place laſt Sunday evening. But how much was I diſappointed to find it all a heap of undiſtinguiſhed ruins, not a ſingle veſtige, "not even a mutilated pillar, an arch, or even a piece of a ruin!" I in vain endeavoured to trace the remains that Mr. Malcolm has pointed out in his ingenious letter; it is impoſſible even to trace the foundation of this once-extenſive ſtructure; "like the baſeleſs fabrick of a viſion," it is completely vaniſhed, and memory almoſt labours in vain to give it a "local habitation." I was arouſed from the contemplation of this frail memorial of the religion of other times by the ſound of the diſtant organ, which broke upon my ears in peals from the neighbouring church of St. Helen's, it being evening ſervice. I drew near, and, looking through one of its fine Gothic windows, was ſtruck with the ſolemn appearance of the interior, its walls being decorated with many a recording ſtone. One monument particularly arreſted my attention; it was the figure of a knight at full length on an elevated tomb, dreſſed in a complete ſuit of armour richly gilt, with a canopy over his head. As I could not make a more minute inveſtigation at that time, I have deferred it till another opportunity. In the mean time, I have ſent you the annexed ſketch *(fig. 2)* of the

* See this engraved in Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 542.

church

church next the garden of Leather-sellers hall; the insertion of which will oblige, A. SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

I SEND you (*fig.* 3) a sketch of Dylander, the musician, whose death is noticed in your Obituary, p. 84. It was taken as he sat in his usual place by the fire-side on Tuesday evenings at the concert in Newgate-street. It is slightly drawn, and perhaps a little of a caricature; but, if your engraver should catch the character, I think it will prove a good resemblance. J.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 25.

BEING on a visit to a friend in the neighbourhood of Oatlands in Surrey, I was, from his report of the alterations making on the mansion of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, induced to ride and view the same. Having a natural love and veneration for the antient architecture of this kingdom, I was not a little pleased to witness a very general attempt to imitate its several characters; not after the usual professional mode in such cases, by giving a "few faint features of our antient works," and supplying the rest from fancy, or, as it is arrogantly termed, "an improvement" on their varying forms, but in a strict "adherence to the indescribable peculiarities of their magic charms." How were my ears gratified to hear the workmen talk of the East tower, its hanging turret and buttress; the Saxon entrance; the East gate; the East front; the East porch; the galleries, the buttresses, battlements, &c. &c.! and, to crown the whole, I heard the Duke enquire, "When will they begin my Bower-window?" Thus are happily united the objects of our antient architecture and their antient designations. Far otherwise we find in a vast architectural effort to imitate our antient styles in a Western part of the kingdom; where we are told of a vestibule, a drawing-room, dressing-room, &c.; terms applicable only to the Roman and Grecian methods of building. I forgot to enquire the name of the Artist, who makes the selections from antique models for the several works, and who superintends the execution of them, whom his Highness has honoured, by approving his zealous attachment to the remains of Antiquity in this country; but peradventure your correspondent, the "Architect," who, by his essays, endeavours to raise an emulation to copy, and an interest in his countrymen to preserve them, may have it in his power to inform us.

As our portion of happiness is mixed with alloy, I must acknowledge that I was shocked to see a painter dawbing the face of the work as finished with a paltry representation of courses of stone, and their joints, &c. whereby the faithfulness of the parts, and their correctness of execution, were "turned into contempt and ridicule." Surely, I asked, can the Artist, who has so well begun his work, be so devoid of taste and judgement as to advise this strange disfigurement? If so, why let him pass, his mind is vitiated. Sir, a stander-by returned, your conclusion is not just; this Artist is entirely adverse to such a mode of proceeding. No; a fashionable Architect has set up this new manner of mixing imitative and real architectural lines together in some erections nigh the castellated walls of Majesty in an adjoining county; therefore here must the same have place.

My friend having a turn for drawing, it is not improbable but that I may send you a view of this mansion for your instructive Magazine. W. D.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 26.

THE annexed biographical sketch was accidentally discovered amongst the papers of an eminent wit lately deceased. Whether the picture it exhibits be drawn from real life, or is merely one of

thoſe ſportive effuſions of the imagination by which literary men ſometimes endeavour to beguile the cares of life, and in which their readers are more than half diſpoſed to join them, is a queſtion for criticiſm to decide. To me it appears that the writer does not confine his Muſe to one object, but, like a true maſter of politeneſs, deals out his attentions *impartially* to thoſe gueſts whom literature has drawn together. He had probably been peruſing ſome of the wonderful relations from the Eaſt, with which different periods have over-run the world; and now jocoſely endeavours to imitate their example.—Or, he had poſſibly heard the modern romance of the man with *The long black Beard*, in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and grew emulous of his fame.—He alſo introduces (but, I fear, not in the ſpirit of ſincerity) an oblique commendation on the prevailing practice of empiriciſm. Such, then, appears to be the groundwork of the piece, for I cannot conceive that the author is ſerious in his narrative; indeed, I rather apprehend that the whole is innocent *badinage*. And I am the more confirmed in this opinion from recollecting, that I found written in one corner of the MS. and in a ſmaller hand, the celebrated advice of Horace to Virgil:

" Miſce ſtultitiam conſiliis brevem;
Dulce eſt deſipere in loco."

Yours, &c. AUSONIUS.

GABRIEL GISART, a native of Aſtrachan, flouriſhed at the commencement of the 17th century. Gabriel was a Jew by birth, and a democrat by principle. He was deſcended from a German family that had long been converted to the law of Moſes, and was now deſigned by his parents for the honourable profeſſion of medicine. Giſart poſſeſſed ſtrong natural parts, and an happy propenſity to ſtudy. Learning of all kinds was his delight, but particularly that ſpecies of it which by the world is denominated myſtical. To anſwer queſtions that ſome could ſcarcely comprehend; to ſolve problems that others affected to deſpiſe; was to him the perfection of human wiſdom. To the profeſſion his parents had choſen for him Giſart had no diſlike *in itſelf*, but to the manner in which it is uſually purſued he felt powerful objections. Why, he would ſometimes ſay, waſte ſo many years in painful application to a ſcience which others comprehend fully in as many weeks? Whence this ſuperiority of acquiſition in men to whom Nature has not been more bountiful in her gifts of genius? Upon reflection, Giſart diſcovered that all thoſe, who thus happily ſoared to the pinnacle of Fame without the trouble of regular approaches, had travelled into remote regions. Travel, then, ſays he, is the medium to acquire an intuitive knowledge in the therapeutic art. I will therefore travel. I ſhall thus gratify my taſte for myſtical reſearch, whilſt I improve my profeſſional information. I will go down into Paleſtine, ſo dear to our nation of old. I will viſit Egypt, where men firſt learned to think, and where the treaſures of learning are ſtill concealed from vulgar eyes under emblems and hieroglyphicks.

In purſuance of this plan, Giſart quitted Aſtrachan on the 14th of the kalends of April, 1615, O. S. for Delhi, the capital of the Great Mogul, having previouſly obtained letters to the miniſter of that ſovereign. Here he was detained ſome time, and with difficulty permitted to depart; for, having cured his Sublime Highneſs of a lingering and troubleſome diſeaſe, which had long baffled the ſkill of his own phyſicians, the prince conceived a flattering opinion of the ſtranger's abilities, and became anxious to retain him in his ſervice. Paſſing hence E. S. E. through Turkomania and Aſtrabad, Giſart arrived at Iſpahan, the capital of the Perſian empire. At this metropolis he reſided ſome time, and cultivated an acquaintance

acquaintance with the deſcendants of the Magi, ſo celebrated for their proficiency in myſtic learning. From theſe philoſophers he acquired many valuable ſecrets concerning the elementary parts of things. Firſt, they taught him that fire is the principal* ingredient in all ſubſtances, whether material or immaterial. Next, that the doctrine of the Roſicrucians, who hold the exiſtence of unbodied ſpirits, preſiding over the operations of fire, are not ſo romantic as the vulgar apprehend. From Giſart's narrative we alſo collect, that the worſhip of fire, though in a more confined and ſecret manner, is ſtill preſerved amongſt the Perſian Illuminati †. During our traveller's continuance in this country, he performed a cure that raiſed his credit high.

One of the worſhippers of fire, accidentally approaching too near his deity, his foot ſlipped, and the devotee was ungratefully ſcorched by the object of his adoration. This patient Giſart cured in a few days, although the caſe was conſidered as deſperate, and the Faculty of the place exclaimed loudly againſt his preſumption. Iſpahan now became too warm for pleaſure, and Giſart wiſhed to quit it for Bagdat; but it was extremely difficult to effectuate his purpoſe with ſafety. The renown of his abilities had fled before him; and he diſcovered with regret that the chiefs of the deſart, who almoſt adore the profeſſion of phyſick, had laid a plan to arreſt him in his progreſs towards Chaldæa. The perfection of a traveller conſiſts in the fertility of his reſources; and in this virtue Giſart was by no means deficient.

To obviate the preſent danger, he aſſumed a borrowed name and habit, and paſſed for Fadlallab-el-Eddin, a Perſian merchant, going down into Syria to buy dates. Arriving at Bagdat, he was ſeized with an invincible deſire of viſiting Babylon, the fountain of aſtronomical learning in the antient world. It was with difficulty, however, that he diſcovered the ſite of this once-celebrated city, adjoining to the paltry village of Felugo; whoſe inhabitants, ſqualid and dejected, live in ſcattered huts on the banks of the Euphrates, under the iron ſceptre of a Turkiſh baſhaw. At this abode of miſery Giſart had certainly not continued long, had he not unexpectedly met with an adventure that detained him in the ſilken bands of novelty. Upon his firſt arrival in the neighbourhood of Babylon, he cultivated a friendſhip with a young Janiſſary in the Baſhaw's train, named Mahemet Sabhar. Mahemet had ſomething peculiarly intereſting in his manner. He was tall and well-proportioned, and did not appear of an age exceeding 30 years. Into this man's confidence Giſart inſinuated himſelf deeply; and from him he learned with aſtoniſhment and pleaſure, that he was not *really* Mahemet Sabhar, the Janiſſary, but Benjamin Keba, a Syrian Jew. Keba was blindly devoted to judicial aſtrology, in which he had made ſtrange diſcoveries. At an early period of his initiation into the art, he *had* attained the ſecret of prolonging his ſublunary exiſtence indefinitely; and of this privilege he had made an unreaſonable uſe, as the reader will admit, when he learns that his origin was as high as the Babyloniſh captivity.

Ever ſince that æra he had exiſted under various appearances, as beſt ſuited his intereſt or caprice. Sometimes he was a Chaldean ſoothſayer; then a Jew Rabbi; then a Chriſtian merchant; and, laſtly, wiſhing to eſcape from his

* This is agreeable to the doctrine of the Stoics, who hold, according to the learned Hooker (Eccleſiaſt. Pol. p. 71), that fire is the origin of all things. "Finally," ſays he, "the Stoics, although imagining the firſt cauſe of all things to be fire, held nevertheleſs, that the ſame fire, having *art*, did—οδω σαδ ζειν επι γενεσει κοσμου."

† Hence, I preſume, the origin of our German Illuminati, ſo famed of late.

enemies,

enemies, but moſt of all from himſelf, a Turkiſh Janiſſary. His art diſcovered to him the ſecrets of each extremity of time, *à parte ante* and *à parte poſt*; but, like moſt forbidden arts, could not diſcover to him what was to happen to himſelf.

An adept thus calculated to *ſurrender* the magazines of Antiquity and learning, without the inconvenience of ſcientific approaches, was what Giſart above all things wanted. Upon this occaſion his curioſity knew no bounds. "By what art," ſays he, "haſt thou contrived, brother Keba, to extend thy exiſtence through ſo many revolving ages of the world, and to counteract the horrors of old age?"—"The ſecret," replied Keba, "I acquired by a diligent compariſon of the gloſſes of our Talmud with the myſteries of aſtrology. I firſt uſed it through choice, but now through neceſſity. If thou requireſt it at my hands, I will impart it to thee *for a ſuitable reward.* But conſider well," added he, "before thou makeſt the demand, whether abſence from death be really a bleſſing." Giſart ſtill perſevering in his requeſt, Keba promiſed ſhortly to comply; obſerving, at the ſame time, with a ſigh, that Bacchus never conferred upon Midas, nor Dejanira upon Hercules, a more baneful gift. As Keba profeſſed himſelf deeply read in myſtic literature, it now occurred to Giſart to ſeize the opportunity of enquiring into the true properties of the word "Abracadabra," about which the Learned have been ſo much divided ever ſince the days of Baſilides, the heretick. Keba informed him that the word has a twofold application. In its ſynthetic ſtate, it is infallible againſt the ague; analyze it, and each letter preſides over a particular diſeaſe. Giſart next enquired whether the Chaldeans, the antient inhabitants of that diſtrict, had entered ſo deeply into the knowledge of the heavenly bodies as mankind were in general diſpoſed to believe? "They certainly did," returned Keba; "and, what enhances their merit the more is, that, although they had few inſtruments ſuch as we poſſeſs, to aſſiſt their labours, yet nothing could exceed the accuracy of their calculations.

Pythagoras, the ſage of Samos, became now the ſubject of converſation. "Did this philoſopher enjoin his diſciples ſuch a rigorous ſilence as we are taught to believe?" "Aſſuredly," replied Keba; becauſe "ſilence and patient inveſtigation are the only ſure guides to uſeful knowledge."—"I can readily admit this," ſays Giſart; "but why the prohibition concerning beans*, that has ſince embarraſſed the Learned ſo greatly? To my mind, it was cruel, not to ſay unjuſt, wantonly to deprive the world of ſuch a pleaſant vegetable."

"You ſpeak," rejoined Keba, knitting his brows, "like thoſe who ſee but in part, and from their blindneſs grow confident in error. In the Pythagorean doctrine of beans there is a great myſtery; but, in the preſent contracted ſtate of human intellect, it may not be revealed. However, when 'the negative† quantity of the Pythagoreans is connected into the poſitive of the Carteſians, thus, — +: or, their minus into your plus;' then ſhall theſe things be made known."

Having diſcuſſed this topick, Giſart once more adverted to aſtronomy. "Since both Chaldeans and Pythagoreans," ſays he, "poſſeſſed the true ſecret of the planetary revolutions, how came it to be ſo miſerably degraded by the viſions of Ptolomy, the Alexandrian? His cryſtalline orbs, his *primum mobile*, and his empyreal heavens, have evidently no foundation in nature."

"This was done by that philoſopher," replied Keba, "rather to accommodate himſelf to vulgar

* "'Tis this the ſage of Pathos means,
Forbidding his diſciples beans." Swift.

† Swift.

prejudice,

prejudice, than to confound the truth. In ſome caſes it is not expedient, in others it is not ſafe, to ſpeak plainly; witneſs the fate of Galilæo in the Inquiſition, and the precautions with which the ſecret* of Ceres was ever revealed, even to adepts."

"You know, probably, ſome particulars of Mahomet, the Arabian," ſays Giſart. "Is every thing true that we are told of that lawgiver? What think you of his pidgeon, his miraculous coffin, and his converſation† with the *ſhoulder of mutton?*"

"*Nugæ! et nugarum nugæ!*" rejoined Keba. "Yet Mahomet was no fool; he knew human nature well, particularly that part of it with which he had to deal. How ingeniouſly did he convert his failings into virtues! His mother was a Jeweſs; and in his religion he has borrowed largely from us. His followers have no grounds for the indignity with which they affect to treat our nation."

Giſart now propoſed ſome queſtions about the domeſtic habits of the prophet. "Was he as ſenſual as he had been repreſented?" &c.

"It is neither neceſſary nor convenient," reſumed Keba, with reſerve, "to deſcend to ſuch particulars. All I can relate upon this ſubject is (what indeed may be better collected from the Koran), that the prophet was *extremely amorous*. He has been cenſured by unbelievers for making a diſtinction between himſelf and his friends in affairs of gallantry; but he had, doubtleſs, his private reaſons. To his followers he allows four wives, and as many concubines as they can afford to keep‡.' To himſelf the prophet is more indulgent. Take his own words.

'To thee, O, prophet! it is permitted to lye with all women that are given thee, or thou doſt purchaſe; thy aunts, and kindred, and all *good* women that freely deſire thy company. And this is lawful—*for thee alone*§."

Giſart next wiſhed to learn ſomething about Romulus, the great founder of the Roman empire. "Is it fact," ſays he, "that that prince was taken up into heaven in a whirlwind; and that he afterwards appeared to Julius Proculus‖, as that ſenator made oath before the ſenate, commanding the Roman people to adore him, and promiſing to be a propitious god to them, under the title of the god Quirinus?"

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* The ſecret of the Eleuſinian myſteries; ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the knowledge of the true God and of the planetary ſyſtem.

† There is a remarkable anecdote upon this head in Du Ryer's Koran, p. 406. Mahomet was invited to the houſe of a friend, who deſigned to poiſon him through the medium of a ſhoulder of mutton. The prophet, however, proved too many for his hoſt. By means of a private conference with the mutton, he diſcovered the perfidy, and eſcaped the ſnare. This was all very well. But mark the prophet's ingenious method of putting the veracity of the mutton to the teſt. Having ſome doubts upon the ſubject, he ſuffered an intimate friend who was preſent, and who had not the ſame means of information, to eat of the mutton, by *way of experiment*; and—*he died*. How much more noble as well as more generous was the conduct of St. Anthony of *Padua* upon a trying occaſion! When the hereticks refuſed to liſten to his preaching, inſtead of puniſhing them for their obſtinacy, as he might have done, he addreſſed himſelf to the *fiſhes* upon the ſea ſhore. The ſermon he delivered upon this occaſion was animated and grand, and is ſtill preſerved in the hiſtory of that church. Whether the fiſhes[a] became *bonâ fide* converts to this excellent diſcourſe, could only be known by the ſubſequent regularity of their lives; but if they did not, the more ſhame for them; they muſt have been notorious hypocrites. However, the hiſtorian hints that they were *ſincere*; for, at the concluſion of his report, he exclaims with triumph, "A queſto dire, O maraviglia grande, come ſi quelli peſci haveſſero havuto *humano intelletto, e diſcorſo*, con gelte di profonda humilta, con riverenti ſembianti di religione, chinarono la teſta, blandiro co'l corpo, quaſi approvando cio che detto havea il benedetto padre St. Antonio." Addiſon's Travels, p. 50.

‡ Introduction to Du Ryer's Koran. § Du Ryer's Koran, p. 407.

‖ Ecchard, p. 17, vol. I.

[a] How much the times are altered ſince the days of St. Anthony! Were ſo many fiſhes now to truſt themſelves round one of our doctors, who ſees not the reſult?

"A mere

"A mere flam," replied Keba, "as I hope to live, or, rather, as I hope to die. The Learned of thoſe days treated the ſtory with the ſame contempt as thoſe of yours do the inſpiration of the Maid of Orleans."

Giſart was proceeding with other queſtions, equally intereſting, when his friend was arreſted by an order from the Baſhaw. Intelligence had reached this officer, that Mahemet Sabhar aſſumed a fictitious character; and that he was in reality a ſpy employed by an Arab tribe that had deſigns upon the town. His proteſtations of innocence availed him nothing. He was ſeized, and immediately ſentenced to undergo the baſtinado, to extort confeſſion. As they were haling him away to puniſhment, he obſerved to Giſart, in a whiſper, "Theſe, my friend, are the fruits of an immortality on earth; be thankful that you have not obtained the ſecret!"

Giſart had now few inducements to continue at Bagdat. He accordingly turned his thoughts towards Egypt, the great miſtreſs of myſtical attainments. Fortunately, at this criſis Haſſan Benoir, Shaik-el-Beled, and captain of a powerful tribe of Arabs, was dangerouſly indiſpoſed with a fever, contracted from exceſſive fatigue in watching for the caravan that departs annually from Cairo to Mecca. For ten ſequins, and the promiſe of a cure*, he purchaſed his friendſhip. Under this protection Giſart croſſed the deſart that ſeparates Bagdat from Suez, and reached Egypt in ſafety. And here we take leave of him for the preſent.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

A Conſtant Reader, and one who has long been accuſtomed to find entertainment in the uſeful pages of your Monthly Publication, would wiſh to propoſe to ſuch readers as himſelf the conſideration of an epitaph, which he conceives to be of an unuſual and peculiar turn; and to learn, if they pleaſe, what may be the different ſentiments of ſome of them upon the ſubject.

It is in the church-yard of a village in one of our centrical counties, upon the ſide of a large handſome ſtone tomb, raiſed to ſome height from the ground, and built, as it is fair to ſuppoſe, at a conſiderable expence.

Some, perhaps, may much admire the epitaph in queſtion as an elegant example of the well-known figure in rhetorick, the Apoſiopeſis, ſo often employed by the antient writers, both Greek and Roman, and with ſuch happy effect: of which it would be eaſy to produce numerous inſtances.

Others, on the contrary, may be inclined altogether to condemn the writer of the inſcription, as not having ſtrictly and to the letter complied with the wiſhes of his departed friend.

And others again, taking a middle courſe, may think that the writer acted at leaſt from a commendable intention; that, if he deviated from his friend's wiſh, it was in his friend's behalf; that, like Scævola of old, if he had not deviated or made a miſtake (if ſome will ſo inſiſt upon it's being called), "Si non erraſſet, fecerat ille minus;" and that, at the utmoſt, he only did, according to the neat and intereſting language of Cicero, pleading the cauſe of Milo, "what every one would wiſh that his own

* The profeſſion of medicine is not without its dangers in the Eaſt, particularly in Egypt. To acquit himſelf with eclat, the phyſician muſt be maſter of both the ſymptomatic and curative branches of his art. When he is called in to a great man (or rather caught by him, for few go volunteers), he is expected *inſtantly* to predict the diſeaſe by which his patient is confined, and to undertake, within a *given time*, to complete the cure. If he fail in the firſt, he is treated with contempt; if in the laſt, he forfeits his head. In the year 1777, the Emir Hadge was ſeverely wounded in an action with his enemies. "M. Grace, the French phyſician, was called in, and cured him, but not," ſays Savary, "without ſuffering many fears; for *his life depended on that of the patient.*"

adherents

adherents in similar circumstances had done."

The epitaph itself is as follows:

"Reader,
you would behold inscribed on this stone the character of
a learned, skilful, and tender-hearted physician;
a warm friend;
a devout christian;
had not the person here deposited
by his last testament forbidden
any thing more to be said of him than,
Here lieth .....
who died on the 10th of Feb.
in the year of our Lord
1757;
of his age
67.

Such is the epitaph! My good readers, did the writer of it do well or ill? SACERDOS PARŒCIALIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May 3.*

I AM just returned from viewing the ruins of Chelmsford church, of whose downfall, Jan. 18 this year, you gave an account in p. 79. It was occasioned by digging for a vault* between two of the South pillars of the nave for a lady of the family of Tindal. The workmen were not aware till too late that they were got below the foundation of the two pillars, which, being at no great depth in the ground, gave way in about five hours after they left the spot, and drew along with it the whole range of arches on that side, and with them the roof of the nave and its ailes, and the greatest part of the walls over the arches and windows, leaving only the tower at the West end, and the chancel at the East end, standing. The organ escaped unhurt, though the gallery before it was beaten down, and the monuments with the library in the North aile are safe. A bill, to enable the parishioners to raise a sum of money on annuities, is brought into parliament; and it is believed that, by taking down the upper walls to the crown of the arches, and re-building the fallen arches with the old materials, a thorough repair may be made.

What measures are to be adopted for rebuilding the tower of *Writtle* church, which fell in consequence of three injudicious attempts at repair by a country bricklayer, is not yet known.

The church of High Ongar is shored up, and threatens downfall.

It is hoped these instances will be timely warnings to the inhabitants and incumbents of parochial churches, how they trust the repair of them to country or inexperienced workmen.

The gaol and town-hall of Chelmsford are monuments of the skill of its architect, Mr. Johnson, to whom the re-establishment of the church is committed.

The old conduit in the middle of the town is succeeded by the figure of a woman holding a shield thus inscribed:

"This conduit was erected near the site of the former, the inclosure at the spring-
[head rebuilt, and
a more ample supply of water conveyed to
[the town
than of late years, by the accumulation of
[interest
annually from the sum of 200l. left by the
[late
Sir William Mildmay, of Moulsham hall, bart. in the year 1771, for the support and maintenance of the conduit and pipes
[leading
from the spring-head, by the direction of Dame Anne Mildmay, and the very liberal contribution of the Royal Exchange Assu-
[rance and Sun fire-offices,
with the subscription of several inhabitants of this town.
1771."

Over the inscription, quarterly, 1 and 4, three lions rampant, *Mildmay*; 2 and 3, ... impaling three lions rampant, *Mildmay*. Round the circular pedestal, in capitals, and formerly on the old conduit in four small tables on the four sides,

"Sic charitas a Deo fonte, benignus benignis, nec diminutus largiendo, nec parcus parcis."

On the top of the pedestal, four dolphins. From four lions heads at the

* A similar accident happened, exactly from the same cause, about the same period, at Wingrave church, in Buckinghamshire.

the base, opening to as many pipes of lead, issues a perpetual supply of water, whose source, half a mile from the town to the N. W. is called Burges well, large, and strongly bricked round.

On the old conduit, which was a quadrangle 15 feet high, built with stone and brick, was the following inscription:

"This conduit in one minute runs one hogshead and a half, and four gallons and a half. In one day, 2262 hogsheads and 54 gallons. In one month, 63,300 hogsheads. And in one year, 825,942 hogsheads and 54 gallons."

The venerable mansion of New-hall, the scene of Harry's intrigues and pleasures, is now the retreat of 50 religious virgins exiled from France, under a lady abbess, who has added to their number young ladies of the first families as boarders for instruction. Great alterations have been made in the appendages to the house. The patrons of this institution are the noble families of Petre, Clifford, Mr. Smith of Roundhill, &c. who purchased the premisses of the heirs of the late Lord Waltham, and have leveled the noble avenue, a mile long, of 1000 lime-trees, in two rows on a side, 250 in a row, many of them three feet diameter, which if planted, as is probable, by the Monarch beforementioned, or in his reign, will make the introduction of this tree into England at least 50 years prior to the date assigned them by Mr. Hasted, who, in his History of Kent (I. 225), ascribes it to Spilman, the paper-maker, of Dartford. They were sold at 8s. a tree to Mr. Cotes, coal and timber merchant, of Chelmsford; who, by selling them to turners, and to make bedsteads, &c. for the barracks, is said to have cleared 500l.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 30

A REPORT being in circulation, that the child of a very respectable family in the neighbourhood of London, who had the Cow-pox from inoculation under my care, had since been infected with the Small-pox; I beg, through this public channel, for the sake of science and of truth, to declare that, although I twice inserted the vaccine matter in the child alluded to, there was not, after either attempt, the smallest inflammation in the arm after the fourth day; nor was there a single symptom of the vaccine disease subsequent to either insertion. Indeed, I am so fully convinced, by mature investigation, from experiments of my own, and from a critical examination of the practice of others, that this new substitute disease possesses every security, every advantage its discoverer (Dr. Jenner) first inculcated, that I am at this time engaging in a very extensive gratuitous Cow-pox inoculation, from the conviction that the practice demands the support of every professional man, and of every friend to humanity. I am your humble servant, D. TAYLOR, *Surgeon*,

Wotton under Edge, Gloucestershire.

Mr. URBAN, *Hatton-garden, May* 2.

WHETHER there be or not any truth in the report circulated, "that the child of a very respectable family, in the neighbourhood of London, who had the Cow-pox from inoculation, has since been infected with the Small-pox (as objected to by Mr. Taylor,) I shall not at present contend for; but I think it necessary, after so bold a declaration from a respectable country practitioner, "that the practice demands the support of every professional man, and of every friend to humanity," to acquaint your numerous readers with three incontrovertible and most important facts, which, I think, will make families more cautious than they have hitherto been, in suffering practitioners, infected with the Cow-pox mania, to deceive their patients with regard to the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an unnatural, such a hideous disease: 1. That the Cow-pox, contrary to the assertions of Messrs. Jenner, Woodville, and Pearson, is to be taken by infection; 2. That those who have had the Cow-pox have several of them since had the Small-pox; and, 3. That nasty, ugly, and inveterate ulcers, have remained in the arm where the matter was inserted long after the disease in the system had subsided. Proofs of these propositions

propositions are ready to be adduced, and personal reference given, if required. CHARLES BROWN, *Surgeon.*

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

CONCEIVING that your correspondent T. A. took up the discussion of the very interesting subject of Cow-Pox upon philanthropic principles, I will endeavour to set him right upon the subject. His principal fear is, that the introduction of the *bestial* humour may produce permanent ill effects on the constitution. Let me assure him, Mr. Urban, and I do it with the strictest regard to truth, that there is not a finer race of people in the island than the farmers and the farmer's wives in our Western dairy counties, many of whom had the Cow-pox when they were boys and girls. In short, sir, it is a well-known fact, that it does not injure the constitution in the least; and, in this part of the country, we have known the fact for many years past of its being a preventative of the Small-pox, when it has been communicated in its *perfect state* casually from the cow to the milkers. We now look at one another with astonishment, to think that the idea of inoculating this mild disease as a substitute for the Small-pox, and making the experiment of transferring it from one person to another, should not have entered into the human mind till taken up by Dr. Jenner, to whose original labours in this new and unparalleled improvement in science, the world is under great obligations.

Yours, &c. G. C. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

MUCH having been presumed about the permanent effect of Cow-pox as a preventative of the variolous disease, and unfavourable cases being assigned by the friends of the former, to the state of the matter *; I beg leave to send you the following remarkable case of Small-pox, (in confirmation of that opinion) to which, if it were necessary, they could add hundreds of additional ones.

Rapport sur le Cow-pox, &c. par A. Aubert, D. M. à Paris, An. viii. 8vo. Discourse Preliminaire, xlvi. xlvii. (Translation.)

"Dr. Mieg, of Basle, in the spring of the year 6 (*i. e.* of the French Republick) inoculated two children; the topical effects of this inoculation were strongly marked and presented all the accustomed characteristics; the two children had the variolous fever, with all the usual symptoms; it followed the most regular process, and had an eruption strongly characterized, though confined to a dozen pustules; the year following, the mother wishing to inoculate a third child, requested him to repeat the operation with the two first children; Dr. M. did so from compliance to the caprice and vain solicitude of the mother. He asked her the reason of this request, in order to avoid the ridicule it might bring upon him; but what was his astonishment, when on the fourth day the two children sickened, and had the most complete Small-pox, and were covered with eruptions, one of them was even in danger of dying by convulsions during the eruption. These facts, although rare, shew what distrust we ought to use, when we treat of determining the properties and constant effects of such or such virus; the animal œconomy does not admit in its functions of mathematical certainty, and the small number of its laws, that we well know, every day presents exceptions."

Yours, &c. T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

YOUR correspondent, J. Prancer, p. 219, mistakes the object of Genealogicus's question, LXIX. 1103.

It was Philip, the *sixth* Lord Wenman, who was the unsuccessful candidate for the county of Oxford, 1752, when the late Lord could not have been more than *twelve* years old.

You object, p. 231, to the purchase of degrees in physick. What do you say to the *purchase* of a *physician* by the following advertisement in the True Briton of April 2?

"To the Faculty. The office of physician to an old established institution in the East end of the town will be disposed of at a moderate premium. Apply to ——, where reference will be given."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

YOUR mentioning in your last month's Obituary, p. 390, the case of a lady of middle age who was tapped 72 times, is my motive for troubling you with the following epitaph in Bunhill fields.

"Here lies Dame Mary Page, relict of Sir Gregory Page, bart. She departed this life

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* This idea is perfectly classical: see London Medical Review, March 1800, vol. III. p. p. 77, 78, and the author there cited Dr. Simmons's Medical Journal for 1786, vol. VII.; see also, Med. and Phy. Journ. Apr. 1800, p. 348.

life March 4, 1728, in the 56th year of her age. In 67 months she was tapped 66 times, had taken away 240 gallons of water, without ever repining at her case, or even fearing the operation."

Maitland's History of London, p. 775.

See an instance of extraordinary tapping in vol. LXVIII. 632, on Mr. Dobson; who underwent this operation 86 times, and had 202 gallons taken from him, and died aged 54, June 1798.

Will not some of your ingenious correspondents favour you with a good drawing of Bedford house before its demolition, on a larger scale than it has hitherto been engraved, or say where it has been engraved? and with a plan of the alterations (should we say improvements?) on the site of Bedford house and fields, and round the Foundling Hospital? Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

I PITY the want of comprehension in your correspondents *Verax* and *Inquisitor*, p. 332. *The fathomless abyss of Deity*, in the Pursuits of Literature, may be either synonymous with *clustered radiance*, or the height of heaven. Who but Inquisitor is ignorant that the Jews and Mahometants practice *circumcision*; the latter in imitation of the former?

Let me now confess *my own* ignorance of O. G. G.'s meaning, or the annotator and work he alludes to; nor what Mr. Fosbrooke, on your cover, means by saying, that his "*Statistical History of Gloucestershire*" will form 2 neat 8vo vols. in the manner of "Elegant Extracts." Is it then to be a mere compilation, as, if I mistake not, is the work with which it is compared? Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

I ALWAYS admire your candid and impartial Review of New Publications. In a former Magazine, I remarked your observations on a publication for establishing relief to "Female Prostitutes;" and, however truly benevolent the motives of the author towards those unfortunate females, yet permit me, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, to point out the causes of such female depravity; which is principally occasioned by the very great increase of dress in female servants. Sincerely do I wish every possible encouragement to be given to *industry*; but I am sorry to say it can often be proved, that the great increase of wages to female servants (with the addition of having their mistress's wearing apparel, which it is surely very improper for servants to wear,) only tends to encourage them in their ambition of equalling their superiors. And can any of your numerous correspondents inform me of their increase of property upon their marriage*, or becoming more fit and proper wives for small tradesmen or artificers?

If, therefore, the heads of families would take upon them to discourage such dress in female servants, by refusing to hire those who did not dress *becoming their situation*, I am certain it would not only tend to destroy those seeds of vice in young females, which frequently lead to prostitution, but also inculcate that excellent precept of "doing their duty in that state of life in which it hath pleased God to call them." MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Denton, May* 10.

THE extract, p. 125, from the Second Part of the Infant Institute, respecting the Irish Union, refers to a debate that took place in the British House of Commons, Feb. 7, 1799; immediately after which it was written.

As you have announced (p. 185) the death of that honest worthy creature Robert Forster, the *flying barber*, of Cambridge, permit me to mention him as a subject well deserving of farther investigation. He was humble, grateful, and pious; and his eccentricities were striking and amiable. He had never for many years worn a hat, owing to some resolution, or vow he had made, in consequence of his having been defrauded of a large sum of money by a man that was a hatter. I think too that he made a point of never shaving on a Sunday; but would hire it to be done if necessary, that he might employ the whole of that day in attending as many different places of worship as he possibly could, churches, chapels, or meetings, according to the different hours of their respective services. This may shew us how far simplicity sometimes triumphs over wisdom and talents! And, surely, by recording this trait

* My wife's shoemaker lately married a servant, whose property consisted of 14 gowns, and in cash half a guinea.

in

in his character, we juſtify the aſſertion, that "the righteous ſhall be had in remembrance." The celerity with which he almoſt "annihilated both ſpace and time," to attend his maſters, which procured him his title, as well as the diſpatch he made with their beards when he got at them, were very extraordinary; and, in fact, in his walk, or rather run, his feet moved ſomewhat like the ſpokes of a chariot-wheel. Though not the tonſor of our college (Emmanuel), he tripped up to me the laſt time I was at Cambridge, and with many bows, and ſmiles of heartfelt gratulation, made me recollect a trifling favour I had done him when he firſt ſet up in buſineſs, which was, perhaps, 30 years previous to that time. With the utmoſt glee did the poor fellow follow me to my friend's rooms (the preſent Biſhop of Cloyne's), to ſhew me the many comical letters that had been ſent (but poſt-paid) from London and elſewhere, addreſſed to Robert Fly Forſter, eſq. and replete with fun and drollery in verſe and proſe. But more particularly he brought me his famous ſilver Mambrino's helmet, decorated in its centre with *the Barber's arms*, which were ſaid to be the device of the late ingenious George Steevens, eſq. Theſe arms I do not diſtinctly recollect; but ſhould be happy to ſee them deſcribed, as I know they were extremely appropriate, and eſpecially, perhaps, the motto, "*Radit iter liquidum.*" On ſhowing this great curioſity, he ſaid, "They tell me, ſir, that I am to have a razor ſet in gold to ſhave his Majeſty when he comes to Cambridge; ſuch ſun do the gentlemen make of me, ſir." In ſhort, his meagre figure, his apology for a wig, his gait and ſhaving attitude, are admirably expreſſed in an humourous caricature print, publiſhed at Cambridge ſome years ago. This print conſiſts of two compartments, which might be very properly intituled "Forſter paſſant," and "Forſter rampant;" the one repreſenting him as ſcudding the ſtreets, and the other as in the attitude of levelling the firſt ſtroke at a gentleman's beard. And here, Mr. Urban, give me leave to ſuggeſt a wiſh that you would procure a copy of the above caricature, as alſo an engraving of "the baſin" and of "the Barber's arms" (the latter of which, on a larger ſcale, might ſerve as a proper companion to the former), which could not fail of conſtituting an agreeable and entertaining plate, or plates, for your excellent Miſcellany. I ſhall conclude this memoir, meagre as its ſubject, with a wiſh that it may hereafter be enlarged and improved by ſome more competent hand. B. N. TURNER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

I INTREAT your intereſt with your correſpondents, to excuſe my not being able to give the concluſion of my theatrical critique in this month's Magazine, which I promiſed in your laſt, as I have been diſappointed of ſome neceſſary documents explanatory of the principal ſcene in the play of Richard III. and which will be drawn from one of the fineſt and moſt perfect ſculptural remains of Antiquity in this kingdom.

An ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

MAY I requeſt the inſertion of the incloſed lines in ſome corner of your uſeful and widely-circulating Publication? Though in themſelves trifling, they derive ſome importance from the circumſtance of their having been audibly, I may ſay, feelingly and emphatically, recited by ſeveral poor children, who were born deaf, and who, of courſe, remained dumb till taught to ſpeak.

I make this requeſt the leſs reluctantly, as you have already ſhewn your promptitude in ſerving the cauſe of the indigent Deaf and Dumb. If I miſtake not, your pages contain the firſt public hints for inſtituting an aſylum, in this country, for their relief. This aſylum is ſituated in the Grange-road, Bermondſey, in the county of Surrey; and it may be gratifying to yourſelf, as well as to many of your readers, to be informed, that ſucceſs has hitherto attended the undertaking, and that many human beings are by it raiſed from a ſtate of ſecluſion and uſeleſſneſs to the condition of ſocial and intelligent creatures, whoſe exiſtence may henceforward be a bleſſing to themſelves, and a benefit to the commonwealth. There are at this time 35 children under tuition. The number of applications for admiſſion exceed 60; but the funds are yet inadequate to the reception of more than five or ſix in addition to the number admitted. Pri-

vate benevolence has done much; more may ſtill be expected from it; and let us hope that, when private benevolence has done all in its power, legiſlative ſupport will not be wanting to reſcue ſo conſiderable a portion of the human race from a condition ſo affecting. Thoſe who live at the end of the Nineteenth Century will perhaps wonder, that there could have been a time, ſince the civilization of mankind, when the importance of relieving this claſs of unfortunates was not underſtood. W. J.

LINES, *ſpoken by ſome of the Children educated at the Aſylum for* DEAF *and* DUMB CHILDREN, *at the Anniverſary of the Patrons to that Inſtitution, held at the* London Tavern, April 25.

THE Deaf and Dumb, through Britain's iſle,
The bounty you diſpenſe partake;
Yours is the honour to have rais'd
The firſt Aſylum for their ſake!

Nor think the objects of your care
Inconſcious of the good you give—
We feel, and know the happy truth,
That great's the bleſſing we receive.

And could we open to your view
The feelings of a mind oppreſs'd
With anxious cares—with joys—or woes—
By dumbneſs cruelly ſuppreſs'd;

Then would you highly prize, with us,
The bliſs by your Aſylum given!
Nor ſcorn the feeble voice that liſps—
Our gratitude—to you—and Heaven!

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

IN p. 4, col. 2, the reference in l. 2 ſhould be to p. 1067; and another reference might have been made, in the *note*, to p. 1127 of your *laſt* volume. But many of your numerous readers will not diſlike to recur to *that* for 1748; in p. 598 of which is an abſtract of Dr. Johnſon's "Vanity of Human Wiſhes," with a note illuſtrating the character of the learned and unfortunate Lydiat; which note ſhould, as Mr. Boſwell juſtly obſerves, in his "Life of Dr. Johnſon," I. 170, 8vo, "have been added in the ſubſequent editions of the poem." It is added in the 72d volume of the Engliſh Poets, London, 1790.

In p. 65, col. 1, l. 23, 24, we ſhould read "not the ordinal;" and in p. 225, *note*, l. 1, "vol. LV."

Your correſpondent in p. 108—110 may find a prior detail of the cuſtoms of Worceſter and Shrewſbury in pp. 689, 90, of your volume for 1792; and, in p. 42 of that for 1793, he may alſo find an anſwer to his laſt *note*.

The perſon alluded to in p. 119, col. 1, l. 36, was certainly not the ſon (perhaps the grandſon) of the perſon deſcribed in pp. 7, 8, whoſe ſons were living within the memory of many of your readers in Oxford; where one, an apothecary, reſided in Holiwell; another was a yeoman beadle in the univerſity; another a bookſeller; another a bookbinder; and a fifth was Dr. Gilbert Parker, fellow of Trinity college; all of whom, except the 4th, now retired into Warwickſhire, are dead. There was alſo a ſixth, named Richard.

The elegant anſwer, in p. 162, to Mrs. Greville's celebrated Prayer for Indifference, calls to mind an exquiſite ode on the ſame ſubject in p. 230 of your volume for 1771. Mrs. Greville's lines ſhould ſurely find a place among your "Poetry, antient and modern."

Was not the late Mr. Jones, p. 183, the inventor of the "rheumatic tincture," not long ſince introduced to public notice as a "valuable medicine" diſcovered by "a clergyman of the Church of England?" Did he not give the profits reſulting from the ſale of it to his ſon "W. B. J." whoſe initials are ſubjoined to the four pages of directions for taking the tincture? If ſo, the ſon "now beneficed in Eſſex," and deſcribed as "John," in p. 184, col. 1, proves to be an addition to the family of a man whoſe various abilities, natural and acquired, cannot eaſily be paralleled.

Of Mr. Spicer, p. 390, ſome biographical memoirs are given in pp. 192, 3, of your volume for 1785; in which ſee alſo p. 23, *note*, and p. 76, col. 2. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 22.

MR. DALLAWAY, in his book on Heraldry, mentioning Juliana Barnes's book as ſcarce, enumerates three copies, one belonging to W. Burton, another to Bp. More, and a third to the Public Library, Cambridge. If the book was ſcarce when three copies were known, how great muſt its rarity increaſe when the *trio* ſhrink into one! I have had the copy often in my hands; and at the bottom of the laſt page W. B. has written, in his neat hand, "Liber Gulielmi Burton, Lindliaci, morantis apud

apud Falde," &c. &c. I think there is more follows, and that *Liber* is the first word; but am not quite certain. This book was certainly Bp. More's, and came along with the rest of his most valuable library by the royal munificence of George I. and where it is now safely lodged. PEED.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. May* 25.

IN times like the present, when Philosophy openly endeavours to dethrone Religion, and assume her placid sceptre; when Enthusiasm is secretly working to undermine her, and, under the mark of preaching some of the Doctrines of the Articles, according to their own explanation of them, are ready to join the various classes of Dissenters (which by the just mildness of our laws are tolerated) as in a common cause against that excellent form of Worship established in this Nation: then should every plan, set forward in its support, be made as public as possible.

Well knowing Mr. Urban to be most zealously affected to our happy Constitution both in Church and State, I recommend him to appropriate a column to the purpose of making generally known a plan, patronized by many of the most respectable characters, for the purpose of conveying Religious Instruction in the doctrines of the Church of England to the poor and needy; and it is a plan which, if adopted in many of our extensive parishes in town, and in places which by the rapid increase of our manufacturers has produced an increase of inhabitants beyond the accommodation which our churches afford, I trust will be attended with the most beneficial advantages, and most happy effects.

A sermon was this morning preached by our most excellent Bishop of London, from Isai. lvi. 7, on public worship. As might be expected, the design of the establishment was counteracted (*pro hâc vice*) by the carriages of the rich excluding the poor: but this may be attended with future happy consequences from the force of example; but I will let the supporters of it speak for themselves, and am, Sir (as I trust every Minister of the Established Church will be as much), a well-wisher (as,) Yours, &c. S. AYSCOUGH.

N. B. "The poor have the Gospel preached unto them," would be a good motto to those *chapel-shops* where, on entrance, a *turnpike-bar* is set up—*No Penny, No Pater-noster.*

"FREE CHAPEL, IN WEST-STREET, ST. GILES'S.

"The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of West-street, St. Giles's, are hereby informed, that a chapel will be opened for their accommodation on Sunday, the 25th instant, when a sermon will be preached by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

"The great and principal object of the opening of this chapel is, to supply the poor of that neighbourhood with a place of Divine Worship and Religious Instruction. For this purpose, all the pews (except that adjoining the pulpit, and those in the galleries) will be appropriated solely to the poor of that neighbourhood, free of any expence whatever. The pews on the side next the street are intended for the accommodation of poor men and boys; and those on the other side, for that of poor women and girls.

"It is earnestly requested of the poor, that they will duly and seriously consider the sacredness of the place, and the solemn nature of the duty which they are performing; and that good order, regularity, and devotion, may be observable among them, and all others present, while they are, with one accord, offering up prayer and praise to their Creator, and attending to hear his Holy Word read and expounded. It is also requested of them to be as *clean and as decent in their apparel* as their circumstances will admit; and whatever cloathing they may possess, whether new or old, that at least they will come as *cleanly* in their persons as their means of life will allow.

"The service will begin exactly at eleven, and the doors will be opened at half past ten. It is requested that those who mean to attend will come early, and in time to be properly seated in their pews before the beginning of the service, so as to prevent the indecency of persons interrupting the devotion of the congregation, by coming into the church during divine service.

"The gallery is proposed to be kept for the accommodation of tradesmen and other persons living in the neighbourhood; and that, by a moderate rent put upon the pews, or by some other mode of admission, part of the future expences of supporting the church shall be defrayed. In case the pew-rent shall at any time hereafter prove more than sufficient for that purpose, the surplus is to be applied for the benefit of the soup-house of St. Giles's, or for some similar charity of that neighbourhood.

"Besides the morning service, which will begin exactly at eleven, there will be prayers and a sermon in the afternoon, at three o'clock.——*May* 12, 1800."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 26.

IN looking over your vol. LXII. p. 804, I find this question asked; and I do not see any answer has been given to it—"Why should Ascarides only begin to be troublesome in the evening, and cease to be so during the day?" Having myself suffered a great deal from them at various times, and as in the evening only I am tormented with them, I should be much gratified in seeing this question answered.

Yours, &c. AN ENQUIRER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 27.

SIR SAMUEL MORLAND obtained a patent in 1675 for his water-engine, and in 1681 was made master of mechanicks to the king. (Lysons, vol. II. p. 414).

Thomas Harris was M. A. of Brazen-nose, 1722; and another of these names M.A. of Merton, 1736. There was also William H. prebendary of Landaff, and curate of Cairew, whose observations on the *Julia strata* and Roman stations, &c. in the counties of Monmouth, Brecknon, Caermarthen, and Glamorgan, read to the Society of Antiquaries, 1763, make the first article in the second volume of their Archæologia; but the relationship of either of these to Bp. H. does not appear.

Sir J. Vanburgh built St. John's church, Westminster; which Lord O. III. 165, styles "a wonderful piece of absurdity;" but he speaks more favourably of Hawksmore than Mr. Ralph does.

Maurice Fitzgerald, who was the first *knight of Kerry*, was third son of the ancestor of the Geralds of Munster. His eldest brother was Gibbon, ancestor to the *white knights*, otherwise called *Clan Gibbon*. (Smith's Kerry, p. 31. See also pp. 63, 176, 287, 292, 295). Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, had a large old castle in Dingle, as well as the best modern house in that town. (Ib. 176, 177). John Fitzgerald *eques Kerrienſis*, has a monument and epitaph in that church.

Of the antient *Fermoy*, now a barony in the county of Cork, part now is called *Condons* and *Clangibbon*, being granted to a family of the former name. "The *white knight*, otherwise called *Clan Gibbon*, was descended from Giſlebert, or Gilebert, called by the Iriſh *Gibbon*, the eldeſt ſon, by a ſecond wife, of John Fitzgerald, anceſtor to the houſes of Kildare and Deſmond. (Smith's Cork, I. 42). Clangibbon was formerly called *Ive le bane*, the white or fair territory, or, more properly, the *white knight's* country, and has its preſent denomination from Gilbert, *alias* Gibbon, commonly called the *white knight*. The lord of this tract in Camden's time (III. 515) was John Fitzgerald, called John Oge (qu. John Fitz Gibbon), and from the grey hair of his head acquired the name of the *white knight*. He was attainted in parliament, but his ſon reſtored 1384. It is now moſtly the eſtate of Lord Kingſton. (Ib. 352).

Yours, &c. P. P.

*** M. G. aſks, in what year Sir Robert Naunton (whoſe undated epitaph ſee vol. LVI. p. 341) died; and where any memoirs of him can be found.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

January 28, *continued.*

LORD *Holland* began by remarking on the language of the Noble Secretary (Lord Grenville), who had ſaid, that every peer who had approved of the war at any time muſt, by an undeniable conſequence, give their ſanction to the recent proceedings of Miniſters. This was an aſſertion, made, in his opinion, only to entrap thoſe who had voted on former occaſions. A motion, which he had made early in the preſent ſeſſion, was oppoſed on very different grounds. It was reſiſted on a plea of a manifeſt animoſity, and on a continued indiſpoſition towards peace, on the part of the French Republick. The ground of argument had often changed, and had, in fact, never been more materially altered than in the preſent inſtance. The French nation now expreſſed its wiſhes for peace. The firſt objection to a negotiation at the preſent period was, that the power of Buonaparte had been too recently eſtabliſhed. But how could this objection be urged with validity or force by thoſe men, who, when the conſtitution of 1795, now recently deſtroyed, was firſt adoped by France, had voted, "that the Republick was capable of maintaining the relations of peace and amity," and this at a time when the conſtitution was only ſix weeks old? The ſecond ground of objection was the ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed inſtability of the preſent French government. But who could take upon him to ſay that the exiſting government in France was leſs ſtable than any which had preceded it? or that it was leſs ſolid than thoſe with which he had actually entered into a negotiation? Another objection aroſe from what were called French principles. Theſe principles, it was neceſſary to diſtinguiſh, were either ambitious or revolutionary. If the latter furniſhed the ground of objection, he muſt then aſk, whether the principles of France were now more revolutionary than at former periods, when we had negotiated with republican France? If the ambitious principles of France were the ground, he muſt ſay, that her conduct in this reſpect was ſuch as to excite his utmoſt indignation. The French had broken many treaties; but from this no argument could be brought of the inſtability of her Government, as theſe treaties, generally ſpeaking, had been broken by the very Government by which they were made. France, however, had ſtrictly adhered to her treaty with Pruſſia. She had quarrelled with Hamburgh; but, as far as he could recollect, ſhe had receded from her pretenſions. [Lord Grenville ſaid, from the croſs bench, "No! that ſhe has never done!"] If France was ambitious, that was a reaſon why we ſhould bind her to more ſtrict terms; but it was no reaſon whatever why we ſhould not enter into a negotiation. A fourth argument againſt our treating was founded on the ſuppoſed inſincerity of Buonaparte. But if the conſul was inſincere, which he (Lord Holland) did not believe; if it was his purpoſe to delude the people of France, and to divide the people of England; how could we diſappoint thoſe purpoſes, and bring his ſincerity to a teſt, better or more fairly than by entering into a negotiation? But it was intimated that we ſhould continue the war until we brought the preſent rulers of France at once to confeſs and to diſclaim the original aggreſſion. There was no queſtion of this nature ſtarted, however, at Paris or at Liſle; nor was it at that time even aſked, "who were the beginners of the war?" No ſuch confeſſion was required of the Directory, who certainly had a greater ſhare in the commencement of the war than either Buonaparte or M. Talleyrand. Was the war now to be continued until the noble Secretary convinced thoſe perſonages by his harrangues, or by ſome other means, that their predeceſſors in power were in fact the aggreſſors? This formed, in his opinion, no part of the queſtion; and yet one-third of the ſpeech of the Noble Secretary had been waſted in proving the fact of aggreſſion. The demand now made was, that France ſhould either ſhew her inclination for peace by reſtoring royalty, or that we ſhould be allowed to wait for what was called the evidence of facts and of experience. This evidence could be collected in ſix weeks; but now, from any thing that had appeared, we were to wait for years before the ſame teſtimony could be admitted. The rejection of the preſent overtures of peace, taken in every point of view, he muſt contend, had by no means the ſanction of public opinion; and there was, in fact, no reaſon offered of ſufficient cogency to ſanction a refuſal to treat, or to induce the Houſe to ratify, for an additional term of years, the horrible calamities of war.

The Earl of *Carnarvon* ſaid, he ſhould rely with confidence on the ability and diſcretion of Miniſters.

The Earl of *Liverpool* took up the queſtion in a new point of view. At a time, ſaid his Lordſhip, when Great Britain enjoys all the trade of the whole world, was it a fit ſeaſon to court peace, as it were, from the *generoſity* of Buonaparte? Surely every Britiſh heart would revolt at ſuch an humiliating idea. Look at the finances—the reſources of the country were never in ſo flouriſhing a ſituation; and every branch of the revenue proved the fact. Were noble Lords prepared to riſk a peace, or even the negociation for a peace, upon ſuch a fickle foundation? Were we to throw open the ports of France, which were now completely ſhut by our triumphant navy? Or, were we to add to their ſtrength, and repleniſh their navy, without a well-grounded aſſurance that ſuch an accommodating peace would be permanent; without ſome rational foundation upon which his Majeſty's Miniſters, whoſe duty it was to watch over the deareſt intereſts of the country, might reaſonably ſuppoſe that the peace and tranquillity of Europe would be eſtabliſhed? Upon all theſe grounds the noble Earl drew

this

this concluſion, that it was the intereſt and the duty of Noble Lords to ſupport the addreſs to the throne, which might ſhew the enemy the unanimity of the country, and convince him that every ſtep which he took would be vain, when placed in competition with the power, the reſources, and the determined ſpirit, of the people of England.

After a few words from the Earls of *Carliſle* and *Liverpool*, and from Lord *Auckland*;

The *Lord Chancellor* ſaid, that he ſhould take the ſenſe of the Houſe upon the Noble Duke's amendment.

The queſtion being put, his Lordſhip declared that the Non-contents were the majority. The Houſe divided,

Contents	6	Non-contents	79
Proxies	0	Proxies	13

The queſtion upon the addreſs, as moved by Lord *Grenville*, was put, and carried without a diviſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a meſſenger from the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms preſented a ſtatement of accounts relative to prohibited Eaſt-India goods, naval ſtores, &c.

Mr. *Steele* brought up an account of the manner in which the ſum of 2,500,000l. voted for army extraordinaries, had been diſpoſed of.

Mr. *Charles Yorke* preſented a petition, praying for the relief of Parliament, on behalf of the priſoners confined for debt in the county gaol of Cambridge.

A ſimilar petition was alſo preſented on the part of the debtors in the county gaol of Derby.

Mr. *Bragge* moved for leave to bring in a bill to indemnify perſons holding offices under Government, who had neglected to qualify for the ſame.—Leave granted.

Mr. *Abbott* moved for the production of various public accompts.

On the motion of Lord *Sheffield*, it was ordered, that an account be laid before the Houſe of the total quantity of wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c. imported from the year 1794 to the preſent date, as far as the ſame could be made out.

H. OF LORDS.

February 3.

Went through the pleadings of counſel in an appeal from Scotland, wherein a Mr. Donaldſon was appellant, and Lord Perth reſpondent; at the concluſion of which the decree of the court of Seſſion was affirmed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the order of the day for taking his Majeſty's meſſage, and the papers relating thereto, into conſideration, being read;

Mr. *Dundas* roſe, and ſpoke to the following effect:—Sir, on this ſubject I ſhall trouble the Houſe with ſome obſervations; but I hope the obvious nature of the ſubject will not induce a neceſſity that I ſhould trouble it long. Experience has decided the queſtion; and, thanks to it, we are not to diſpute on the merits of the French revolution, whether it be that glorious work which ſome have fondly conceived and imagined it, or whether it be a tranſaction which has produced more miſchief, horror, and devaſtation, than the political hiſtory of the world affords. I ſee no perſon riſing to juſtify the principles and practice of the French revolution, I ſay, not in this Houſe; if it ſtill has its admirers out of it, no doubt they muſt be among thoſe who have taken part with it from the beginning, and rejoiced in all its horrors. I ſtate it as an undeniable fact, that the leading feature of the French revolution, illuſtrated by the uniform tenor of its conduct to foreign ſtates, is a total diſregard for all treaties and obligations, and a ſovereign contempt for the rights and privileges of others. I do not intend to detail the various enormities and offences that occur of the French revolution; but I ſhall beg leave merely to recite the names of the different nations with which it has been at war; Spain, Naples, Sardinia, Tuſcany, Genoa, Geneva, Modena, Venice, Auſtria, Ruſſia, England, Egypt *(a laugh!)* aye, and even that creature of its own creation, the Ciſalpine Republick; ſo that Denmark and Sweden are the only two kingdoms that have not been in actual and avowed hoſtility with it; and even they have ſuffered injuries ſcarcely inferior to what it has inflicted upon the nations with whom it was engaged in open war. It being the peculiar character of the Jacobinical government of France, and it being clear and manifeſt that a principle hoſtile to peace, and in oppoſition to the

the ſpirit of peace and treaties, has characterized the French revolution, the queſtion at this preſent day reſolves itſelf ſimply into this, whether that conſtitution, ſuch as I have deſcribed it, does or does not exiſt? In arguing this point, I have no occaſion to reſort to principles of abſtract reaſoning: I have only to ſtate the authority of ſupporters and advocates of the late revolution, every one of whom are of opinion, that it was impoſſible, from the nature and conſtitution of the French government, that it could preſent any thing but continual war to all nations within its ſphere of action. Having thus aſcertained what the government of France was, I am to enquire what it is now. Are the practices of which all other nations have complained now reprobated by France? Are the principles of aggreſſion and ambition on which ſhe has acted laid aſide? Have we any poſitive proof of theſe changes, or any reaſonable cauſe to preſume that ſuch have taken place? It is a miſtake to ſuppoſe that theſe principles were eſſentially connected with the Jacobinical form of the government, and therefore muſt ſtand or fall with ſuch form. The only difference that I ſee between the preſent and any of her former governments is this, that the others were driven from Republican aſſemblies repreſenting the people; and though the people always, and theſe aſſemblies often, were nothing but the blind inſtruments of the Executive, the appearance of the Conſtitution was ſtill preſerved: whereas all this is now at an end. Form and ſubſtance are all now concentrated and conſolidated in the hands of Buonaparte, and the Government now ſtands with a military deſpot at its head, with unlimited power and authority to revive the practice of forced loans and requiſitions, to wield the force of the ſtate as he pleaſes, and reſort to all the reſources of the revolutionary government. I may expect to hear, if, as I have ſtated on the authority of the French themſelves, there were no ſecurity afforded by the Government of France for a faithful obſervance of treaties with other nations previous to the month of November laſt; if gentlemen will take a review of circumſtances, they will not find a ſingle ſecurity in the preſent Government of that country which was not poſſeſſed by all thoſe that preceded it, and have been condemned as defective in that particular. Under theſe circumſtances recent overtures are made for opening a negotiation for peace. This propoſition his Majeſty's Miniſters have thought proper to reject, aſſigning, at the ſame time as a reaſon, that all the former attempts made for that purpoſe had proved abortive, or, if unſucceſsful, were followed by violation. Nothing yet preſented itſelf, ariſing out of the preſent revolution, that promiſed any other termination to any negociation which we might now enter upon, or afford greater ſecurity than what we poſſeſſed before. To theſe obſervations I chearfully ſubſcribe. There is nothing of ſtability yet acquired by the preſent Government, to ſatisfy us that, if ſincere, it affords ſecurity for the obſervance of treaty. I wiſh the Houſe to conſider, whether it would be conſiſtent with the line of conduct which it has uniformly followed, and juſtified by the dreadful expence of blood and treaſure to which we are indebted for our preſent ſituation, to riſk it by entering into a negotiation with a Government of which we have no experience, and which affords no ſecurity that we are aware of beyond any that preceded it. I aſk, what are the circumſtances of confidence that it affords? What are the grounds on which we have ſecurity for the due obſervance of a treaty in the event of its concluſion? To aſcertain theſe points, we muſt reſort to the power with which we have to deal, for a criterion by which to try the queſtion. All reſts upon the aſſertion of the party himſelf, declaring that he is of a pacific diſpoſition, accredited, it is true, by his Miniſter Talleyrand; for to him he has referred, as appears from the correſpondence, to vouch for his pacific character. It is not this country's buſineſs, however, to judge the private character and conduct of Buonaparte. He is the repoſitory of the power of France, and it is only as connected with that ſituation we feel an intereſt in his diſpoſition. In this view, then, I ſhall conſider it; and here let it be underſtood, that it is far from my intention to enter into any abuſe or railing againſt the character of Buonaparte; I diſavow any ſuch intention. At the ſame time, I muſt confeſs, I have an old national prejudice about me, ſo far influencing my judgement, as to make me regard the

blaſphemer of his God, as not preciſely that ſort of man I would wiſh to treat with. But any objection I readily wave; and I wiſh only to conſider him in the character in which he forces himſelf upon the Houſe, namely, as profeſſing a pacific diſpoſition, and propoſing a negotiation for peace. I ſhall refer merely to the caſes in which Buonaparte has been the only agent, the ſcenes in which he has been the ſole performer. I ſhall refer you to the Ciſalpine Republick, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Tuſcany, and Sardinia: for, in the caſe of all theſe, the conduct of France was the conduct of Buonaparte himſelf. With regard to Venice, he entered it on the faith of a previous proclamation, avowing, that his ſole object was to protect it from falling under the power of Auſtria. What was his firſt act? The diſſolution of its Government. What was his ſecond? His ſurrender of it to the very power againſt which he declared his only object was to afford it protection. What were the circumſtances of his conduct with reſpect to the Ciſalpine Republick? A propoſal of a treaty of commerce and alliance was made to it by France, which the Government of that Republick had the audacity to decline; and for this free and juſt exerciſe of its rights, the perſons who exerciſed it were immediately puniſhed by Buonaparte. With regard to Malta, we have never heard of any aggreſſion committed by her againſt France, any ground or pretence of hoſtility, yet the attack upon that iſland was open, and that attack conducted by Buonaparte. It is not pretended that there was any aggreſſion on the part of the Ottoman Porte; but what has been the conduct of Buonaparte? His laſt act, before he left that country, was to ſend a memorial to the Grand Vizier, ſtating, that he came to it without any hoſtile intention; that his only object was to relieve him from the tyranny of the Beys, and that he had only to deſire him to withdraw with his army, and the order ſhould be inſtantly obeyed; but what does this man, who makes ſuch pacific and friendly profeſſions to the Grand Vizier, ſay when writing to Gen. Kleber?—He deſires him to enter into a negotiation with the Ottoman Porte, but to endeavour to prevent the evacuation of the country by the army until after a general peace (*a cry of hear! hear!*), that he might ſtill preſerve a chance of retaining that country. Theſe are the views of his character, of the moſt recent parts of his conduct, that I wiſh to conſider; I regard him in the character in which he wiſhes to be underſtood, as a negotiator for peace, and fancy the Houſe has anticipated me in the inference which I mean to draw from them. This inference is, that by the late revolution we are deprived of all the criteria of ſincerity and fidelity which we ought to find in a power with which we would negotiate, and are obliged to reſt on the ſole character of the French Conſul himſelf, with this diſadvantage and ſtrong objection to it, that there is not a ſingle caſe on record, in which he has not violated his faith. But it has been ſaid, why not make the experiment? If it ſhould not ſucceed, we ſhall be juſt where we were before. This language, I know, has been held out of doors. But I aſk, does any gentleman who hears me ſeriouſly mean to ſay, that, in the preſent relative ſituation of Europe, this would be an experiment perfectly innocent in its nature? If we have ſucceeded in the laſt campaign in calling forth the exertions of foreign powers, in exciting the energies of Europe, and in making the moſt illuſtrious efforts; if we have reaſon to be proud of the ſhare we have contributed to theſe atchievements; is it a matter of indifference to diſſolve that connexion to which they owe their birth, and to ſend the other nations of Europe ſcrambling for a peace, deſerted and abandoned by us, their ally? The weakneſs of France may produce a deſire for negotiation, for the purpoſe of gaining time, recruiting her ſtrength, and aſſuming a more formidable attitude; but it affords no proof of a deſire, when her private views ſhall be attained, to conclude the negotiation when entered upon, or to obſerve it when concluded. But it may be ſaid, in caſe Buonaparte ſhould not be ſincere, are you in a worſe ſituation than you were with the antient line of French princes? The difference between the two caſes is as great as between light and darkneſs. I do not contend that the Houſe of Bourbon was not actuated by a ſpirit of aggrandizement; but how and in what manner has that ſpirit ſhewed itſelf and been brought forward in action? Has this been effected under the antient

line

line of princes, by the paſſions of the lower claſſes of the people, by diſſolving all the bonds of ſociety, by bearing down all principles? But I may be aſked, why prefer the antient Government? The anſwer is two-fold. Firſt, becauſe we know the worſt of the former Government. We met it before; we ſhould know how to meet it again. The ſecond reaſon is, becauſe I ſhould be extremely ſorry that any Government ſhould prove ſtable, which is founded on the principles of the French Government, as the ſecurity of all nations calls out loudly againſt ſuch an example; and it would be of the moſt dangerous conſequence, were the nations of Europe to ſee, notwithſtanding the combined oppoſition of various powers, a ſucceſsful uſurpation founded upon thoſe principles which conſtitute the peculiar ſpirit, the heart's blood, I may ſay, of this revolutionary Government; I obſerve, this revolutionary Government; for I do not think it comparable with any other revolution of which I have ever heard. As to the revolution in this country, it was againſt the perſon of the Sovereign who had violated his engagements; but, when the grievance complained of was removed, was there any queſtion about principles? It is true, ſome perſons inſinuated to Lord Somers, that it was a good opportunity to effect ſome other changes; but the anſwer of that great man was, that ſufficient was done by the redreſs already afforded; and nothing farther was attempted. But how unlike is this to a revolution, which has torn up all principles by the roots—which has broken all the bonds of ſociety—that is contaminated and ſtained with all the vices of the French Republick! Sir, there is another topic mentioned in the official note, to the following purport: "You have, it ſays, already wiſhed to enter into a negotiation with the Republick of France: why then decline it now?" It does not follow that becauſe a meaſure might be prudent at one time, it muſt be ſo always; for it has been obſerved, that the treaty of Campo Formio has been productive of more blood and devaſtation than any other event of the preſent day. I do admit, that, within theſe ten years paſt, this country has twice entered into a negotiation with France, once at Paris, and once at Liſle. I need not mention what paſſed at Paris; at Liſle ſtill greater terms were offered; but not all theſe were deemed ſufficient. Has then the Government of France, I aſk, changed ſince? Has not the expedition to Egypt and Switzerland happened ſince? And are not all theſe ſufficient to decide the queſtion of ſincerity, and that repoſe is not the real object? Under theſe circumſtances, I contend there is no remedy but the overthrow of ſuch a Government, or its weakneſs and inability to diſturb the tranquillity of other ſtates. Sir, let me aſk whether, in the event of a peace having been then made, we ſhould now be at war? *(hear, hear,)* and whether the correſpondence with the Iriſh rebellion would not have gone on juſt as it has ſince done? But I aſk another queſtion. Can there be a doubt that the expedition to Egypt would not have taken place? It is true, there is no national treaty binding us to that country; yet I believe there is no man who hears me, who believes, had that event taken place, we could now be at peace: I ſay, there is not one, unleſs he can prove that we ſhould ſacrifice our moſt valuable poſſeſſions to France. No man will rejoice more than I do, when peace and tranquillity ſhall return; but, in proportion as I wiſh for it, I muſt be anxious for its permanence, to avoid becoming the dupe of fallacious hopes. If at preſent we had ſucceſsfully terminated negotiations, if the treaty of peace were actually ſigned, would you venture to diſarm? Is there a man here who would adviſe his Majeſty to diſband his forces and diſmantle his navy? How does Pruſſia ſtand? ſhe has to ſupport a large army to maintain her line of demarcation. How would you ſtand? you would have a garriſon in every foreign colony; to that you would have all the expence of keeping up a great force, without the power of exerciſing it. I ſay, therefore, that before you conclude a peace under ſuch circumſtances, you muſt conſider whether in all probability to engage you to pledge yourſelves to refrain from all hoſtility againſt France, leaving her at liberty to act againſt the different governments of Europe; while your hands were tied up, and you were held back from every thing but the expence.—Mr. Dundas concluded with moving an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious Meſſage.

(To be continued.)

70. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London. *For the Year* 1798. *Part II.*

"A DISQUISITION on the Stability of Ships *. By George Atwood, Eſq. F. R. S."—This paper, however excellent and valuable in itſelf, and in its reference to the various and important purpoſes to which it may be applied, is not ſuſceptible of abridgment; nor can we diſtinctly detail its contents, in a manner that will be intelligible and intereſting to our readers, without the figures on which the illuſtration of them depends; but the following general account, premiſed by the author himſelf, will afford ſufficient information to thoſe who direct their attention to ſubjects of this nature, and who may be deſirous of enlarging their acquaintance with them. In eſtimating the ſtability of veſſels in particular caſes, by means of the theorem previouſly demonſtrated, the author obſerves, that

"The form of the ſides, and the angle of inclination from the perpendicular, muſt be given. Theſe conditions admit of great variety, conſidering the ſhape of the ſides, both above the water-line and beneath it; for, we may firſt aſſume a caſe, which is one of the moſt ſimple and obvious: this is, when the ſides of a veſſel are parallel to the plane of the maſts, both above and beneath the water-line; or, ſecondly, the ſides may be parallel to the maſts under the water-line, and project outward, or may be inclined inward, above the ſaid line; or they may be parallel to the maſts above the water-line, and inclined either inward or outward beneath it; ſome of theſe caſes, as well as thoſe which follow, being not improper in the conſtruction of particular ſpecies of veſſels, and the others, although not ſuited to practice, will contribute to illuſtrate the general theory. The ſides of a veſſel may alſo coincide with the ſides of a wedge, inclined to each other at a given angle; which angle, formed at an imaginary line, where the ſides, if produced, would interſect each other, may be ſituated either under or above the water's ſurface. To theſe caſes may be added the circular form of the ſides, and that of the Apollonian or conic parabola. The ſides of veſſels may alſo be aſſumed to coincide with curves of different ſpecies and dimenſions, ſome of which approach to the forms adopted in the practice of naval architecture, particularly in the larger ſhips of burthen. And, laſtly, the ſhape of the ſides may be reducible to no regular geometrical law; in which caſe, the determination of the ſtability, in reſpect to a ſhip's rolling, requires the menſuration of the ordinates of the vertical ſections which interſect the longer axis at right angles; ſimilar menſurations are alſo required for determining the ſtability, in reſpect to the ſhorter axis, round which a veſſel revolves in pitching. In order to deſcribe diſtinctly theſe ſeveral caſes, the variation of the ſections, both in form and magnitude, from head to ſtern of the veſſel, has not been conſidered, the ſections being ſuppoſed equal and ſimilar figures, ſuch as they in reality are, near the greateſt ſection of a ſhip, growing ſmaller, and altering their form, toward the head and ſtern. But, before this alteration can be taken into account, it is neceſſary, firſt, to aſcertain the ſtability correſponding to a veſſel or ſegment, in which the ſections are equal and ſimilar figures; from which determination the ſtability is inferred which actually exiſts, when the form and magnitude of the ſections alter continually, from one extremity of the veſſel to the other. The conſideration of the caſes which have been here ſtated, with inferences and obſervations thereon, is the ſubject of the enſuing pages; in which, if any ideas are ſuggeſted which may be at all uſeful in the practice of naval architecture, or may contribute to remove imperfect or erroneous notions which may have been entertained reſpecting a principal branch of it, the intention of the author will be accompliſhed."

"Quelques Remarques d'Optique, principalement relatives à la Reflexibilité des Rayons de la Lumière. Par P. Prevoſt, Profeſſeur de la Philoſophie à Geneve, &c. &c."—Theſe optical remarks were ſuggeſted by the peruſal of a paper of Mr. Brougham, publiſhed in the firſt part of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1796, and containing ſome objections to the Newtonian theory of the reflexibility of light. M. Prevoſt begins with ſtating what Newton means by this term, and in what ſenſe it is uſed by Mr. B.; and he then proceeds to enquire, in the firſt place, whether the homogeneous rays of light differ in reflexibility according to the Newtonian ſenſe of the expreſſion; or, in other words, whether, under the ſame angle of incidence, and all other circumſtances being preciſely ſimilar, the violet ray will be reflected while the red ray is not reflected. To the well-known experiments by which Newton demonſtrates this propoſition, Mr. B. objects that "the demonſtration

* "The *ſtability* of ſhips is their being able to carry a ſufficient quantity of ſail without danger," &c.

tion involves a logical error. When the rays, by refraction through the base of the prism used in the experiment, are separated into their parts, these become divergent, the violet and red emerging at very different angles, and these were also incident on the base at different angles, from the refraction of the side at which they entered; when, therefore, the prism is moved round on its axis, as described in the proposition, the base is nearest the violet, from the position of the rays by refraction, and meets it first; so that the violet being reflected as soon as it meets the base, it is reflected before any of the other rays, not from a different disposition to be so, but merely from its different refrangibility."—In examining this objection, the author allows that, while the prism is turned round on its axis in the manner described by Newton, the white ray, which fell perpendicularly on the anterior side of the prism, will now fall obliquely. In the case which he represents, and to which his figure is adapted, the incident rays will be refracted towards the perpendicular: but the most refrangible, *i. e.* the violet, will approach the nearest to it; and the least refrangible, *i. e.* the red, will be the most remote from it. The former will, therefore, make a greater angle with the base of the prism than the latter; and, as the angles of incidence are the complements of these angles respectively, the violet ray will meet the base or the reflecting side of the prism under a less angle of incidence than the red ray, and, consequently, it will be in circumstances less favourable to reflection than the other. Nevertheless, the violet ray is reflected sooner than the red ray; and, therefore, the former is, in its own nature, more reflexible than the latter, according to the Newtonian sense of the expression. Hence M. Prevost infers that Mr. B's conclusion, which is unquestionably just, furnishes an argument *à fortiori* in favour of Newton's proposition: so that we may affirm, not only that the violet ray is reflected sooner than the red ray at the same incidence, but even when its incidence is less favourable to reflection than that of the other.—The author proceeds to establish the same principle, and to vindicate it from Mr. B's objection, in the case in which the refracting angle of the prism is about 40°: but, without the diagram, we cannot do justice to this part of his reasoning. He concludes, on the whole, that Mr. B's objection is not sufficient to invalidate the proposition of Newton; and that we are still warranted in affirming, in the language and according to the precise sense of this great philosopher, that the most refrangible rays are also the most reflexible.—M. Prevost next enquires whether homogeneous rays differ in reflexibility, in the sense of Mr. B; in other words, whether, under the same angle of incidence, the red ray forms a less angle of reflection, and the violet a greater angle of reflection, than the angle of incidence? In order to ascertain this point, Mr. B. presented the convex surface of a polished cylinder, of a very small diameter, to a white ray; and having measured the coloured spectrum which was reflected from it, and made the necessary calculation, he found that the mean rays, or those at the confine of green and blue, were reflected at an angle equal to that of incidence: but the red were reflected at a less angle, and the violet at a greater angle. M. Prevost investigates the evidence afforded by this experiment in favour of Mr. B's principle; and with this view he describes a circle to represent a section of the small polished cylinder, and a larger circle on the same centre to represent the corresponding section of the sphere of activity of the reflecting force, which encompasses this cylinder. He then supposes a white ray to fall on the surface of the sphere of activity. Since the red rays are more powerfully repelled than the violet (which is Mr. B's own hypothesis), the latter will penetrate more deeply into the sphere of the repulsive force than the former; and, as this force acts in lines perpendicular to the reflecting surface, the course which an homogeneous ray describes within the sphere of activity will be formed of two equal and similar curves or branches, whose axis passes through the centre of the sphere: hence it follows that the homogeneous ray will pass out of this sphere, so as to make an angle of reflection equal to that of incidence. Thus all the homogeneous rays, which form the same angle of incidence at the point of the reflecting medium on which they fall, will be reflected under equal angles:—but, as some of them penetrate deeper into this medium than others, they must diverge in their progress;

greſs; becauſe this divergency is neceſſary to render the angles of reflection equal. By purſuing this kind of reaſoning, and availing himſelf of the figure which illuſtrates it, the author deduces this concluſion: that homogeneous rays are not unequally reflexible in the ſenſe of Mr. B.; or that the law of reflection propoſed by Newton, and evinced by his experiments, is the true law of Nature.—In the ſequel of this paper M. Prevoſt diſcuſſes other queſtions pertaining to this ſubject; and he thinks it probable that the rays of light are refracted, reflected, inflected, and deflected, by the ſame power variouſly exerted in different circumſtances: but this, he obſerves, is a propoſition which is not yet demonſtrated.

"Account of a ſingular Inſtance of Atmoſpherical Refraction. In a Letter from William Latham, Eſq. F.R.S. & A.S."—About 5 o'clock P.M. in July, 1797, the cliffs on the French coaſt were diſcovered from the ſhore at Haſtings in Suſſex, though the neareſt diſtance is between 40 and 50 miles, and they are not uſually diſcernible, from that low ſituation, by the aid of the beſt glaſſes. The places on the French coaſt, which were known to the ſailors and fiſhermen, were deſcribed by them as appearing to be as near as when they were ſailing, at a ſmall diſtance, into the harbours. From the Eaſtern cliff, which is conſiderably high, a very extenſive and beautiful ſcene, comprehending Dungeneſs, the Dover cliffs, and the French coaſt from Calais, Boulogne, &c. to St. Vallery, preſented itſelf to view. "This curious phænomenon continued in the higheſt ſplendour till paſt 8 o'clock (although a black cloud totally obſcured the face of the ſun for ſome time), when it gradually vaniſhed." The day was extremely hot, the thermometer, at 5 in the afternoon, being at 76°; the mercury in the barometer is ſuppoſed to have been high, as the day was remarkably fine and clear; the air was in a very calm ſtate, ſo that ſcarcely a breath of wind was ſtirring; and it was high-water at Haſtings about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Such are the principal circumſtances which are cited in this ingenious paper, and which accompanied the ſingular appearance here commemorated.

"Obſervations on the diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Needle in the Iſland of St. Helena; with a Continuation of the Obſervations at Fort Marlborough, in the Iſland of Sumatra. By John Macdonald, Eſq"—It appears, from theſe obſervations, that the general variation at St. Helena, in November, 1796, was 15° 48′ 34½″ Weſt; and, by ſubtracting the medium diurnal afternoon variation from that of the morning, the vibrating variation proves to be 3′ 55″. "The magnetic needle is ſtationary from about 6 o'clock in the evening till 6 o'clock in the morning; when it commences moving, and the Weſt variation increaſes, till it amounts to its maximum, about 8 o'clock; diminiſhing afterward till it becomes ſtationary:" whereas, at the apartments of the Royal Society, this ſpecies of variation is found to increaſe from 7 A.M. till 2 P.M. The quantity of the diurnal variation is greater in England than at St. Helena or at Bencoolen. "This," ſays the author, "will naturally ariſe from this country's being more contiguous to its affecting poles, than thoſe iſlands ſituated near the Equator." He alſo ſuggeſts, in conſequence of obſervations made at St. Helena and Bencoolen, that the dip of the needle is ſubject to a diurnal variation in its vertical movement.

"Experiments to determine the Denſity of the Earth. By Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq. F.R.S. & A.S."—A method of determining the denſity of the earth, by rendering ſenſible the attraction of ſmall quantities of matter, was contrived by the late Rev. John Michell; but his apparatus for this purpoſe not being completed till a ſhort time before his death, he had no opportunity of making any experiments with it.

This apparatus is very ſimple:

"It conſiſts of a wooden arm, 6 feet long, made ſo as to unite great ſtrength with little weight. This arm is ſuſpended in an horizontal poſition, by a ſlender wire 40 inches long, and to each extremity is hung a leaden ball, about 2 inches in diameter; and the whole is incloſed in a narrow wooden caſe, to defend it from the wind. As no more force is required to make this arm turn round on its centre than what is neceſſary to twiſt the ſuſpending wire, it is plain that, if the wire is ſufficiently ſlender, the moſt minute force, ſuch as the attraction of a leaden weight a few inches in diameter, will be ſufficient to draw the arm ſenſibly aſide. The weights which Mr. Michell intended to uſe were 8 inches diameter. One of theſe was to be placed on one ſide of the caſe, oppoſite to one of the balls, and as near

near as it could be conveniently done, and the other on the other ſide, oppoſite to the other ball, ſo that the attraction of both theſe weights would conſpire in drawing the arm aſide; and, when its poſition, as affected by theſe weights, was aſcertained, the weights were to be removed to the other ſide of the caſe, ſo as to draw the arm the contrary way, and the poſition of the arm was to be again determined; and, conſequently, half the difference of theſe poſitions would ſhew how much the arm was drawn aſide by the attraction of the weights. — In order to determine from hence the denſity of the earth, it is neceſſary to aſcertain what force is required to draw the arm aſide through a given ſpace. This Mr. Michell intended to do, by putting the arm in motion, and obſerving the time of its vibrations, from which it may eaſily be computed."

As ſoon as the preſent ingenious author became poſſeſſed of this apparatus, he directed that attention to the improvement and uſe of it which, on various other occaſions, has been laudably employed in the advancement of philoſophical ſcience. No perſon could have been more diſpoſed to apply it to the purpoſes for which it was deſigned, nor more capable of accurately and advantageouſly conducting the experiments for which it is adapted. After having deſcribed (with the aſſiſtance of ſuitable figures) the ſeveral parts of this curious apparatus, in its altered and improved ſtate; and having ſpecified the manner of uſing it, ſo as to avoid the various errors to which the obſervations made with it are liable; Mr. Cavendiſh gives a particular account of his numerous experiments, and of the concluſions which he deduced from them. The detail is ſo minute, and ſo extenſive, that no abſtract, within our reſtricted limits, can be rendered intereſting to our readers. The reſult of the whole, however, is exhibited in a table. By a mean of one ſet of experiments, the denſity of the earth appears to be 5,48 times greater than that of water; and by a mean of thoſe of another claſs, it comes out the ſame: the extreme difference of the reſults of the 23 obſervations belonging to this latter claſs is only ,75; "ſo that the extreme reſults do not differ from the mean by more than ,38, or $\frac{1}{14}$ of the whole; and therefore the denſity ſhould ſeem to be determined hereby, to great exactneſs."—"It ſeems very unlikely (ſays Mr. C.) that the denſity of the earth ſhould differ from 5,48 by ſo much as $\frac{1}{14}$ of the whole."

"According to the experiments made by Dr. Maſkelyne, on the attraction of the hill Schehallien, the denſity of the earth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times that of water; which differs rather more from the preceding determination," ſays Mr. C, "than I ſhould have expected. But I forbear entering into any conſideration of which determination is moſt to be depended on, till I have examined more carefully how much the preceding determination is affected by irregularities whoſe quantity I cannot meaſure."

The other papers of a mathematical nature, which we have not noticed, admit of no abridgement; and we muſt, therefore, content ourſelves with reciting the titles of them. They are as follow:

"On the Roots of Equations. By James Wood, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge."

"General Theorems, chiefly Poriſms, in the Higher Geometry. By Henry Brougham, jun. Eſq."

"An improved Solution of a Problem in Phyſical Aſtronomy; by which ſwiftly-converging Series are obtained, which are uſeful in computing the Perturbations of the Motions of the Earth, Mars, and Venus, by their mutual Attraction. To which is added, An Appendix, containing an eaſy Method of obtaining the Sums of many ſlowly-converging Series which ariſe in taking the Fluents of benominal Surds, &c. By the Rev. John Hellins, F. R. S."—A very elaborate paper.

"An Account of the Orifice of the Retina of the Human Eye, diſcovered by Profeſſor Soemmering. To which are added, Proofs of this Appearance being extended to the Eyes of other Animals. By Everard Home, Eſq. F. R. S."—The following account of this new diſcovery in the anatomy of the human eye was communicated by M. Maunoir, an eminent ſurgeon at Geneva, in a letter to Mr. Home:

"Profeſſor Soemmering was diſſecting, in the bottom of a veſſel filled with a tranſparent liquid, the eyes of a young man who had been drowned; and was ſtruck on ſeeing, near the inſertion of the optic nerve on the retina, a yellow round ſpot, and a ſmall hole in the middle, through which he could ſee the dark *choroides* (looking at the ſurface of the retina which covers the vitreous humour).

"He diſſected other human eyes; and conſtantly, when the diſſection was carefully made, found the hole of the retina ſeemingly at the poſterior end of the viſual radius, nearly two lines on the temporal ſide

fide of the optic nerve, and the hole furrounded by the yellow zone, of above three lines in diameter. The hole of the retina is not directly ſeen, being covered with a fold of the retina itſelf. An anatomiſt of Paris diſſected many eyes of quadrupeds and birds, and found the yellow ſpot and hole in *no* animal but the human kind."

Mr. H, at firſt, thought that a freſh eye was neceſſary for demonſtrating this aperture: but he has ſince found that it is more readily ſeen in an eye two days after death; "the zone, which is the moſt conſpicuous part, being of a lighter colour the firſt day, than it is upon the ſecond." He has ſucceeded in preſerving the poſterior part of the eye in ſpirits, without deſtroying the appearance of the aperture.—In Dr. Duncan's "Annals of Medicine" for the year 1797 is an account of a publication concerning this ſingular appearance, by Profeſſor Reil, intituled, "The plait, the yellow Spot, and the tranſparent Portion of the Retina of the Eye;" and Mr. H. informs us that the Profeſſor's mode of diſſecting the eye, in order to ſhew the aperture and plait, is exactly ſimilar to that mentioned in M. Maunoir's letter.—Having aſcertained the appearance of the aperture above deſcribed in the human eye, Mr. H. determined to inveſtigate it in the eyes of other animals; and he found that it is not peculiar to the retina of the human eye. Its ſituation in man and in the monkey (the latter was the animal in which he firſt explored it) is the ſame. In them it is placed at ſome diſtance from the optic nerve; but, in ſome other animals, as in the bullock and ſheep, its ſituation is cloſe to that nerve, and it puts on the appearance of a tube inſtead of an orifice.—Mr. H. obſerves, that the yellow zone, found in the human eye and in that of the monkey, does not exiſt in any other animal which he has had an opportunity of examining. As to the uſe of this aperture in the eye, he conjectures that it is the orifice of a lymphatic veſſel, intended to carry off the vitiated parts of the vitreous humour and cryſtalline lens; and he offers ſeveral reaſons in ſupport of this opinion.—The ſeveral appearances deſcribed in this paper, as they were obſerved in the human eye and in thoſe of the monkey, bullock, and ſheep, are exhibited by figures.

"A Deſcription of a very unuſual Formation of the Human Heart. By Mr. James Wilſon, Surgeon."—The heart deſcribed in this paper conſiſted of a ſingle auricle and ventricle, each of which was of a large ſize. A large arterial trunk aroſe from the ventricle, and aſcended into the thorax, between the pluræ, immediately behind the thymus gland. This ſoon divided into two large branches, one of which continued to aſcend, conſtituting the aorta; which, from the place where it began to form the uſual arch, was in no reſpect different from the aorta of any other infant, except that no bronchial artery was ſent to the lungs from it or any of its ramifications. The other branch paſſed backward, and proved, on examination, to be the pulmonary artery; which divided into two branches, one going to the lungs of the left, the other to the lungs of the right ſide. The circumference of the aorta, where it ſeparated from the original trunk, was found to meaſure 1¼ inch; and that of the pulmonary artery fifteen-ſixteenths of an inch. It had arrived at its full time, and lived 7 days after its birth.

"Account of a Tumour found in the Subſtance of the Human Placenta. By John Clarke, M. D."—It appears, by this account, that very conſiderable deviations from the ordinary ſtructure of the placenta may exiſt, and be perfectly compatible with the life and health of the fœtus. The ingenious author inclines to think that the exiſtence of ſuch a tumour is not to be conſidered as a diſeaſe, becauſe no part of it exhibited any appearance of a morbid tendency.

"An Enquiry concerning the Chemical Properties that have been attributed to Light. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S. M. R. I. A."—The indefatigable author of this paper having, in an Eſſay on the Propagation of Heat in Fluids, expreſſed a doubt concerning the exiſtence of thoſe chemical properties which have been aſcribed to light; and having alſo mentioned his reaſons for concluding that all the viſible changes, produced in bodies by expoſure to the action of the ſun's rays, are effected merely by the heat which is generated or excited by the light which they abſorb, and not by any chemical combination of the matter of light with ſuch bodies; has ſince directed particular attention to this ſubject. The Count recites ſome experiments which evince the intenſity of heat generated in all caſes when light is

is abſorbed, and the ſtriking effects which, under certain circumſtances, it is capable of producing. Concluding that gold might be revived *in the moiſt way*, by means of charcoal, from a ſolution of its oxyd in water,—provided that it were poſſible to communicate to the charcoal, and to the oxyd at the ſame time, a ſufficient degree of heat, —he was deſirous of aſcertaining whether this might not be done by means of light. The mode purſued for determining this fact, and the ſucceſs which attended his experiments, are particularly deſcribed; but we muſt refer to the ſequel of his paper, which, in this and other reſpects, is curious and intereſting.

"On the Corundum Stone from Aſia. By the Right Hon. Charles Greville, F. R. S."—The mineral ſubſtance deſcribed in this paper has been generally denominated, on account of its hardneſs, Adamantine Spar. Some ſpecimens of it were tranſmitted from India, about the year 1767 or 1768, to an eminent engraver in ſtone at Edinburgh, together with information that it was the material uſed by the natives for poliſhing cryſtal, and all gems, except diamonds. In 1784 Mr. Greville obtained its native name, *Corundum*; and he ſoon diſcovered that Woodward had mentioned it in his Catalogue of Foreign Foſſils, publiſhed in 1719, and alſo in an additional catalogue publiſhed in 1725; together with the purpoſes to which it was applied in India. After ſeveral fruitleſs enquiries concerning this ſtone, Mr. G, in 1793, received a ſatisfactory account of it, contained in a letter to Sir Charles Oakley, then governor of Madras, from Mr. Garrow; who, after ſome difficulty in his reſearches, diſcovered the pits in which it is dug, at ſome diſtance from Permetty, and who was thus enabled minutely to deſcribe the manner in which it is procured by the miners. They deſcend into a pit above 14 feet from the level of the ground, and, with an iron crow, force through the ſtrata which cover it; and having broken to pieces the ſubſtance by which it is incloſed, they find the *Corundum* among the broken lumps. The ſale of it, by thoſe who are employed in procuring it, is confined ſolely to the glaſs-ſellers; and they vend it through the whole country for the uſe of the ſtone-cutters, to whom it is eſſentially requiſite. The ſpecimens which the author obtained were of a greyiſh colour, with a ſhade of green. By the natives of Bengal it is called *Corone*, and they uſe it for poliſhing ſtones, and for all the purpoſes of emery. The ſpecific gravity of a lump of this ſtone is 3,876. Mr. Greville deſcribes ſeveral varieties which he obtained from India and from China, together with the ſtrata in which they were found, and the circumſtances which diſtinguiſh them from one another, and from other ſubſtances of a ſimilar kind.—Under circumſtances favourable to its cryſtallization, Corundum becomes glaſſy in its fracture, and of various colours. In cryſtals of it, Mr. G. has not only obſerved ſpecks of a fine ruby colour, but he has fragments of cryſtals in texture and in every reſpect like the colourleſs Corundum, of a fine red colour; and he ſays that we obtain, from India, Corundum which may paſs for rubies. The ſpecific gravity of this ſubſtance has been found to vary from 3,876 to 4,166; and Mr. G. ſuppoſes it to be ſubject to a variation from 3,300 to 4,300. By an analyſis of Mr. Klaproth, this ſtone conſiſts of

Corundum earth	68	0
Siliceous earth	31	50
Iron and nichul	0	50
	100	0

By another analyſis, the Corundum of the Peninſula of India conſiſted of

Argillaceous earth	89	50
Siliceous earth	5	50
Oxyd of iron	1	25
Loſs	3	75
	100	0

The Corundum of China conſiſted of

Argillaceous earth	84	0
Siliceous earth	6	50
Oxyd of iron	7	50
Loſs	2	0
	100	0

Mr. Greville thinks it probable that Corundum may be found in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, as well as in Aſia. He terminates his account of this ſubſtance with ſome valuable obſervations on cryſtallography, and on the importance of combining intrinſic and extrinſic characters in the arrangement of thoſe ſpecimens which belong to this claſs of ſubſtances. He has alſo ſubjoined the tranſlation of a paper by the Count de Bournon, intituled, "An analytical Deſcription of the Cryſtalline Forms of Corundum, from

from the East Indies and from China, with a Table of the specific Gravity of the Corundum, Sapphire, Topaz, Ruby, and Diamond, on different Authorities." The following general observation closes this last paper:

"The generic name, Corundum, I am in the habit of giving to those sorts which have a sparry or a granulated fracture. When Corundum has a vitreous cross fracture, I call it Sapphire; and distinguish its varieties by their colours, white, red, blue, yellow, green, and by the accidental reflection of light from their laminæ: when in one direction, I call the Sapphire *chatryant*; when the reflection is compounded of rays which intersect each other, and appear to diverge from a common centre, I call them star-stones, as red, blue, or greyish star-stones, or star-sapphires."

"Account of a Substance found in a Clay-pit; and of the Effect of the Mere of Diss upon various Substances immersed in it. By Mr. Benjamin Wiseman, of Diss in Norfolk. With an Analysis of the Water of the said Mere, by Charles Hatchett, Esq. F. R. S."—From the observations and analysis contained in this paper it appears that martial pyrites is the only substance deposited on bodies immersed in the water of Diss-Mere; and that this water does not hold in solution any sulphur, and scarcely any iron.

The last article in this volume is "A Catalogue of Sanscrita Manuscripts presented to the Royal Society by Sir William and Lady Jones. By Charles Wilkins, Esq. F. R. S."—Mr. W. has not only recited the titles of the several manuscripts in this catalogue, but has annexed to each a particular account of its subject and contents.

71. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Mary's *Church*, Stafford, July 25, 1799, *at the Assizes held before the Hon. Mr. Baron* Thompson *and the Hon. Mr. Justice* Rooke, *by the Rev.* E. P. Waters, *A. B. Curate of* Great Barr. *Published at the Request of the High Sheriff and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.*

OF pulpit eloquence there are two kinds; the one addresses itself to the feelings, the other endeavours to convince the reason of its hearers. This discourse has considerable merit of the latter species, and shews so just a sense of the necessity of a fixed government, of the natural duties of men in a social state, and of the invaluable blessings of our constitution, that we could heartily wish every British subject were impressed with similar sentiments.

"It is by the preventing power of these principles that our reason has not been sophisticated, nor our hearts corrupted, by a foolish, proud, and savage philosophy; a philosophy which we have discovered to be as ignorant as it is presumptuous, when it would teach us that Government can have any other foundation than Religion and Morality; as absurd as it is ungenerous, when it would induce us to forget our obligations to our ancestors, and disregard our duties to posterity; as delusive as it is barbarous, when it would persuade us to display our courage by braving our consciences; our humanity, by wading through blood for speculative and contingent advantage; and our justice, by trampling on all established rights. And, above all, it is by the intervention of these principles that we have not yet, by a national act, denied the existence, and defied the power, of our God, refused the gracious offers of salvation brought unto us by our Redeemer, and haughtily rejected the benign influence of the Holy Spirit; in a word, that we have "walked humbly with our God." p. 23.

The language, though plain, is animated and forcible throughout. Mr. Waters has a volume of sermons, to be published by subscription, in the press; which, if we may judge from the specimen before us, are likely to be well calculated for the edification of almost any audience.

72. *Travels in the Two* Sicilies, *and some Parts of the* Appenines. *Translated from the original* Italian *of the Abbé* Lazzaro Spallanzani, *Professor-royal of Natural History in the University of* Pavia, *and Superintendant of the Imperial Museum in that City; Fellow of the Royal Society of* London; *and Member of the Academies of* Prussia, Stockholm, Gottingen, Turin, Padua, *&c. &c. In Four Volumes. With Eleven Plates.*

SPALLANZANI, who died Feb. 11, 1799 (LXIX. 347, 434), was director of the public Imperial Museum of Natural History in the University of Pavia, to the enriching and improving of which he diligently applied himself. We meet with many new and interesting facts, related in minute detail, though we cannot pronounce that he made a long or profound study of mineralogy. His description of the external characters of mineral substances wants precision; his digressions are tedious and useless; and his assertions and hypotheses not warranted. His account of Vesuvius, which he visited during an eruption, contains many circumstances which seem to have escaped

Sir

Sir William Hamilton and other writers on volcanic eruptions. He makes hornſtone the baſis of the Solfatara lavas; and ſubjoins a hiſtory of the Grotta del Cane, from Abbé Breiſlach. He aſcended to the edge of the crater of Etna, and deſcribes the extenſive proſpect from its ſummit. The IId and part of the IIId volumes are taken up with the Lipari iſlands, and enquiries into the origin of baſaltes. The IVth volume contains conſiderations on the activity of volcanic fires, and a picture of Meſſina after the earthquake in 1783; obſervations on Scylla and Charybdis *; phoſphoreſcent *Meduſæ*, and other *Molluſca* diſcovered in the Faro di Meſſina; with an account of the coral fiſhery therein, and the fiſhery of the ſword-fiſh and ſea-dog.

The account of Meſſina, being curious, is here tranſcribed:

"When I travelled in thoſe parts, the dreadful effects of the earthquake of 1783 were the common ſubject of diſcourſe. On my entering, in the felucca, the Strait of Meſſina, ſome of the people who were with me pointed out to me the ſhore of Scilla, where a great number of people were drowned at that calamitous time. A dreadful ſhock of an earthquake took place, about noon, on the 5th of February of the above year, which terrifying the people of Scilla, they fled in crowds to the ſhore, when, about eight o'clock the following night, according to the Italian reckoning †, another violent ſhock ſucceeded, in which the waves roſe ſo high that they covered the whole ſhore, and out of more than a thouſand perſons who were there collected, among whom was the Prince of Scilla himſelf, not one eſcaped to relate and mourn the fate of the reſt. The furious waves, ruſhing into the ſtrait, penetrated to the harbour of Meſſina, and nearly ſunk the veſſels there at anchor.

"When I arrived oppoſite to the city, I began to ſee the fatal and ruinous effects of this dreadful earthquake. The curvature of the harbour was formerly embelliſhed, for the extent of more than a mile, with a continued range of ſuperb palaces, three ſtories in height, uſually called the *Palazzata*, inhabited by merchants and other perſons of opulence, which formed a kind of ſuperb amphitheatre. The upper ſtory, and a part of the ſecond, of theſe buildings were entirely thrown down, the lower greatly torn and damaged, and the whole of this extenſive pile deſerted by its inhabitants.

"When I entered the city, every object which met my view tended to awaken melancholy ſentiments and commiſeration. Excepting ſome of the wider and more frequented ſtreets, the reſt were all heaps of ruins either piled up on each ſide, or ſcattered in the middle, and rendering it impoſſible to paſs them. Many of the houſes were ſtill in the ſame ruinous ſtate in which they had been left by the earthquake; ſome entirely deſtroyed and levelled with the ground, others half thrown down, and others ſtill ſtanding, or rather hanging in the air, merely from the ſupport afforded by the ruins around them. Thoſe which had eſcaped this deſtruction appeared as if preſerved by a miracle, torn and rent as they were. The cathedral was among the number of theſe fortunate edifices. This is a ſpacious building, of Gothic architecture. Its interior has ſuffered little or no damage. It is embelliſhed with a number of columns of granite, brought from an antient Grecian temple, which once ſtood on the Faro (or Strait of Meſſina), and with elegant Moſaic work, wrought with the moſt beautiful jaſpers of Sicily. The deſtruction of ſo great a number of houſes as were thrown down by this dreadful earthquake obliged the people of Meſſina to take refuge in wooden ſheds built for the occaſion, many of which were ſtill ſtanding when I was there. They had begun, however, to rebuild the houſes, but on a different plan from the old ones. They had obſerved that the higheſt had ſuffered moſt, and that, in the violent ſhocks of the earthquake, the beams, by continually and forcibly beating againſt the walls, had completed the ruin of the edifice. They therefore reſolved to build them lower, and to conſtruct the wood-work in ſuch a manner, that, in caſe of a ſimilar viſitation, the ſhock ſhould be ſuſtained by the whole of the building, and not by a part only. This precaution, it is evident, muſt be of the greateſt utility, ſhould the city again ſuffer a calamity of this nature.

"Though it was now nearly the ſixth year ſince that dreadful diſaſter, conſiderable remains of the dread, conſternation, and, I may ſay, ſtupefaction, which uſually accompany great terrors, were ſtill manifeſt in the minds of the people at Meſſina. They had ſtill preſent in their memory all the circumſtances of that dreadful time; nor could I liſten to the narrative they gave of them without ſhuddering.

"That antient city, which had ſo repeatedly ſuffered, was not deſtroyed by one but ſeveral earthquakes, which laſted, in ſucceſſive ſhocks, from the 5th to the 7th of February, 1783. The moſt deſtructive was that of the 5th; but an interval of ſome minutes elapſing between the firſt and ſecond ſhocks, the inhabitants had time to quit their houſes, and fly to the open plain. Hence the number of thoſe who were killed was not proportionate to the

* On this head ſee before, p. 418.

† "About one in the morning."

the quantity of ruins. They did not exceed eight hundred.

"In a memoir relative to the earthquakes in that part of Calabria oppoſite to Meſſina, which happened at the ſame time, it is ſaid that, before the firſt ſhock, the dogs in the city began to howl violently, and were killed by a public order. On my enquiring of the people of the country, they aſſured me that the fact was falſe, and that no other phænomenon preceded this calamity but the flight of the ſea-mews and ſome other birds from the ſea to the mountains, as they uſually do on the approach of a tempeſt. A very violent noiſe, reſembling that of a number of carriages rattling over a ſtone bridge, was the firſt ſymptom; while at the ſame time a thick cloud aroſe from Calabria, which was the centre of the earthquake, the propagation of which was ſucceſſively apparent by the fall of buildings from the point of the Faro to the city of Meſſina, as if at that point a mine had been fired, which extended along the ſhore, and continued into the city. The ſhock was moſt violent, and the motion extremely irregular. In no part were any fire or ſparks obſerved. The ground along the ſhore opened in fiſſures parallel to it; and though, in ſome places, theſe continued more than a month, the dread and conſternation with which every one was ſeized prevented any attempt to meaſure them. After the firſt ſhock, which, as we have ſaid, took place about noon, on the 5th of February, the earth continued inceſſantly to tremble, ſometimes with a ſlighter, and ſometimes a more violent motion; till, at eight the following night, another tremendous ſhock, which was fatal to the people of Scilla, completed the deſtruction of the remainder of the fabricks of Meſſina. The earthquakes did not ceaſe till the 7th, when another dreadful ſhock ſpent its rage upon the ruins." (Vol. IV. p. 153.)

72. *Biographical Memoirs of the* French *Revolution. By* John Adolphus, *F. S. A. 2 vols.*

A uſeful, important, and well-authenticated work; from which we cannot make a better extract than the character of Condorcet, the favourite and friend of Dr. Prieſtley.

"After the death of Louis, Condorcet was principally employed in framing a new conſtitution. So much reliance was placed on his abilities and judgement, that the committee permitted him to aſſume the principal merit of the work. His production was ſubmitted to the Convention, where the conſtitutional act obtained feeble approbation; but the Jacobin Club, among whom his party had leſs influence, voted it deteſtable[a]. Their judgement was well founded; and it is juſtly obſerved, by an Engliſh writer not unfavourable to Condorcet's faction, that it was a maſs of metaphyſical abſurdities[b].

"Condorcet was one of the Committee of Public Safety, and was employed to draw up a declaration from the National Convention reſpecting the violation of the law of nations, in detaining the commiſſioners whom Dumouriez had cauſed to be arreſted[c].

"During the conteſt between the Mountain and the Briſſotines, Condorcet maintained a cautious ſilence. For eight months he hardly ſpoke in the Convention; and ſeems to have been ſingularly wary in not riſking an opinion on any party-queſtion[d]. At length he was ſo far rouſed by the indignities which the legiſlative body daily endured, that he propoſed the diſſolution of the Convention, and the calling of a new one[e]. This probably exaſperated the Mountain to ſuch an exceſs, that, in a ſubſequent inſurrection, his printing-office was deſtroyed[f]. He was not, however, included in the liſt of proſcribed deputies; nor was he one of the members who ſigned the famous proteſt againſt the proceedings of the 31ſt of May.

"Yet, though he could conquer every ſentiment of friendſhip, and ſtifle every indignant ſenſation at the deſtruction of his party, his vanity as an author propelled him to a fatal exertion. When the conſtitution, commonly called the conſtitution of 1793, had been accepted, he publiſhed "An Addreſs to all French Citizens," reprobating the extreme rapidity and want of conſideration with which it had been framed and accepted; and detailing the numerous acts of violence by which the prevailing party in the Convention had eſtabliſhed their influence. This raſh act placed him in the power of the Mountain; Chabot denounced the publication, and moved for a decree of accuſation againſt Condorcet, which was immediately granted[g].

"He eſcaped from the arreſt, and concealed himſelf nine months in the houſe of a woman in Paris, who, though ſhe knew him only by name, had the extraordinary generoſity to riſk her life, and ſuſtain all the inconveniences ariſing from his reſidence with her. At length a domiciliary viſit was threatened, and he was obliged to quit his aſylum. He had the good fortune, though unprovided with a paſſport or civic card, to eſcape through the barrier, and went to the country-houſe of a friend

[a] "The Conduct of France towards Great Britain examined," by Miles, p. 150.

[b] Impartial Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 310.

[c] Debates. [d] Briſſot, à ſes Commettans, p. 25. Garat's Memoirs, p. 165.

[e] Debates. [f] Goudemetz's Epochs.

[g] Debates. See alſo Impartial Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 307.

friend on the plain of Mont-Rouge. Unfortunately, his friend was in Paris at the time, and not expected to return in leſs than three days, during which the fugitive was obliged to wander about, expoſed to hunger, cold, ſuſpenſe, and the pain ariſing from a wound in his foot. At length his friend returned into the country, and found him; but conſidering it dangerous to take him to his houſe in the day-time, requeſted him to wait till night, and then he would receive and conceal him. Condorcet, on the day his friend had fixed as the end of his miſeries, forgot the dictates of prudence; he went to an inn at Clamars, where he ordered an omelette. His ſqualid appearance, dirty cap, torn cloaths, leanneſs, and voracity, fixed the attention of ſome perſons preſent; one of whom, a municipal officer, aſked him whence he came, whither he was going, and if he had a paſſport? His confuſion at theſe interrogatories betrayed him, and cauſed him to be apprehended. He was confined in a dungeon that night, and in the morning found dead. He always carried a doſe of poiſon about him, which had been given him by Garat, and with which he terminated his exiſtence, to avoid a trial before the revolutionary tribunal, and to ſhun the gradual approach of inevitable deſtruction[h].

"Condorcet's character is thus emphatically deſcribed by Madame Roland[i]: 'The 'genius of Condorcet is equal to the com'prehenſion of the greateſt truths; but he 'has no other characteriſtick beſides fear. 'It may be ſaid of his underſtanding, 'combined with his perſon, that it is a 'fine eſſence abſorbed in cotton. No one 'will ſay of him, that in a feeble body he 'diſplays great courage; his heart and 'conſtitution are equally weak. The ti'midity which forms the baſis of his cha'racter, and which he diſplays even in 'company on his countenance and in his 'attitudes, does not reſult from his frame 'alone, but ſeems to be inherent in his 'ſoul; and his talents furniſh him with no 'means of ſubduing it. Thus, after having 'deduced a principle, or demonſtrated a 'fact in the aſſembly, he would give a vote 'decidedly oppoſite, overawed by the thun'der of the tribunes, armed with inſults, 'and prodigal of threats. The propereſt 'place for him was the ſecretaryſhip of 'the academy. Such men ſhould be em'ployed to write, but never permitted to 'act; it is a happineſs to be able to draw 'ſome utility from them; even that is not 'to be done with all timid perſons; in ge'neral, they are good for nothing.' Barruel, after mentioning the violence of his atheiſm, ſays[k], 'It might be thought that 'he was deſirous to avenge himſelf on 'the Supreme Being for the heart he had 'given him. Hard, ungrateful, inſenſible, 'cold, the aſſaſſin of friendſhip, and of his 'benefactors; had it been in his power, he 'would have treated the Deity as he treat'ed la Rochefoucauld.'

"Whether Condorcet was in reality a republican, or only affected to eſpouſe that form of government in order to forward the views of Orleans, is not eaſily decided. There is ſuch an involution of politicks, and reduplication of ſentiments, in the whole faction of Orleaniſts, that their real opinions cannot always be defined. It is probable that Condorcet thought a republican form of government beſt fitted for the diffuſion of his ſpeculations in religion and morals; but that he would, with equal pleaſure, have promoted the domination of a profligate and unprincipled conſpirator, over whom he could acquire unlimited aſcendancy, and by whoſe means he could combine his views of public inſtruction with thoſe of individual aggrandiſement.

"Thoſe who are willing to praiſe Condorcet moſt highly, abandon his political and perſonal, to deſcant on his literary, character. His Letters to the King of Pruſſia indicate no ſuperiority of genius; and his Life of Voltaire, independent of the principles it conveys, is not conſpicuous as an effort of biography. His Eulogium of Franklin abounds with faults, as well grammatical as rhetorical[l]; and Barruel ſpeaks of his ſtyle, particularly that of his earlier performances, with great contempt[m]. During his ſeclusion in Paris, Condorcet wrote his famous ſketch of the Progreſs of the Human Mind, to which even Barruel allows the praiſe of correct compoſition[n]. The object of this work is, to enforce a belief of the perfectibility of man; and the author carried this chimerical deluſion ſo far as to aſſert that longevity and every deſireable perſonal quality were attainable[o]. The end of Condorcet himſelf forms a remarkable refutation of his abſurd doctrine; for, although he had ſo recently philoſophized on the ſubject, and might be ſuppoſed thoroughly imbued

[h] This account is principally derived from Talma's Chronology, p. 140. See alſo Garat's Memoirs, p. 49.

[i] "Appel à l'impartiale Poſterité," vol. II. p. 230.

[k] "Memoires du Jacobiniſme," vol. I. p. 316.

[l] See "Mercure François Literaire, No. du 24 Decembre, 1791."

[m] "Memoires du Jacobiniſme," vol. I. p. 317.

[n] Ibid.

[o] In which he has been followed, to a degree of abſurdity almoſt incredible, by Mr. Godwin. Mr. G. aſſerts that we grow old, or are ſick, only becauſe we conſent to do ſo. See his "Political Juſtice." EDIT.

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with the principles he was desirous to enforce, he threw away his life by wanting strength to resist the importunities of hunger for a few hours." (p. 305.)

73. *The Portentous Globe: An Enquiry into the Powers solicited from the Crown under an Act of* 39 Geo. III. *intituled, "An Act enabling His Majesty to grant a Charter of Incorporation to certain Persons, under the Style of* The Globe Insurance Company;" *containing Observations on the Tendencies of such Grant, and on the Effect of Charter on Commercial Undertakings; recommended to the Consideration of the Bankers of the Metropolis, and to the Country Bankers of* Great Britain, *&c. &c. By* George Griffin Stonestreet, *Esq.**

"THE investigation of public measures is habitual to Englishmen; and the exercise of the right or privilege of such examination will not require an apology. Conducted with propriety, such enquiries may be useful; discussion must be acceptable to those who are satisfied with the fairness and utility of their pursuits; and can only prove offensive when it removes the veil of mystery, and lays open hidden deformities to public inspection. — The writer of these sheets, avowing an interest in opposing the Globe charter, and disdaining to assume a mask, has prefixed his name: he desires no shelter from responsibility of any kind for his arguments or his assertions. On a subject of business connected in various ways with the estate and condition of all orders in the community, it would be improper (had he the ability) to decorate his observations with the embellishments of style; and, whilst he disclaims the honours of literary composition, he hopes to stand excused from the severities of criticism. He will be careful to advance nothing, either of fact or argument, of the truth of which he is not himself fully assured. Should he be mistaken in any point, he will be glad to be set right. The importance of the subject will not be denied, as the *public interest* and the *public safety* are deeply implicated in the consequences of erecting such an establishment." *Preliminary Remark.*

To an indifferent observer it may seem extraordinary that an act should be passed for granting powers before the object and intention of those powers were explained, or the *plan so much as prepared.* But the plan is now known, and the writer before us recites it in detail:

First: They desire to be empowered "to make or effect insurances on the life or lives of any persons whomsoever,"— and wheresoever.

Second: To make or effect insurances "on houses, warehouses, chambers, or other edifices or buildings, against loss or damage by fire."—

Third: To make or effect insurances "on goods, wares, or merchandizes, against such loss or damage."—

Fourth: To make or effect insurances against fire "on ships, vessels, barges, and other craft, with their cargoes, in port, or used on navigable canals."—

Fifth: "To insure farming-stock, and all other property, against loss or damage by fire in ALL parts and places whatsoever, either within the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere abroad, whether within his Majesty's dominions or not."—

Sixth: "To grant, purchase, or sell, annuities for lives, or on survivorship."—

Seventh: "And that they may grant sums of money payable at future periods, *i. e. post obits*, &c. &c. within the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other parts abroad, whether within his Majesty's dominions or not."—

Eighth: That they "may receive deposits of funds of tontine societies, and other institutions established for granting future advantages."—

Ninth: To be empowered to "receive deposits of funds belonging to, and act as *treasurers* for, benefit or friendly societies."—

Tenth: To be empowered to "receive deposits of funds, and act as treasurers for charitable and benevolent institutions."—

Eleventh: That they "shall and may make provision for the widows and children of the clergy."—

Twelfth: That they "shall and may make provision for (poor and superannuated) clergymen."—

Thirteenth: That they "shall and may receive deposits from or on account of members of the industrious classes of society; and make provision for them by allowing interest on such deposits made, or *otherwise upon such terms and conditions, and in such manner,* as shall or may be agreed upon between the said corporation and the persons and societies treating and contracting with them."—

Fourteenth: That they "shall and may receive deposits from or on account of OTHERS,—i. e. *from or on account of any body*, and allow interest on such deposits made or *otherwise*, upon such terms and conditions, and in such manner, as shall be agreed upon between the said corporation and the persons treating with them."—

The first five require all the skill, ingenuity, commercial experience, and employ all the capitals, of *more than thirty* respectable corporations and societies,

* Mr. S. is a director of the Phœnix insurance-office, which never obtained a charter.

cieties, moſt of them poſſeſſing large funds, conducted by boards of experienced managers, by ſecretaries and officers bred up in the buſineſs, and each of them pledging to the publick an unlimited reſponſibility for the performance of their contracts.—"The inveſtment of 300,000l. out of their own ſubſcriptions, and of 700,000l. more out of the moiety of their profits—the moiety of their profits!—*riſum teneatis!* (the bargain for the ſkin of the uncaught bear!!)—in the purchaſe of land-tax on houſes, the labours of which alone might prove a taſk operoſe and onerous enough to exhauſt all the attention of a board of ordinary faculties — with theirs would be but a mere amuſing relaxation from more ardent purſuits." (p. 13.) "After having ſet up their claims to be chartered for every ſpecies of *inſurance* hitherto known or practiſed by all the fire-offices and life-inſurance companies, the petitioners next propoſe to undertake the office of TREASURER *for all deſcriptions of perſons.*—Such a ſet of *treaſuries*, and ſuch a preparation to meet the exigencies of all orders and conditions of men, was never before, *but once*, propoſed ſince the beginning of the world, and that was (if it is yet remembered) by the *Minerva Office in Pall Mall*, an embryo hatched in 1797, which fluttered and hummed in the Summer of 1798, and vaniſhed in the Winter, to give place to the GLOBE, which was deſtined to aſtoniſh the world in 1799." (p. 14.) They deſire they may be conſtituted and incorporated as a *general depoſit bank.* The powers demanded are enormous, dangerous, and unprecedented. "A review of ſome former charters will ſhew that very improvident indulgences have been ſometimes granted; but never yet, NO NOT IN ANY SINGLE INSTANCE, did any Sovereign of theſe kingdoms make ſuch a ſweeping grant as that which the preſent petitioners have preſumed to aſk from his Majeſty." (p. 20) As to the ſervice to be rendered to the ſtate, as a compenſation for their charter, by the redemption of the land-tax, either on houſes or land, it is clearly ſhewn that their funds cannot poſſibly afford this and a fair diviſion of profits. Their demand of *perpetuity* for their charter is alike abſurd and dangerous; and the "*truth is, the publick in this kingdom are ſupplied with inſurances of all kinds, at cheaper rates, and upon better ſecurity, than the inhabitants of any other nation.* Who has ever heard of any deficiency of ſupply in *theſe* branches?" (p. 45.) "When Aaron ſet up *his* calf in the Wilderneſs (the materials of which were obtained by ſtripping the people), his juſtification for this idolatrous act was, that he had done it to ſatisfy the clamours of the multitude. Had any body heard of an outcry for erecting ſuch a corporation as the Globe?" "No *proviſion* has been offered for the public ſecurity, to correſpond with that requiſition of the act of parliament which directs them to provide, and at all times to hold in readineſs, a ſtock of money, or of government ſecurities, ſufficient to diſcharge the demands of thoſe to whom they may ſtand engaged. Not a ſingle reſtraint or regulation to fix the rates of dividends to their ſhareholders. This is a moſt dangerous omiſſion." (p. 46.) "Some very reſpectable individuals may have conſented to ſuffer their names to ſtand committed in the Globe project without due conſideration of all the conſequences attending their purſuits," or recollecting ſimilar projects "*with that for which the oſtenſible projectors, after giving bond to the commiſſioners of ſtamp duties for* 10,000*l. never paid one ſhilling of thoſe duties*; and againſt whom no writ of *extendi facias* was ſerved, becauſe there was no likelihood that the ſheriff could have found twenty ſhillings worth of goods and chattels on the premiſſes to anſwer the demand."

This writer's own opinions have been fortified by the better authority of the learned counſel to whom the objecting parties confided the defence of their cauſe, who, on behalf of various opponents, ſupported *caveats* againſt the grant, and whoſe elaborate ſcrutiny could only be equalled by the patience and attention of thoſe to whom it was addreſſed. The attorney and ſolicitor-general having made a report, containing a ſeries of ſtrong and pointed objections to each of the principal clauſes of the charter ſolicited, and detected its fallacies, and ſhewed the dangers to which the publick would ſtand expoſed from ſuch an improvident grant, the baffled and diſappointed charter-hunters have lowered the tone of their demands, even to *an offer* to have perſons ſet over them by the lords of the Treaſury, to inſpect and audit their accounts. "Such an inroad upon the right of ſelf-govern-

ment in a point which, in this country, had ever before been held sacred; such a dereliction of the first principles of commercial freedom ought never to be forgotten. The Government to which it is offered will reject it with disdain; and the people, whose rights it would have betrayed, will remember it with abhorrence!" (p. 55.)

74. *The Baronage of* Scotland; *containing an historical and genealogical Account of the Gentry of that Kingdom, collected from the public Records and Chartularies of this Country, the Records and private Writings of Families, and the Works of our best Historians. Illustrated with Engravings of the Coats of Arms. Vol. I.*

THE Peerage of Scotland, by Robert Douglas, Esq. was promised to be followed by a Baronage. What he lived to complete, containing 13 families and a copious index, is comprised in 562 pages of this first volume. The editors propose to complete the work in a second volume, and bring the whole down to the present time.

75. *A Treatise on the sublime Science of Heliography, satisfactorily demonstrating our great Orb of Light, the Sun, to be absolutely no other than a Body of Ice! Overturning all the received Systems of the Universe hitherto extant; proving the celebrated and indefatigable Sir* Isaac Newton, *in his Theory of the Solar System, to be as far distant from Truth as any of the heathen Authors of* Greece *or* Rome. *By* Charles Palmer, *Gent.*

"THE first thought I had of the sun being a body of ice was from experiments in natural philosophy with a convex-glass, commonly called a burning-glass. I prepared tobacco as combustible matter; then the glass, receiving the rays of the sun, collected the heat of the floating atoms of the radius, and refracted that heat to the focus, where, by the friction of those rays, they set the combustible matter on fire; or, in other words, on atomatical agitation, for friction always produces fire.—If a lump of ice could be placed so as to receive the rays of light from the sun, it would act the very same as the glass.—If we admit that the sun could be removed, and a terrestrial body of ice placed in its stead, it would produce the same effect.—The sun is a crystalline body receiving the radiance of God, and operates on this earth in a similar manner as the light of the sun does when applied to a convex-mirror, or glass, reflecting the heat of the earth to itself, which we feel more especially when under the influence of its focus, increasing in proportion the more or less it is situated from the horizon.—The Summer more intense—the Winter less so."

Mr. P. calls the sun the "*organic rotatory of the Deity*," the "*speculum of ethereal delegation*," "a *medium* to reduce the rays of light to an *acceptation* of the *optic perception* of men and animals in this transitory world." According to him, St. Paul made a truly philosophical allusion when he said "now we see through a glass darkly." He very candidly allows Sir Isaac Newton to have been a great man; but says he was engaged "very deeply and assiduously in a bad cause!!!". Sir Isaac conveyed his ideas in clearer terms than Mr. P.; and, we are of opinion, understood his subject a great deal better.

76. *Observations on the Union, Orange Associations, and other Subjects of domestic Policy; with Reflections on the Events of the Continent. By* George Moore, *Esq. of* Lincoln's Inn, *Barrister at Law.*

THIS first production, on the side of the Union, from an Irish Roman Catholick, contains arguments well deserving the attention of the Catholic body. It is the production of a man of vigorous powers, and bears evident marks of being written by a person wholly unconnected with Government.

The following passage, from p. 10, is an excellent vindication of the present Constitution of the English House of Commons:

"The English House of Commons is not fashioned according to any system or theory; but, in point of fact, it unites in its bosom the representatives of all the classes of men in the community; it therefore sympathizes with the feelings, and speaks the opinions, of a miscellaneous people. Is a commercial question agitated? It reckons in its numbers the most opulent and respectable merchants of the country; so the greatest landed proprietors deliberate upon every point interesting to its agriculture. In my opinion, the House of Commons of England is the fairest representative of public opinion that can be contrived. Divide the whole island into districts, you throw all the returns into mob elections; you exclude all sober, quiet men, all studious, recluse characters, all men of large property, indolent and fastidious from their property, who could not endure the vexations of a popular contest; and, if they could prevail upon themselves to enter the lists, would be constantly overcome by noisy, specious demagogues, with fluent tongues and empty heads; property would

would want its due weight; commerce and agriculture, in their moſt important branches, would not be repreſented; no part of the nation would be repreſented but the enterprizing wits and idle talkers, the deſtruction of every country that is governed by their councils. I am convinced that this is one of the great, immediate cauſes of the deſtruction of France. I conclude, from all theſe obſervations, that the great cauſe of the proſperity of England is the intimate connexion that ſubſiſts between the members of the Houſe of Commons and the feelings and opinions of every claſs of the people; inſomuch, that the proceedings of the one have not, for any length of time, varied from the confirmed ſentiments of the other. Every order of ſubjects has, in the boſom of the Legiſlature, its moſt conſiderable members who eſpouſe its cauſe, ſympathize in its feelings, and ſpeak its opinions. This is what I call a true repreſentation of the people, and not any of thoſe fanciful ſchemes which, through the medium of a pretended popular election, would throw the whole power into the hands of one ſet of men; perhaps the moſt ſhining, certainly the leaſt uſeful, of the various claſſes into which a great community is divided."

The following honeſt and magnanimous confeſſion deſerves to be followed by all who have been as much diſabuſed by experience; and one would think it impoſſible to account for the ſincerity of opinion of the partizans of the French Revolution, ſome of them men of great abilities:

"At the origin of the French Revolution, I acknowledge, with ſhame and confuſion, that I was raſh (ought I to ſay impudent?) enough to oppoſe my ſhallow judgement to the opinions of that great man, who took ſuch a large and comprehenſive view of human affairs; whoſe whole life was dedicated to the ſupport of genuine liberty, which he beſt knew how to diſtinguiſh from deſpotiſm aſſuming the name; who fought in her ſacred cauſe againſt the oppreſſors of their ſpecies, whether inveſted with vice-regal government in India, or poſſeſſing ſupreme power in Europe; who pointed out, with prophetic wiſdom, the crimes which now deſolate the civilized world in their ſeeds and firſt cauſes; whoſe eloquent indignation will for ever vindicate the majeſty of Juſtice againſt the chance of Arms, and condemn the authors of the French Revolution to the everlaſting abhorrence of mankind, notwithſtanding the dazzling ſucceſſes of its fanatic armies. The only atonement I can make for my preſumption is, to confeſs it, and to offer this ſlender tribute at the ſhrine which Wiſdom and Virtue are preparing for their votary."....."*I make no ſuch apology* (i. e. an apology founded on the change of circumſtances). *I frankly confeſs my error; I admired, in the year* 1789, *what I now think ſo far from admirable, that it was deteſtable.*" p. 34.

This pamphlet contains many excellent obſervations on the Union, and many poignant animadverſions on the principles and policy of France.

77. Grecian *Proſpects, a Poem, in Two Cantos; By Mr.* Polwhele.

POETRY being a favourite field with Mr. P, he here repreſents a *Welſh* Bard in the iſle of Leſbos, contemplating, for a whole day, an extenſive and beautiful proſpect; lamenting the ruins of Art at Athens, Corinth, Sparta, and the Grecian iſles, and the neglect of the bounties of Nature, where ſtill productive, by the taſteleſs, degenerate Greeks, whom he compares with their anceſtors of oppoſite character. In theſe reflections he is interrupted by the ſcream of a perſon ſtruggling with an aſſaſſin, and, under the influence of terror, ſurveys his portrait of Greece as the cold picture of Truth unembelliſhed. He falls aſleep, and ſees, in a dream, the guardian angel of Greece correcting his repreſentation, and drawing a more favourable picture of the Greeks, as ready to join the Britiſh navy, and aſſert their freedom and dignity under the auſpices of Britain. This poem was originally intituled "Viſions of the Grecian Iſles," and in three cantos, the ſecond and third of which contained an heroic tale, illuſtrating the genius of the modern Greeks, the author's fancy anticipating the diſcomfiture of Buonaparte, after the battle of the Nile, and the diſtribution of various countries, in Europe and Aſia, among the belligerent powers, with a view to a general pacification; the continent and iſlands of Greece were conceded to England by Turkey, in return for the preſervation of Egypt and, perhaps, the whole Ottoman Empire. This tale forms a P.S. We ſhall tranſcribe the dedication of the whole to Lord De Dunſtanville and Baſſet, by way of ſpecimen:

"Baſſet (for I revere that hallow'd name),
O come, if, kindling at the clarion's blaſt,
That to thy country gives the world's acclaim,
Thy genius ſcorn not theſe ideal views;
Or, cheering the lone walls where Grief hath caſt [ſigh;
Her ſullen ſhade, and heaves no fancied

The

The pictur'd ſcene if yet thy ſpirit prize,
Nor to the imaginary plaint refuſe [fame
The charmed ear: Oh, come; with claſſic
Unite the patriot and domeſtic love.
For, lo, the Muſe, amid the wild applauſe
That thrills Anubis, ſeeks the Delphic grove,
And conſecrates, in Freedom's ſacred cauſe,
The recent wreath that Greece and Albion move."

78. *Practical Education.* *By* Maria Edgeworth, *Author of* "*Letters for Literary Ladies*," *and* "*The Parent's Aſſiſtant*;" *and by* Richard Lovell, *Eſq. F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. 2 vols.*

TWO quarto volumes on a ſubject which Plutarch and Mr. Locke compreſſed into a few octavo pages, would ſeem to awaken attention to its importance. This *practical* education is on the *modern* plan. We have not time to go through it, even if we felt diſpoſed to attend to it on ſo extenſive a ſcale. Our brethren, the Britiſh Criticks, will not, we truſt, bear hard upon us if we borrow their ſentiments, not leſs comprehenſive than expreſſive:—"Here, readers, is education *à-la-mode*, in the true ſtyle of modern philoſophy; nearly 800 quarto pages on *practical education*, and not a word on God, Religion, Chriſtianity, or a hint that ſuch topicks are ever to be mentioned. To make amends, there is a great deal about Dr. Darwin, and Zoonomia, and Dr. Beddoes, and other writers of our Engliſh ſchool, who teach ſimilar doctrines. What an advantage it muſt be to have children ſo brought up as to be diveſted of all the *prejudices* which fettered the groveling minds of Bacon, Hooker, Locke, Boyle, Newton; and prejudiced only in favour of the diſcoveries and diſcoverers of the laſt 30 years! The rambling, flimſy manner in which theſe volumes are written is well worthy of the ſyſtem they are intended to ſupport; but we are willing to hope that few Engliſh parents are far enough advanced in philoſophy to wiſh to give their children the *advantages* of ſuch an education."

79. *Obſervations upon the Introduction to the Third Part of Copies of original Letters from the* French *Army in* Egypt.

"THIS introduction would probably have excited no great portion of the public attention had it not, upon a late occaſion, though not in words, yet in a manner almoſt openly, been announced as the production of a gentleman high in office, and ſtill higher, as it is ſuppoſed, in the confidence of the Miniſter. Whether this unexpected communication was the reſult of that ſenſibility natural to an author who hears the merit of a favourite work diſputed, or of a propenſity equally natural to an author, to promote, by every means in his power, an extenſive ſale and circulation of his performance, the publication derives from it an importance which could upon no other ſcore have poſſibly been aſcribed to it. It may now be conſidered as preſenting to the publick the ſum of the reaſons, reflections, and concluſions which a full conſideration of theſe papers has ſuggeſted to the mind of thoſe enlightened ſtateſmen to whoſe guidance the counſels of this country are, in the preſent critical poſture of affairs, committed."

The object of this obſerver is, to expoſe the ſarcaſtic and humourous mode of treating ſuch important ſubjects as the characters of the firſt conſul and the French nation, the Egyptian expedition, and the preference of *defenſive* war to the acceptance of peace, the firſt act of the new government. He compares the conduct of the contending powers and their allies, and is of opinion that Miniſtry have not ſufficiently weighed the motives or conſequences of their haſty refuſal of the proffered peace.

We have contented ourſelves with this ſtatement of the contents of the letter, without reaſoning on them.

80. *Peace or War! which is the beſt Policy? By* Peter Brady Croſs, *Eſq. of* Lincoln's Inn.

ALL that can be collected from Mr. C's 40 pages is, that, however he, with his countrymen, ſigh for peace, it is not to be made with France "till ſhe has convinced mankind that ſhe has *at length finiſhed* her lawleſs career."

81. *A new Preface to the Second Edition of Memoirs of the Life, Studies, Writings, &c. &c. of the Right Reverend* George Horne, *D. D. late Lord Biſhop of* Norwich, *on certain Points in Theology and Philoſophy; together with ſome Remarks on a Life of Dr. Horne, inſerted in a New Biographical Dictionary. By* William Jones, *M. A. F. R. S. one of his Lordſhip's Chaplains.*

THESE may fitly be called the laſt dying words of Mr. Jones, who cloſed his earthly career with a defence of that ſyſtem of which he lived the ſtrenuous advocate, *Hutchinſonianiſm*. He has been charged with ſaying the Biſhop

ſhop owed every thing to Hutchinſon, or was his implicit follower; whereas he only meant to ſay that he owed to him the *beginning* of his extenſive knowledge. "But, though it was commonly reported that I had beſtowed too many words upon a cauſe which neither required nor deſerved them, one of the wiſeſt men of this age, who is an hoſt of himſelf, wiſhed I had ſaid more, it being a cauſe of which the world *heard* much, but *knew* little, and *wanted* to know more. I will take this opportunity of ſatisfying their curioſity as faithfully as I can." (p. iii.) The writer of the Biſhop's article in the New Biographical Dictionary obſerves, that, "if he proceeded to a ſuppoſed analogy between material and immaterial things, and compared the agency of the Son and Holy Ghoſt to that of light and air in the natural world, it will ſurely be thought that he went upon very uncertain and fanciful, not to ſay preſumptuous, grounds." This analogy between things natural and divine, Mr. J. defends as one of the tenets of Hutchinſon, who gave to God the pre-eminence in every thing; believed in the redemption by Jeſus Chriſt; that in both Teſtaments divine things are explained and *confirmed* to human underſtanding by alluſion to natural creation; and thus they conceive the Trinity; they derive every thing in religion from revelation or tradition, and conſider natural religion as deiſm in diſguiſe, and the religion of Satan or Antichriſt; they believe in types; they do not admit the Newtonian doctrine of a *vacuum*, or allow *inert* matter to be capable (as mind is) of *active* qualities; and they hold the univerſality of the deluge proved by foſſil bodies; they admit, with great precaution, human learning in *heathen* books; think Jews inveterate enemies to Chriſtianity, though *Hebrew* was the primæval, original language, of divine origination; and the *cherubim*, myſtical figures of high antiquity and great ſignification, τετραρα ζωα of the Revelations, ſhould be tranſlated *animals* or *living creatures*. "John Hutchinſon was a character *ſui generis*, ſuch as the common forms of education could never have produced; and it ſeems not to have been well explained how and by what means he fell upon things ſeemingly ſo new and uncommon. But when ſtrange things are to be done, ſtrange men ariſe to do them! One man, as powerful in truth as Voltaire was in error, might produce very unexpected alterations, and in leſs time than he did. Then might a new æra of learning ſucceed, as friendly to the Chriſtian cauſe as the learning which has been growing up among us for the laſt 100 years has been hoſtile and deſtructive. As to confirmed infidelity, it is a deaf adder never to be charmed. Yet even here the caſe is not always to be given up in deſpair. Many forſake truth becauſe they hate it: of ſuch there is no hope; but ſome believe wrong only becauſe they were never taught right."

82. *Twelve Sermons, on the advantages which reſult from* Chriſtianity; *and on the influence of* Chriſtian *Principles on the mind and conduct; deſigned chiefly for the uſe of families. To which are added, Philanthropic Tracts: conſiſting of, I. An Eſſay on the ſtate of the Poor, and on the means of improving it by Parochial Schools, Friendly Societies, &c; II. Rules for forming and conducting Friendly Societies, to facilitate their general Eſtabliſhment. By* James Cowe, *M. A. Vicar of* Sunbury, Middleſex. *The Second Edition, reviſed and enlarged.*

WE have peruſed this publication with great attention, and take the earlieſt opportunity of expreſſing our ſenſe of its merits and utility. The Sermons, which are twelve in number, are truly evangelical, and are well adapted for the pulpit, the family, or the cloſet. They exhibit the doctrines, the evidences, the precepts, and the motives, of our holy religion in a very connected and regular order; and we think them eminently uſeful for "diffuſing religious ſentiments and moral principles" among the various ranks in life.

In our peruſal of theſe Sermons, one thing ſtruck us as perfectly new — the conſtant cuſtom of the author in referring his readers to the various paſſages of Scripture for proving and elucidating the doctrines, and inculcating and enforcing the duties, of Chriſtianity. This is a very ſatisfactory mode of interpreting Scripture; and we cannot withhold our commendation for the author's candour, and, as far as we have had leiſure to peruſe them, for his accuracy of references.

We have, on former occaſions, given ſpecimens of the author's perſpicuous and impreſſive manner of writing; and we can aſſure our readers that, in our judgement, theſe Sermons furniſh the publick with, perhaps, one of the beſt

beſt "elucidations of the Chriſtian temper," and with the moſt pleaſing and intereſting "delineation of the doctrines, the principles, and the duties," of Chriſtianity.—With regard to the *Tracts*, they contain much uſeful information on the ſtate of the poor at the preſent moment. There are ſeveral cauſes, diſtinctly enumerated, which have contributed to the diſtreſs of the lower ranks of ſociety, and to the prevalence of ignorance and vice among them; and we perceive, with pleaſure, that there are alſo various judicious and *practical* methods of improving their condition, and of reforming their morals, here ſuggeſted; and they certainly deſerve to be conſidered with minute attention.—The Rules for a Friendly Society ſeem to be framed with great care; they appear to be founded on the moſt equitable and benevolent principles; and we highly recommend them to thoſe who wiſh for information about the nature, the utility, and the proper management, of ſuch an uſeful eſtabliſhment. But, for farther information concerning this valuable publication, we muſt refer the reader to the work itſelf.

83. *The Art of floating Land, as is practiſed in the County of* Glouceſter; *ſhewn to be preferable to any other Method in Uſe in this County: with a particular Examination of what Mr.* Boiwell, *Mr.* Davis, *Mr.* Marſhall, *and others, have written on the Subject; minute and plain Directions are afterwards given for the Formation of a floated Meadow; with three deſcriptive Plates. By* T. Wright, *Author of "Large Farms recommended."*

THE benefit of *watering* to meadows is undiſputed in agricultural practice: on this ſubject, Mr. W. publiſhed a ſmall pamphlet, 1789. He now changes the term of *floating*, which he explains to be covering the whole ſurface of the meadow with a thin ſheet of flowing water; if poſſible, from a large ſtream, in order to procure a *depoſit of manure*, and to *ſhelter* the land from the ſeverity of winter. Any perſon deſirous of adopting this improvement, may be furniſhed with a "Glouceſterſhire floater," from Cerney, on application to Mr. W. at his publiſher's.

84. *Select Sermons, tranſlated from the* French *of* Boſſuet, *Biſhop of* Meaux. *To which is prefixed, an Eſſay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in* England.

THIS tranſlation is impreſſed with the ſame animated glow, which diſtinguiſhed the Funeral Orations that were lately publiſhed by the hand of the preſent Tranſlator: the free manner adopted in this verſion, we think, may be very properly allowed in works of a rhetorical caſt; as many local paſſages would occur, that would be tedious to the Engliſh reader. The Eſſay on the eloquence of the pulpit in England, (which is prefixed to this verſion) we ardently recommend to the peruſal of young preachers: it is a treatiſe on the art of preaching diveloped in a new and intereſting manner, and exemplified by ſeveral brilliant and well-adapted quotations.

85. Bonnor's *Copper-plate Perſpective Itinerary; or, Pocket Portfolio, Nos. I. and II.*

"THESE numbers are ſubmitted to the patronage of thoſe who reſpect Antiquity, and are amateurs and encouragers of the fine arts, to conſtitute a work that may be relied upon for a ſtrict fidelity in all its repreſentations. Mr. Bonnor having been from the outſet of life in the practice of deſigns, taking drawings from nature, and executing the engravings, his laſt engagements being the gentlemen's ſeats and other ſubjects, antient and modern, for the Hiſtories of Somerſet and Devonſhire, the execution of a work of this kind is evidently in his immediate line. He reſts his preſent hope of ſucceſs upon an unabating exertion of his beſt efforts, preſuming thereby to eſtabliſh and maintain ſuch a favourable opinion in the minds of his patrons, as ſhall ſecure a voluntary continuance of their ſupport; and, averſe to the too frequent contrivance of artfully connecting the Numbers with each other, whereby thoſe who countenance the beginning are compelled to proceed or cloſe with the work in an imperfect ſtate, he has been at conſiderable pains to relieve his ſubſcribers from the diſagreeable apprehenſion of ſuch neceſſity, by rendering every number a diſtinct and complete work of itſelf; that, ſhould he meet with encouragement to perſevere in this undertaking, they may decline at any period of it, and their collection ſo far will be complete, unleſs induced by its merits to continue their ſupport."

*** In p. 356, miſled by the ſimilarity of initials, a ſmall pamphlet printed at Market Harborough, is aſcribed to the Rev. *Edward Vardy*; which we ſince find to be the production of Mr. *Edward Vials*, ſchoolmaſter at Ruſhton, co. Northampton.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

SAINT CROIX has publiſhed his learned reſearches on the libraries of Alexandria, the deſtruction of which, by order of Omar, he pronounces to be a mere fable, firſt invented by Abul-

graphia, who wrote 600 years after the event, to amuſe the Arabs, for whom he wrote. The oldeſt and conſiderable libraries at Alexandria did not exiſt farther back than the IVth century. We may therefore compare the ſtory of the books ſerving to heat the baths ſix months with that of Kotbedder's, who tells us, that, at the taking of Bagdat by Hulagou, the deſtroyer of the empire of the caliphs, the Tartars threw into the Euphrates the books of the colleges of that city, which were ſo numerous that they formed a bridge for the foot and horſe to paſs over, and gave the water a black colour.

The collections of books made at different periods at Alexandria underwent different fates. That formed by Ptolemy Soter, in the Muſeum in the Bruchion, was burnt in Julius Cæſar's time; contained, according to Oroſius, only 40,000 books; and Gellius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Iſidorus, reckon but 70,000 in all Alexandria, including 3000 in the Serapion. One that ſucceeded this in the Muſeum was deſtroyed under Aurelian, and what remained in the Serapion was ſo plundered in the overthrow of idolatry under the patriot Theophilus, 390, that Oroſius ſaw only empty preſſes.

If we are not miſinformed, the National Inſtitute have an intention of continuing that immenſe work, begun by the late Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, the Collection of French Hiſtorians, carried down in 14 volumes, including the reign of Louis XI. The deſtruction of many archives during the Revolution, the miſlaying, removal, and diſarrangement of many more, will be almoſt an inſuperable impediment to future progreſs in this work. Anquetil is collecting the unpubliſhed eſſays written for the prizes given by the Academy of Inſcriptions. The ſubject of the firſt, in 1735, was "The State of Sciences throughout the Extent of the French Monarchy in the Time of Charlemagne." Theſe will furniſh a collection of curious and uſeful reſearches.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Constant Reader will find "The Frantic Lover" (mentioned in the account of Mr. Steevens, p. 179) in Almon's "New Foundling Hoſpital for Wit, 1771," vol. IV. p. 189. He refers us to the St. James's Chronicle, Jan. 11, 1774, for a ſong written by him in the character of a ſtationer, and two or three other poems, one called "The Inſenſible Lover," juſt before or after, in the ſame Chronicle, which were all written as coming from a very worthy man, who carried on that trade under the Exchange.—And ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 276, for a portrait, invented by him, of Chedder, a poet older than Rowley; and, for his ſketch of Dean Milles's wig, ſee ib. p. 288.—His valuable library was ſold by Mr. King, May 13–24; and produced 2700l. Six plays ſold for 158l. 4s.—Fuller's Worthies, full of MS notes by the late Mr. Oldys, Mr. Thoreſby, and Mr. Steevens, 43l.—Rapin, 51 guineas.—Purchas' Pilgrims, 22 guineas.—Beaver's Military Puniſhments, 13l. 5s.—Tracts relative to Mary Toft, 14l. 10s.—Dodſley's Old Plays, 12 vols. L. P. 12 guineas.—Nichols's Hogarth, with MS notes by Mr. S. 13l.—Ireland's Pamphlets, with Imitations of the old Deeds, &c. ſold originally from Ireland, jun. to F. G. Waldron for 18s. and purchaſed of him by Mr. S. for 2l. 2s, 17 guineas.—Plot of two Plays prior to the time of Shakeſpeare on two paſteboards, 11l.—Paradice of Dainty Devices, 21l. 10s. 6d.—A Portrait of Mr. S. has lately been diſcovered, at a broker's, which Mr. S. had looked all London through to find, but to no purpoſe. It was the intention of the original to ſerve this inimitable likeneſs as he had before done a miniature of himſelf by Myers, and a whole-length, in the character of Barbaroſſa, which Mr. S. played on a private theatre with great eclat. Fortunately the third and laſt picture of this extraordinary man has eſcaped the ravage of the ſelf-deſtroyer. It was painted by Zoffanii, before he went to India, and ſold, with many others, to a Mr. Clark, in Princes-ſtreet, having been left in the Painter's hands, who got rid of all his portraits when he ſet out on his Eaſtern expedition.

A large Library of 15,000 volumes has been lately diſcovered by Mr. Todd, Editor of Milton's Comus, at Aſhridge, near Little Gaddeſden, Herts, in which there is a Dido, much finer than Mr. S's, which fetched almoſt 20l.

Sylvaticus wiſhes for ſome Foreſt *Gloſſary*, as far as reſpects the trees and timber, or ſome ſyſtem of foreſt laws, explanatory of the terms applied to them, as it is believed *Manwood's* is confined to deer and animals.

L. requeſts to know *when*, and *by whom*, the Free-ſchool at *Pwlhelly*, in Caernarvonſhire, was founded; and what funds are appropriated to its ſupport.

Πωδιγλωφιλος aſks, Whether the name of a certain favourite pudding be "a New-college pudding," or "a new college-pudding?" Whether the merit of the invention be juſtly claimed by that illuſtrious ſeminary of Wykeham, or may rather be conſidered as a *new* production of united academic taſte?

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 25.

THE Muſe ſeldom attracts notice more than when ſhe ſpeaks home to every man's boſom. I have, therefore, ſent the following (enquired for vol. LXIX. p. 1128) as a piece of that deſcription, and well worthy a place in your Miſcellany.

Yours, &c. AGUECHEEK.

IMITATION OF HORACE,

BOOK II. ODE XVI.—WRITTEN ON A VOYAGE TO ENGLAND, 1785.

ADDRESSED TO JOHN SHORE, ESQ.

BY WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

Otium divos, &c.

FOR eaſe the harraſs'd ſeaman prays
When equinoctial tempeſts raiſe
The Cape's ſurrounding wave,
When, hanging o'er the reef, he hears
The cracking maſt, and ſees or fears,
Beneath, his wat'ry grave.

For eaſe the ſlow Mahratta ſpoils,
And hardier Sic erratic toils,
While both their eaſe forego;
For eaſe, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belie
The cover'd heart, beſtow.

For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the ſoul or ſuffering mind.
Lo! where their owner lies:
Perch'd on his couch Diſtemper breathes,
And Care, like ſmoke, in turbid wreaths,
Round the gay cieling flies.

He who enjoys, nor covets more,
The lands his father held before,
Is of true bliſs poſſeſs'd;
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wiſe as well as bleſt.

No fears his peace of mind annoy
Leſt printed lies his fame deſtroy,
Which labour'd years have won;
Nor pack'd committees break his reſt,
Nor av'rice ſends him forth in queſt
Of climes beneath the ſun.

Short is our ſpan; then why engage
In ſchemes for which man's tranſient age
Was ne'er by fate deſign'd?
Why ſlight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himſelf behind?

The reſtleſs thought, and wayward will,
And diſcontent, attend him ſtill,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At ſea, Care follows in the wind,
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the poſtboy drives.

He, who would happy live to-day,
Muſt laugh the preſent ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will or ſoon or late,
Since mix'd at beſt is man's eſtate
By Heav'n's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lacks enrich'd, with honours crown'd,
His valour's well-earn'd meed.
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envy'd lot *, and dy'd too late
From life's oppreſſion freed.

An early death was Elliott's † doom.
I ſaw his op'ning virtues bloom,
And manly ſenſe unfold,
Too ſoon to fade. I bade the ſtone
Record his name 'midſt hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give,
I wiſh they may, in health to live,
Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in mirth to ſhine;
With theſe, the Muſe already thine,
Her preſent bounties yields.

For me, O Shore, I only claim
To merit, not to ſeek for fame,
The good and juſt to pleaſe;
A ſtate above the fear of want,
Domeſtic love, Heav'n's choiceſt grant,
Health, leiſure, peace, and eaſe.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

THE accompanying Ode, on the melancholy death of the late Lord Andover, is principally founded upon the affecting detail that appeared in your Magazine, p. 93. Should you deem it at all expreſſive of the ſentiments, which that diſaſtrous event could not fail to excite in every feeling mind, perhaps you may give it a place in your next. JENKIN JONES.

AN ODE

TO THE MEMORY OF LORD ANDOVER.

BEHOLD the woe-worn form
Which roams round yonder tomb,
In a loud midnight ſtorm,
Lamenting Howard's doom!
Now in an extaſy of ſpeechleſs woe
The melancholy maniac muſing ſtands;
He breathes no ſigh, his tears forget to flow,
And piouſly to Heav'n he lifts his hands.

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* To a man like Mr. Haſtings, of whom the entertaining biographer, Mr. Boſwell, obſerved, he was "admired for his literature and taſte, and beloved for the candour, moderation, and mildneſs, of his character," how forcible muſt his own words, in beſtowing this eulogy on Lord Clive, have appeared on the late harraſſing perſecution!—*Extinctus amabitur idem.*

† Mr. Eliott (the brother of Sir Gilbert Eliott) died, in October 1778, in his way to Nanpore, the capital of Moodgee Booſla's dominions, being deputed on an embaſſy to that prince by the governor-general and council. A monument was erected to his memory on the ſpot where he was buried; and the Mahrattas have ſince built a town there, which is called Eliott's Gunge, or Eliott's town.

Now

Now, ſtarting from his trance,
The wretch begins to rave,
And, burſting into tears,
Falls proſtrate on the grave.
He ſhrieks in wild deſpair,
He tears his blood-ſtain'd veſt,
He madly rends his hair,
And beats his naked breaſt.

"O Earth, conceal my crime!" the maniac cries;
"Where can a murd'rer hide his guilty head?
See, yonder, where my dying maſter lies!
By my remorſeleſs hand his blood was ſhed."

"Oh, ſay that ſtill he blooms
In all the pride of youth!
Oh, ſay that ſtill he lives,
And hide the fatal truth!
Cruel illuſion! Flatt'rer, ceaſe!
By me his blood was ſpilt.
A murd'rer's conſcience knows no peace.
You cannot hide my guilt.

"I ſaw him fall, I ſaw his mangled form;
Writhing with agony he beat the ground.
Ev'n now a torrent of his blood runs warm,
And burns the hand which gave the fatal wound.

"I heard his laſt ſad ſighs—
Still, ſtill they pierce my ears:
I cloſ'd his dying eyes,
And bath'd his corpſe with tears."

"Murder!" he loudly ſcreams. The horrid thought
The wretch's harrow'd ſoul with fright appals;
Terror's damp chill his curdling blood congeals,
And ſenſeleſs on the grave he fainting falls.

If e'er your heart has felt a gen'rous glow,
If e'er you flew to comfort the diſtreſs'd,
If you have ever wept at human woe,
If ever pity triumph'd in your breaſt;

In mercy haſte to quell yon maniac's fears;
By all the ſacred ties of human-kind,
Proclaim his innocence, dry up his tears,
And ſoothe the madd'ning anguiſh of his mind.

O Providence! how awful are thy ways,
By which upon our hearts you write this truth,
That no man knows the number of his days,
Or ſafely goes to bed in health and youth.

How ſingular the ways, how wonderful the means,
Which Heav'n appoints to bring about our doom!
How infinite of Death the gloomy ſcenes,
How numberleſs the paths which lead us to the tomb!

Some are cut off by ſorrows, ſome by joys;
Diſeaſe is known to ſpare where love deſtroys:
A mother's part is ſometimes overdone,
And with exceſs of love ſhe kills her ſon.

A ſudden fit of mania may poſſeſs
The faithful dog we tenderly careſs
A mortal bite, unconſcious, to inflict
Upon that hand which late he fondly lick'd.

The truſty ſervant, who with zeal would brave
The worſt of ills his maſter's life to ſave,
The heavieſt lot of deſtiny may fill,
And by a dire miſchance his maſter kill.

Alas! the gen'rous friend who loves us beſt
May plunge a murd'rer's poniard in our breaſt.

Vain the attempt, by any human plan,
To judge the ways of Providence to man.
The lot of life which Heav'n to man beſtows
Is mark'd with a viciſſitude of woes.
Ill ſuits the ſoil of this ungenial earth
To juſtice, merit, innocence, and worth.
They who in gen'rous deeds the moſt delight,
Who ſacred hold each dear domeſtic rite,
Whoſe charitable ſouls with pity yearn,
Whoſe hearts with ſocial inclinations burn;
They who of worth the nobleſt promiſe give,
And long in happineſs deſerve to live,
Too oft their lives in want and ſorrow ſpend,
And come at laſt to an untimely end.
Thoſe are leaſt happy who deſerve it moſt;
Health, joy, and affluence, the vicious boaſt;
Bad men the beſt of earthly comforts gain,
While good men pine in poverty and pain.
Sometimes the man of worth appears to meet
A lot which ſpeaks his happineſs complete.
In the high feſtival of youthful joy,
Pleaſure's fine bloom the worms of care deſtroy;
Scarce he the nectar of enjoyment ſips,
The cup is hardly lifted to the lips,
When daſh'd it falls by Death's remorſeleſs gage,
And the good *Roſcius* hurries off the ſtage,
While long on earth the *vileſt actors* ſtay,
The moſt ignoble ſcenes of vice to play.
As many a fair flower feels an early blight,
While the worſt weeds attain a vig'rous height;
So, ſcarce the cheek of worth begins to bloom
Ere the meek bud lies with'ring in the tomb,
Meantime, the ſons of Vice wax ſtrong and bold,
And in a life of infamy grow old.
Full many a gen'rous Howard dies at ten,
While Neros and Domitians grow up men.
Miſers grow grey in ev'ry ſelfiſh ſin,
Diſown'd with bluſhes by their neareſt kin.
Wretches! Creation's moſt complete diſgrace,
The odium and the ſcourge of all their race,
Who never fly to help a friend in need,
Who ne'er perform one meritorious deed,
Who live the enemies of all mankind,
And when they periſh leave no friend behind!
Sad is the thought, deteſted thus to fall,
Unmourn'd, unpity'd, unbelov'd by all!
Oh, how revers'd is Howard's awful fate!
Born to be noble, affluent, and great;
Bleſs'd with a heart compaſſionate and kind;
A feeling, elegant, accompliſh'd mind,

Which

Which ev'ry good propenſity inform'd,
And ev'ry liberal virtue warm'd;
Who knew the duties of a man to fill,
And held the pow'r united to the will.
O rare the prodigy! to meet combin'd
A liberal fortune with a generous mind!
O melancholy thought! ſo ſoon to loſe
A ſoul enlarg'd to Pity's boundleſs views:
Well may the poor unfeignedly bemoan
A man who liv'd not for himſelf alone;
Well may the world a virtuous man deplore;
So few the good, we feel their loſs the more.
Hard is the lot with thoſe we love to part;
We meet their fun'rals with an aching heart;
Their virtues we record with many a ſigh,
And read their tombſtones with a weeping eye.
How unavailing are the tears we ſhed!
Alas! how vain our pity for the dead!

Tho' many a tender, ſympathetic friend
Lives to regret his melancholy end;
Tho' his fond relatives ſincerely mourn,
To have him thus from their embraces torn;
E'en now, methinks, enſhrin'd in yonder ſkies,
Howard with wonder liſtens to their ſighs;
Hears with ſurprize his deareſt friends lament;
Reproves their grief, and chides their diſcontent.
Why for the good and worthy ſhould we grieve,
When this atrocious, worthleſs world they leave?
I will not, Howard, at thy fate repine;
A lot of full felicity is thine.
Tranſlated to a more congenial ſphere,
Free from the miſeries which vex us here,
Why ſhould we mourn thee, Howard, bleſs'd above
With joys ſuperior to a mortal's love?
A tribute to thy worth I gladly give,
But pity is reſerv'd for thoſe who live.
The fair companion of thy ſocial hours,
Who deck'd love's couch with pleaſure's pureſt flow'rs;
Who with a cordial ſympathy of heart
In all thy feelings bore an equal part;
Who felt, in the enjoyment of thy worth,
As much true bliſs as Heav'n permits on earth;
For her I mourn, for her my pity pleads,
For her I weep, for her my boſom bleeds!

J. Jones.

Mr. Urban, *May* 19, 1800.

I AM permitted, by the Author, to publiſh the annexed Sonnet.—I hope it will prove acceptable to yourſelf, and not *unacceptable* to your readers.

Ausonius.

RETIREMENT,
A Sonnet.

LET others toil Ambition's heights to ſcale;
While gold, or grandeur fills the ſordid mind;
Let them in ſplendid ſtate falſe pleaſure find,
Nor think their bliſs ſublime can ever fail:
Oh! give me ſweet Retirement's verdant vale,
The cot, the brook, the flow'r-beſpangled glade,
Th' embower'd retreat for contemplation made,
Where Philomel oft tells her tender tale.
There let me read creation's ample page;
In all around behold how God is good;
How, or on earth, in air, or in the flood,
All creatures find the joys their hearts engage:
Give but in this retreat a fellow ſoul,
Then farewell all that 's great, for I renounce the whole.

SONNET.

O SORROW, chaſt'ner of the human heart,
Thou art the friend of youth; and whoſo deems,
That from thy urn nought elſe but evil ſtreams,
Hath ſcann'd the ways of life with little art.
In early April, if the ſun ſhould dart
With ſummer aſpect his deceitful beams,
Strait the young plant believes the faithleſs gleams,
And ventures to the winds her frailer part.
But Eurus, who with felon lurking joy
Looks on the while, ſudden on baleful wing
Ruſhes, and ſmites the ſilken bud to earth.
Better, alas! if winter's worſt annoy
Had ſcar'd the froward infant of the ſpring,
And to maturer hours delay'd its birth.

SONNETS BY MRS. WEST.
(Continued from p. 370.)

III. To a Friend.

GO thou, where Severn to Ierne's main
Rolls her full tide of waters: let thine eyes,
From ſome adjacent cliff, with glad ſurprize
Hail the blue Cambrian mountains; or the plain
Where Avon undulates; or thy domain,
Happy Devonia, where ſalubrious ſkies
And health-reſtoring gales diſperſe the ſighs
Of beauty, fainting on the couch of pain:
Be mine you ſocial vale, whoſe features wear
No proud diſtortion, cultur'd, rich, and calm;
For Friendſhip's cheriſh'd form hath planted there
Her Attic olive, and her Chriſtian palm;
Her mild endearments can allay deſpair,
Do Briſtol's founts diſtil a purer balm?

IV.

I love to liſten while the village choir,
By infant voices ſoften'd, praiſe thy name,
All great Jehovah! for, thou doſt not claim
The ſong irradiate with poetic fire;

"The

"The pure in heart" may happily aſpire
With rev'rent joy to celebrate thy fame,
Catching, from fervent piety, that flame,
Which kindles on the Seraph's breathing lyre.
Still may I liſten to thy ſabbath ſtrain
Unlike the Gallic decade's pagan hymn;
With which fierce Moloch animates his train,
And bids them through full tides of carnage ſwim
To end thy empire; fated to remain,
When yon reſplendent day-ſtar waxes dim.

V.

Author of being! life-ſuſtaining King!
Lo! Want's dependant eye from thee implores
The ſeaſons, which provide nutritious ſtores;
Give to her pray'rs the renovating ſpring,
And ſummer's heats all perfecting, that bring
The fruits which autumn from a thouſand ſhores
Selecteth provident! when earth adores
Her God, and all her vales exulting ſing.
Without thy bleſſing the ſubmiſſive ſteer
Bends to the ploughman's galling yoke in vain;
Without thy bleſſing on the varied year,
Can the ſwart reaper graſp the golden grain?
Without thy bleſſing, all is blank and drear;
With it, the joys of Eden bloom again.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE GOSSIP'S STORY, &c.

O WEST, in whoſe inſtructive page we find
Pourtray'd the duties of the female mind,
Accept theſe feeble rhymes, a tribute due
From gratitude, tho' far unworthy you.
Whilſt, bending o'er a father's honour'd bier,
Louiſa mourns with piety ſincere;
We feel the comforts which religion gives;
She mourns the mortal, but th' immortal lives,
Lives to enjoy bright Virtue's well-earn'd crown
In that bleſt region, where no ſorrow 's known:
Where from all eyes each tear is wip'd away;
And Saints and Seraphs raiſe the choral lay:
Whilſt in her character you 've juſtly ſhewn
Each charm our Sex ſhould ſtrive to make their own;
With female weakneſs manly ſenſe combin'd;
By pure religion every act refin'd,
Not by the tranſient guſts of feeling toſt
'Till each ſtrong energy of ſoul is loſt;
'Till all the active charities of life
Sink in the ſtorms of intellectual ſtrife;
And the torn heart no longer learns to glow
For real ſorrows 'midſt ideal woe.
Whilſt *your* ſtrong pencil, with conſummate art,
Paints the black workings of Fitzoſborne's hearts;
We ſee juſt retribution in his doom,
And Pity droops o'er Geraldina's tomb.
O form'd to draw Religion as it ought,
Far from each baſe, from each ignoble thought;
'Tis yours to caution unſuſpecting youth:
Deep on their minds impreſs th' important truth;
That Infidelity muſt end in woe;
'Tis Virtue only can give bliſs below.

Norwich, Dec. 6. A. H.

ON AN AGED COUPLE BUILDING A GREEN HOUSE, MAY 1, 1800.

'TWAS on the pleaſant firſt of May,
When Nymphs and Swains kept holiday,
Of fifty being ſomewhat turn'd,
With ardour new their boſoms burn'd;
But how this flame to keep alive,
Its fading luſtre to revive,
The latent ſpark again to blow,
And make the dormant embers glow—
"A Green-houſe let us build," they ſaid,
And ſtraight a Green-houſe rear'd its head:
There they their mutual vows renew,
And feel freſh warmth—*by help of flue*;
There flow'rs ſhall bloom, ſecure from cold,
And both forget that they grow old.

Ye aged pairs, build if you can,
A Green-houſe on a better plan.

R. W.

PROLOGUE,

WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMAN, OF LEICESTER, ON OPENING THE NEW THEATRE.

BRITAIN in Arts and Arms confeſs'd ſupreme,
Whence is her Drama now in low eſteem?
Its Theatres gigantic faſhion rears
To pleaſe our eyes and diſappoint our ears.
Hence modern Plays no high diſtinction know,
Reaſon and ſenſe muſt be diſplac'd for ſhew.
In accents loud Othello vents his rage,
You ſcarce can hear him three yards from the Stage,
With truth he mourns, from cauſes more than one
That now "Othello's occupation 's gone,"
Macbeth deſpairs his honours to retain
Tho' Birnam Wood comes not to Dunſinnane;
And Hamlet ceaſes farther ſelf-debate,
Convinc'd that, "Not to be" decides his fate.
Paſſion is dead, and Wit for ever ſleeps;
Not that Caſtalio's loſt, Monimia weeps,
But that ſhe, wretched Orphan, hapleſs fair,
Now waſtes her ſweet tones on the deſart air;
Blue Beard becomes the Hero of the Stage,
And Mother Gooſe the charmer of the age.

We

We boaſt not here a wide-extended plain,
Rome's Coloſſeum, or New Drury Lane,
But that our Houſe is juſt of ſuch a ſize,
That it may pleaſe your ears as well as eyes.
Our ſkilful Architect delights to grace
With art palladian this his native place,
His lib'ral mind admits one paſſion more
The love of Fame, but Fame was his before.

Too much of late our fond regards we fix
On ſpeechleſs ſpectres from the banks of Styx;
In former times, 'tis true, the Stage could boaſt
Witches and Fairies, and ſometimes a Ghoſt;
But Ghoſts were then communicative things,
The ſhades of Heroes or of murdered Kings,
Who ſeem'd diſpos'd t' unveil their dread abode,
But vaniſh'd when the morning Herald crow'd.

Now Lady Ghoſts, ſtill bound by faſhion's laws,
In death delight us, rob'd in flowing gauze,
In ſolemn ſilence flit before our eyes,
Nor can we gueſs why from the grave they riſe,
Save to convince th' incredulous and ill-bred
That ladies can keep ſecrets—when they 're dead.

Forgive, ye fair, this ſally of the Muſe,
Nor her juſt tribute of applauſe refuſe.
If aught of ample or of fair renown
Shall grace the annals of this favour'd town;
If aught of laſting or of well-earn'd praiſe,
'Tis female merit ſhall the Column raiſe.
In Muſic and in Poetry to you,
The meed of eminence is juſtly due,
The imitative Arts, well-pleas'd, ſurvey
Your pow'rs their various properties diſplay,
While in your hands to Taſte and Nature true,
They own the Pencil and the Needle too.

Mr. URBAN,

A FRIEND of mine, being lately with the Dowager Lady Spencer, was gratified with the ſight of the following lines, which I doubt not you will think worthy of being inſerted in your Magazine: they were written on her ſon the preſent Earl's firſt going to ſchool: the name of the author I underſtand to be Norris.

A. B.

THE dames of Greece and Rome, when Glory's charms
Call'd their dear offſpring from their ſoft'ring arms,
The iſſuing boy with eager tranſport preſt,
Bound the rich corſlet on his panting breaſt;
Taught the light plume with grace to wave on high;
And girt the ſword on the young warrior's thigh.
And muſt a Britiſh fair be taught to gain
An eaſier conqueſt o'er a tranſient pain?
Why ſeems that clouded brow oppreſt with care?
What means that ſigh? he goes not to the war;
He goes to gain in wiſe Minerva's field
A mental helmet, and a mental ſhield;
To nerve each virtue, combat every fear,
And bring thee back a joy for every tear.
Oh! think hereafter what thy breaſt will feel,
When, nobly anxious for the public weal,
He leads the Senate, leads the firm debate,
Or guides with ſtrength matur'd the reins of ſtate!
How wilt thou then, when Fame's triumphant blaſt
Swells on thine ear, forget the ſorrows paſt;
And, as each moment brings ſome added bliſs,
Exclaim with rapture—"did I weep for this?

THE LORD OF THE MOTE.

By Mr. BRAINE, *of Greenwich.*

I'LL ſing you a ſong, which I hope is not long,
While my talent for ſinging 's afloat;
'Tis of Romney the great—entertaining in ſtate
The Kent Volunteers at the Mote.

In ſtory we 're told, our Barons of old
(Yet why ſhould I give it a thought!)
In ſplendor did live—and with bounty did give,
But none like the Lord of the Mote.

On Auguſt the Firſt—a day not the worſt
That e'en in our annals was wrote;
Our King with his Train—he did entertain,
With the Kent Volunteers at the Mote.

The Family Royal—and ſubjects all loyal,
With Volunteers near and remote;
Who in crowds took their way, on this auſpicious day,
Were review'd by the King at the Mote.

Such a ſight ever ſeen, by King or by Queen,
No records in Hiſt'ry can quote,
When Six Thouſand were fed, on roaſt beef, wine, and bread,
And good ale—by the Lord of the Mote.

Your glaſſes now fill—and with hearty good will,
Drink ſucceſs to the cauſe we promote;
As Kent Volunteers, let us greet with three cheers
Brave Romney, the Lord of the Mote.

On a Lady who is a great Talker, and by an Accident was near loſing an Eye.

IF by miſhap ſhe 'd loſt an eye,
We ſhould lament it long;
But ſure our grief would bounds defy,
If ſhe had loſt her tongue.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 19. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of a Spaniſh ſhip privateer, of 16 guns (ſix of which ſhe hove overboard during the chace), and 90 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip Flora, Captain Middleton. She had, during her cruize, captured two brigs.

Admiralty-office, April 22. A letter from Admiral Sir Thomas Paſley introduces the following:

His Majeſty's ſloop Spitfire, Plymouth Sound, April 20.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at 4 A. M. on the 17th inſtant, the Bolt-Head, bearing North, diſtant nine leagues, chace was given to a brig to the Eaſtward; in which, at ſeven, a Guernſey brig-privateer joined, and at nine (for an hour), his Majeſty's ſhip Diamond; the former being left hull down a-ſtern, at 11 gave over the purſuit, and both were out of ſight at noon; when the Telegraph, from under Alderney, croſſed on her, and, having exchanged a broadſide with her, dropped a-ſtern, and joined us; but the Spitfire having diſtanced her alſo, at 2 P. M. Cape Levy, bearing S. S. W. diſtant four leagues, brought to the chace; which proved to be L'Heureuſe Societe, of Pleinpont, carrying 14 guns, and 64 men; a new veſſel, out 3 days, but had not made any capture. H. SEYMOUR.

Admiralty-office, April 26. This Gazette gives a letter from Mr. James Le Blair, Commander of the Mayflower private ſhip of war, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Guernſey, the 17th inſtant, containing an account of her having captured, after an action of five hours (in which the French had 3 killed, and 5 wounded, and the Mayflower 1 man killed, and 4 wounded), the Le Troiſieme Ferrailleur French privateer, mounting two 12-pound carronades, and 12 long 4-pounders, ſix of which are braſs, and manned with 68 men.—Mr. James Le Blair ſubjoins the following liſt of veſſels, captured by him during his cruize:—The St. Incarnacao Portugueſe brig, recaptured; the St. Franciſco de Aſis Spaniſh ſhip letter of marque, in ballaſt, mounting ſix 6-pounders, and 24 men; the republican ſchooner Neptune, mounting four 4-pounders, and 27 men, having General Des Fourneaux, and his ſuite, on-board; the French latine-rigged privateer called Tarn, mounting 2 long 9 and four 4-pounders (all braſs), and 55 men.

Downing-ſtreet, April 28. The following diſpatch has been received from the Right Hon. Lord Minto, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Vienna, by Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Vienna, April* 17.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Lordſhip, that the campaign has opened in Italy by an important ſucceſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians. On the 6th inſt. Gen. Melas attacked the ſeveral poſts occupied by the French to the Northward and Weſtward of Savona and Vado, and drove them from the poſitions of Torre de la Buona, Monte Notte, and ſeveral others; ſome of theſe poſts were ſtrongly entrenched, and one of them defended by 3000 men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Auſtrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honour on this day. The enemy retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon, and about 300 priſoners; among whom is a Chief de Brigade, and ſeveral officers of diſtinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th the troops evacuated Vado, having deſtroyed the ſtores, and ſpiked the cannon, and retired, by ſea, towards Nice. Their number is ſuppoſed to have been between 7 and 800. The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the fort of Vado in the morning, and found 17 pieces of heavy artillery. General Melas immediately inveſted Savona.

Admiralty-office, April 29. A letter from Vice-Admiral Dickſon introduces the following:

His Majeſty's Hired Armed Lugger, Lark, Yarmouth roads, April 26.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I anchored in theſe roads this day, with his Majeſty's armed lugger Lark under my command, with a French cutter privateer, her prize. In purſuance of your order I ſailed on the 19th inſt. and took my ſtation off the Vlie Paſſage on the 21ſt, at half-paſt 6 A. M. At the entrance of that paſſage I diſcovered a French cutter privateer in ſhore of me, which I chaſed and came up with; and who, after exchanging a few ſhot, ran on ſhore. I am ſorry to add, I was not able to get men enough to him, as totally to deſtroy him: a neutral veſſel that came out of the Vlie Paſſage the 23d inſtant, informed me ſhe mounted 10 guns, and had 36 men on-board; and that he had, after getting off, proceeded to the Texel road by the Inner Navigation. On the 25th, at two P. M. I chaſed and came up with a French cutter privateer, who, after engaging me a little while, ran on ſhore on the Vlie Iſland, where he defended himſelf pretty well for an hour; when I perceived his men were eſcaping to the ſhore, under the cover and protection of troops to the amount of about 100. I immediately hoiſted out my ſmall boat, and directed my large one to follow; and, under the fire of the muſketry from the troops on ſhore, boarded her, but not

until

ntil the crew had escaped: in our endeavours to get the cutter off, we were considerably annoyed by the fire from the oops; but, having detached the large oat farther in shore, I succeeded in dislodging them from the sand-bank, behind hich they had taken shelter; and I was rtunate enough to get the privateer off. he is called the Impregnable, mounts 14 ns, 12 of which are 3-pounders, and two e 9 pounders. She had on-board, during e engagement, about 60 men, as appears her log; and it also appears, she had een particularly successful during her forer cruizes. The Lark has suffered in her ull and rigging, but fortunately had no an killed or wounded: the enemy, we ave reason to suppose, from the state of he vessel, suffered considerably; and several men were killed on the beach. I annot speak too highly of Mr. Thomas ettins, the master, as also the good conuct and bravery of the crew of the Lark.

I am, &c. J. H. Wilson.

Admiralty-office, May 3. Copy of a letr from John Thomas Duckworth, Esq. ear-Admiral of the White, to Evan Nean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ip Leviathan, at Gibraltar, the 11th ult.

On the 5th instant, in the afternoon, I scovered 12 sail from the mast-head; but, the close of the day, could ascertain no ore than that three or four were men of ar; I therefore attempted to anticipate eir manœuvres, that I might fall-in with em the next morning; and at 3 o'clock e crossed on one, which the Emerald oarded; from her I learnt, that she had iled the 3d instant, with 13 sail, under onvoy of three frigates. At day-break e could only see a brig, which was so igh, and the weather inclined to be calm, at I sent the boats of the Leviathan and merald, under my Second Lieut. Grey, to capture her; and, after a smart hirmuth of 40 minutes, they succeeded; e mounted 14 guns, with 40 men, and ound to Lima. By this time we saw ree sail, East, West, and South; in conequence, the Swiftsure being much to leeard, I made her signal to chase South, he Emerald East, and stood Westward in he Leviathan, with a very light air; when, noon, the Emerald made the signal for x sail in the North East; this induced me stand directly to the Eastward; and, at he close of day we saw nine sail from the ast-head; it was then nearly calm, and ontinued so till 11 o'clock, P. M. when fresh breeze sprang up from the S. W. nd I steered N. in hopes of crossing them; midnight we observed three sail; and, s we approached them fast, at 2 o'clock plainly saw two of them were frigates, anding to the N. N. W. and close together; I therefore kept on a parallel with them, and proportioned my sail to their's, that I might commence the attack just before day-break; because I feared the vessels under their convoy (which I judged must be near) would, on our commencing a fire, separate, and we might lose them all: at this time, the Emerald being near, I hailed, and acquainted Capt. Waller with my intentions. At dawn of day I bore down upon the two frigates, which evidently had taken us for part of their convoy; and, upon hailing one of them, she directly endeavoured to make all possible sail, as did the other close upon her bow; on which I directed a volley of musketry to be fired, concluding they would strike; but this not having the desired effect, I gave a yaw, and dispatched all the guns before the gangway at her yards and masts; but it was not successful in bringing any of them down: at this time, Capt. Waller very judiciously shot up to the leeward one; and, in a few minutes we so disabled their sails and rigging, that, on my being in a position to have fired a broadside into them both, they struck their colours: during this, the Spaniards kept up a straggling fire; and I should not do justice to their Captains, were I to omit saying, that, from the moment of their discovering us to be enemies, they used the greatest exertions to get off, and displayed a gallantry, in commencing an action with such a superior force, as might be truly termed temerity; for, I evidently could have destroyed them. You will find, by their return of killed and wounded, they sacrificed many lives. It was near half-past five when they struck; and I directly made the Emerald's signal to chase the third sail, which appeared to be the other frigate; but, soon after discovering seven more, and it being doubtful whether the Emerald (whose copper is very bad) would come up with the frigate, I made her signal to attack the convoy; which Capt. Waller, in a very officer-like manner, executed, and before night had possession of four of the largest. As soon as I had secured the frigates, and put them in a state to make sail, which took near two hours, I gave chace to the other frigate; but, after four hours, the wind dying away, and not appearing to gain on her so as to expect success, I hauled towards the Emerald, and in the afternoon took a brig; it then becoming quite calm, and continuing so till after dark, I saw no more of the enemy; and, the next day joining the Emerald, I made for this port with the prizes, and arrived safe with them all the 10th, in the morning; when I found the Incendiary had arrived the previous day, with two of the stragglers that she had fortunately picked up in looking for me. In this transaction, I trust their Lordships will believe, that nothing in my power was left undone, to secure the

whole

whole of a convoy ſo important to the Spaniards. The two captured frigates, which were bound to Lima with quick-ſilver, are completely ſtored for ſuch a voyage, and recently coppered. On-board of the Carmen the Archbiſhop of Buenos Ayres was a paſſenger. I herewith ſend you a liſt of the prizes, with their force and deſtination.

Return of the two Spaniſh frigates.

Carmen, Don Franquin Porcel, commander (commanding the expedition), of 36 guns, 340 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with 1500 quintals of quick-ſilver, ſundries of cards, and four 24-pound guns; ſtored for foreign ſervice, victualled for four months; newly coppered; weight of metal 12-pounders; paſſenger on-board, El Senor Yluſtriſimo Don Pedro Ynſcencio Benjarano, Archbiſhop of Buenos Ayres.—Florentia, Don Manuel Norrates, commander, of 36 guns, 314 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with 1500 quintals of quick-ſilver, ſundries of cards, with five 24-pound guns; newly coppered, and copper-faſtened; paſſenger, Don Joſef Balcaſtro, Official Real.

[Here follows a liſt, containing the particulars of the 11 merchantmen taken, one of which mounted 14 guns and 6 ſwivels, and carried 46 men;—another had 4 guns, and 35 men;—a third had 8 guns, and 70 men;—another 14 guns, and 70 men;—and one had 32 guns, and 182 men—all of which ſafely arrived at Gibraltar.]

Copy of a letter tranſmitted by Lord Keith.

Phœnix, off Cape Spartel, Feb 12.

My Lord, I beg leave to acquaint your Lordſhip, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command (in company with the Incendiary) captured, on the 11th inſtant, off Cape Spartel, a French privateer brig, named L'Eole, of 10 guns, and 89 men; ſhe had been eight days from Gueſon, in Spain, and had not taken any thing.

I am, &c. I. W. Halsted.

[This Gazette alſo contains a letter, with a return of the captures of upwards of 150 armed and merchant veſſels, by the ſhips under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, on the Jamaica ſtation, ſince October 27.]

Downing-ſtreet, May 6. The following intelligence, which had been received at Vienna, has been tranſmitted from Lord Minto to Lord Grenville, in a letter dated April 20:

Accounts have been received from Gen. Melas, dated the 10th inſt.—It had been the General's intention to move forward againſt Varagio on the 9th; but, having learnt that the enemy having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, intended to make a vigorous defence in this advantageous poſition, Gen. Melas halted in conſequence, and deferred the attack until the following day: the battle was bloody; great number of men being killed on both ſides; at length, the perſeverance of his Imperial Majeſty's troops was ſucceſsful; ſeveral officers, and about 200 men, were made priſoners: among the former were ſome belonging to the ſuite of Gen. Maſſena, who had haſtened, in perſon, to the ſcene of action, in the hope that his preſence would inſpire his troops with additional courage. He led them repeatedly to the charge: the enemy, flying in diſorder, was purſued as far as Invrea. That part of them which took the road leading along the ſea-coaſt, ſuffered conſiderably by the fire of the ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty. On another ſide, M. Le Comte de Hohenzollern attacked and carried the Bochetta on the 9th, making 200 priſoners, with ſix pieces of cannon. In the night between the 7th and 8th, General Kaim ſurpriſed the enemy's poſts at Mount Cenis, taking 200 priſoners, and 16 pieces of cannon, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in that poſition.

Vienna, April 19. The following are the official details publiſhed by order of the Court:

"According to farther accounts from Gen. Melas, reſpecting his advancing into the territory of the Genoeſe coaſt, the enemy had entrenched their poſition on la Torre di Cadibuona, in the moſt advantageous manner, occupied by 3000 men. This poſition Gen. Melas ordered the diviſion of Mitrowſky to attack on the 6th inſtant; and its conqueſt would have been difficult, had not a battalion of the regiment Neiſky undertaken to ſtorm it; which decided the victory on this ſide. Five pieces of artillery were taken, a Chief of Brigade, 20 officers, and 200 privates, made priſoners; and it was only owing to the ground being favourable to the enemy, that they ſucceeded in reaching their ſecond poſition on Monte Ajuto, whither they fled, notwithſtanding the many ſteep mountains, purſued with incredible ſwiftneſs by our brave troops. Gen. Count St. Julien, and Major-Gen. Lattermann, meanwhile aſcended and took Monte Ajuto and Monte Negiro; and the whole of the troops of Gen. St. Julien purſued the enemy on three roads towards Vado and Savona. At the poſition on Monte Negiro, a Chief of Battalion, 12 officers, and 100 privates, were made priſoners, and one cannon, and ſeveral ſmall field-pieces, taken. On the 7th, in the morning, Field-Marſhal Lieut. Elſniz aſcended Monte St. Giacome, and occupied Monte Selle Pani with the brigade of Gen. Ulm. The enemy having evacuated the fort of Vado in the preceding night, after ſpiking their cannon, and having fled to Nice, by ſea, Monte Altiſſimo and the fort of Vado were occupied by our troops on the ſame day, where they

found

found 17 pieces of heavy artillery. Gen. Melas afterwards assailed the citadel of Savona with the Imperial troops. On the 8th, the English Admiral Lord Keith entered the port of Vado, with two ships of the line of 74 guns, 4 cutters, a brig, and 8 ships laden with provisions. Gen. Melas having ascertained that the main force of the enemy was assembled in and near Genoa, he charged Field-Marshal Lieut. Elsnitz with the blockade of the citadel of Savona, and, with the rest of his army, pursued his march along Monte Notte and Monte Negiro, in a manner which enabled him to take a position with his left wing on the lake near Albizola, and along the rivulet of Rezo, and to fix his head-quarters at Madona di Savona. Field-Marshal Lieut. Ott reported to Gen. Melas, that, on the 6th, he had gained some advantages over the enemy at Cornua and Reccio, and that he had driven them from a second position on Monte Capunardo. In the different engagements which have hitherto taken place, the loss of our troops has been inconsiderable. Beside other prisoners made in the city of Savona, one of the enemy's hospitals, with 350 men, fell into our hands; and Gen. Melas states, that prisoners are still coming-in, all of whom report, that the enemy were unprepared for a formidable attack on that side; which also appears, from the circumstance of several officers being made prisoners on the most unpassable mountains, whither they had been sent by the French Generals, to search for a communication with the interior of France, as well as Nice and Genoa.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, May, 1800.

THE campaign has at length been opened in

SUABIA

with the most determined vigour on both sides, but, hitherto, with uninterrupted success on that of the enemy.

On the 25th of April, a French column passed the Rhine at Kehl, with design to draw the Austrian force to that part; and thereby to weaken the main body stationed near Donaueschingen. This feint completely succeeded; the French column then repassed the Rhine at Strasburgh, and marched up the left bank of that river, which it again crossed at Brisach; and thus baffled the attention of the Austrians. The whole French force under Moreau afterwards crossed the Rhine at various parts between Brisach and Constance, made itself master of Offenburg, Fribourg, and of the fort of Hohenweil (in which latter place were 80 pieces of brass cannon); and on the 3d of May, the division under Lecourbe attacked the Austrians in a body at the strong and important post of Stockach, which was captured, after a dreadful slaughter. Marshal Kray, driven from Stockach, endeavoured to make a stand before Engen; but Moreau now ordered an attack in divisions. One, under the command of Delmas, drove the Imperialists from Weiterdengen and the woods; another, under Lorge, took possession of Mulhausen; a third, under Richepause, of Hohenhoven: and in the evening of the same day, the French army entered Engen, the Imperialists retreating to Moskirch. The Republicans, however, gave them scarcely breathing time; for, on the 5th they again attacked, killed and wounded between 3 and 4000, took as many prisoners, with 5 pieces of cannon, and forced the Austrians to cross the Danube. On the 6th General Ney pursued them, and made 1500 prisoners; but, by forced marches, Kray gained the line of the Riss. On the 9th, however, he was again attacked at Biberach, compelled to retreat, with the loss of 2000 killed, and 3000 prisoners; and on the 11th was driven by Lecourbe from Memmingen, into which he had thrown himself, and forced to retreat to Pfuel, about half a league from Ulm. The main body of the French then proceeded towards Ulm, while a strong detachment entered Lindau and Bregentz.—Such a series of battles and victories must have the effect of infusing that kind of enthusiastic ardour into the Republican troops which has so often led them beyond the limits of prudence, and into situations of danger from which they have found it difficult, and sometimes impossible, to extricate themselves; nor is it at all unlikely, that the same thing may happen in the present case. Should Moreau attempt, presuming on his late successes, to penetrate farther into Germany, there are many ways by which he may be surprized by Austrian detachments, and probably be either cut off, or compelled to resort to his well-known talent for retreat. It will be necessary for him to recollect, too, that he is indebted, for his present advantages, to his great superiority in point of numbers; for, according to the British minister's dispatches, the army immediately under Marshal Kray did not exceed 40,000, while that of Moreau consisted of nearly 100,000.

ITALY

presents a somewhat more favourable view of things; though, in that quarter, a cloud seems to be gathering, that may, unless timely removed, be more fatal to the cause of our allies, than even the entire conquest of the South of Suabia by Gen. Moreau.

The grand post of defence in the Genoese (the Bochetta) was taken by storm on the 9th of April by the Austrian General Hohenzollern; and on the 10th, the entire

tire armies of Gen. Melas and of Maſſena came to an action; the fortunate reſult of which was, that, after a moſt ſanguinary conflict, the French General was driven back, and forced to take ſhelter in Genoa; within which city, and its immediate vicinity, he has been ever ſince blockaded by the Auſtrians from the land-ſide, and by Lord Keith's ſquadron on the coaſt. Finale and Oneglia are in the hands of the Imperialiſts, and Savona is in a ſtate of ſiege; but of Monte Cenis there is reaſon to believe that the French have regained poſſeſſion.

We now come to the circumſtances which, as we have juſt hinted, ſeem to threaten danger to our allies in Italy. Bonaparte, who, as our readers know, had collected an army of reſerve at Dijon, has joined that army (ſaid to conſiſt of 60,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry), and conducted it into the Piedmonteſe, intending, we ſuppoſe, either, by threatening Turin, to call off the Auſtrians from before Genoa, and thus ſet Maſſena at liberty; or, to march at once to the Genoeſe, fall on the rear of the Auſtrian army, and thus place it between two fires. Unleſs Genoa, therefore, can be compelled to capitulate before this army (which has already entered Aoſta, in Piedmont) ſhall arrive to its ſuccour, the Auſtrians will be reduced to the ſingle alternative of either riſquing their army on the iſſue of a battle with the united forces of Bonaparte and Maſſena, or of retreating on the Adige, and leaving Piedmont wholly unprotected.

A letter from Lord Keith, dated April 22, ſtates, that he had been aſſured, there were, at that time, in Genoa proviſions only for a fortnight. If that were the caſe, and that all ſupplies could be cut off, it would be impoſſible for the garriſon to hold out ſo long as muſt be neceſſary to admit of the Dijon army reaching them. The French papers, however, tell a very different ſtory; for, they ſay, that at the end of April Maſſena had ample proviſions for 40 days.

Gen. Melas, the Auſtrian Commander in Chief in Italy, about the end of April quitted the neighbourhood of Genoa, leaving, as it is ſaid, 25,000 men, under Gen. Hohenzollern, to continue the blockade. He then took poſſeſſion of the Col di Tenda, penetrated to Nice, and, by the moſt recent French accounts, had overran that province. But, ſhould the army of 70,000 men under Bonaparte, now in the plains of Piedmont, reach the neighbourhood of Genoa before the ſurrender of Maſſena, and cut off Marſhal Kray's army from that under Hohenzollern, the cauſe of the Auſtrians will ſeem deſperate indeed.

A general inſurrection is ſtated as having taken place in

CORSICA,

where the French Commiſſioner Salicetti had been defeated with all the force that he could aſſemble.

The Emperor of

RUSSIA,

there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, has wholly abandoned the war; and he is ſaid to be at preſent in active correſpondence with the Court of Berlin. The nature of this correſpondence is ſo variouſly ſtated in the foreign journals, as to make it very clear, that nothing certain is known on the ſubject. The alluſion made in laſt Month's RETROSPECT to the Britiſh ambaſſador at the Court of St. Peterſburg, was but too well founded. The Emperor has behaved towards Lord Whitworth in ſo very particular a manner, as to induce his Lordſhip, we underſtand, to deſire his recall. We believe the whole Diplomatic corps does not exhibit a character more highly reſpected by his Court than Lord Whitworth, who (as Sir Charles) has for ſo many years been the Britiſh Sovereign's repreſentative at St. Peterſburg; and the dignity and propriety of his conduct under the late delicate circumſtances have, we underſtand, been felt and acknowledged at home.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The bronze figure of Mars aſleep has been placed, with the horſes and lion from Venice, in the *ci-devant* church of the *Invalids*, which is to be called the *Temple of Mars*.—Viſconti (ex-conſul of the Roman republick, and author of the excellent Deſcription of the Muſeum Pio Clementinum) is appointed Antiquary to the Central Muſeum of Arts, who are commiſſioned to take plaſter models from the antique ſtatues arrived from Italy, and ſell them, at eaſy rates, to the central ſchools and to artiſts.

On the 17th ult. a very tremendous ſtorm of vivid lightning and thunder fell in the evening on a houſe in *Harburgh*, on the Elbe, and penetrated into a room where a wedding party was dancing at a public tavern. The bride, and two of the gueſts, were in a moment reduced to lifeleſs trunks, in the very act of turning round in a *valze* (wheel) before an open window, through which it entered.

It is unfavourable to the grand teleſcope of 25 feet, which Dr. Herſchel has conſtructed for Spain, that there is no obſervatory at Madrid.—The price of this noble inſtrument is 7000l.

COUNTRY NEWS.

March 1. At a late general meeting of the eſtabliſhed clergy of a diſtrict in the dioceſe of *Lincoln*, for the purpoſe of conſidering the ſtate of religion, the following ſtatement of facts was made, relative to the 79 pariſhes within that diſtrict:

Number of inhabitants, 15,402. Adults, above

above 14, 11,282. Average number of the ordinary congregations, 4933. Average of communicants at each ſacrament, 1808. So that the ordinary number of attendants does not amount to *one-third* of the inhabitants, and the communicants not to *one-ſixth* of the adults.—It alſo appeared, 1. That ſick perſons do not call in ſpiritual aſſiſtance. 2. That parents and maſters are remiſs in enforcing attendance on divine worſhip. 3. That Sunday-ſchools are neglected. 4. That there is a total diſuſe of family prayers. The principal cauſes are aſſigned to be, 1. The circulation of ſeditious writings. 2. The irregular management of ale-houſes. 3. The ſhewing and removing of cattle and ſheep. 4. Wakes, feaſts, dancings, cock-fightings, and races, on the Lord's day. 5. The remiſſneſs of churchwardens. 6. The increaſe of fanatical methodiſts, the number of whoſe meetings, in barns, out-houſes, &c. are 38; while the meetings are only ſeven of the baptiſts and independants, and *one* of quakers. The remedies propoſed were, 1. To fix upon and recommend a ſuitable treatiſe on family devotion. 2. The regular clergy to ſet a good example, by their own conduct. 3. To counteract the influence of methodiſm, by particular expoſitions of the doctrines of the Chriſtian faith. 4. To catechiſe and inſtruct youth. 5. The clergy to avoid levity and irregularity in the forms of the church. 6. An increaſe of vigilance in the magiſtrates. 7. An abolition of Sunday feaſts, wakes, &c. 8. Some amendments in the Toleration Act. 9. Members of the church to have the opportunity of holding meetings for the purpoſe of devotion, in addition to the regular ſervice. 10. Some ſyſtematic laws for the more regular inſtruction of the infant poor in religious duties.

March 22. The powder-mills at *Lyſtleſton*, co. Somerſet, blew up, and were entirely conſumed; three men were terribly burnt, and carried to the Briſtol Infirmary.

March 24. Not leſs than 250 horſemen attended Mr. Meynell's hunt this day. An officer of cavalry, taking an extraordinary leap with a very fine hunter, was thrown, and ſeverely bruiſed. His horſe, which he had engaged to deliver the next day for 200 guineas, broke his back.

April 4. This day, at noon, the N. W. corner of the venerable tower of Writtlechurch, *Eſſex*, which had ſhewn, for ſome time paſt, evident marks of decay, and had been, at different times, very injudiciouſly repaired, came down with a moſt tremendous craſh. The remainder of the tower, having loſt the ſupport of this corner and its buttreſſes, opened to the eye of the aſtoniſhed beholder a ſcene which imagination alone can form. The bells were ſeen hanging in the ſteeple, ſuſpended in the ſhattered and momentary crumbling fragments of the then ſtill venerable pile; the clock revolved in an unuſual manner; and thus reſted the ſcene till 12 at night, about which time the North part of the Eaſt, and the whole of the Weſt ſide, bent to the hand of Time; hurling, in its courſe, the bells and clock-work, and converted, in an inſtant, that once majeſtic fabric into ruins. The jangling of the bells was, to the inhabitants, a ſure token of its total deſtruction. The body of the church, previous to that moment, had received no damage; but, a part of the Eaſt ſide of the tower falling upon the roof, forced its way through to the ſinging gallery, carrying, in its courſe, vaſt ſheets of lead, the weight whereof, and the immenſe force of the ſtones from the tower, which was about 28 yards in height, dealt deſtruction in their courſe, cruſhing to atoms the gallery, and ſeats beneath; but left the church fit, and ſtill uſed, for divine ſervice. The humble reſidents of a cottage near the church very reluctantly quitted their dwelling ten minutes before the fall of the ruins, which levelled it to the ground.

April 5. This morning early, the counting-houſe of Mr. W. Anderſon, mealman, near the Great Bridge, *Cambridge*, was broke open, and robbed of bank-notes to the amount of 350l. about 175 guineas in gold, 23l. in ſilver, a note of 300l. drawn by Meſſrs. Mortlock and Co. and various notes of hand, &c.

April 6. This day a terrible fire broke out in *Brown's Cloſe*, Edinburgh, which did conſiderable damage. When the fire was at its greateſt height, a moſt diſtreſſing ſcene was diſcovered. Two men, in a floor four ſtories high, were obſerved at the back windows ſcreaming for help. Their retreat by the ſtaircaſe was entirely cut off by the fire, which gained upon them rapidly. No help could be afforded; and the moſt painful anxiety filled the breaſt of every ſpectator. From one window they were forced to fly to another, as the flames advanced; and at laſt they were obliged to take ſhelter on the outſide of a window, to which they clung for ſome time, in all the agonies of deſpair. Their ſituation now was diſtreſſing beyond deſcription; a few minutes, however, had only elapſed when the flames burſt through the window, and forced them to quit their hold. The people below were fortunately enabled to ſave them from the full force of the fall; only one of them had an arm broken; the other did not receive any material injury.

April 7. This morning an alarming fire broke out in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. —— Carey, on a ſmall farm in the pariſh of *Hoath*, Kent, belonging to John Denne, Eſq. of Chiſlet, which in a ſhort time deſtroyed

ſtroyed the ſame, and the barn adjoining The buildings being thatched, the flames were ſo rapid, that the family had but juſt time to ſave their lives.

April 13. Yeſterday morning, juſt after a ſhower of rain, the inhabitants of *Stoke by Clare*, Suffolk, were much alarmed at the ſudden appearance of a numerous ſwarm of animals on the village-green, much of the ſhape and meagre frame of the grub graſſhopper, ſo called, with long black legs, black heads, and goggling eyes. They remained there for ſome hours, and the herbage on which they preyed, was found ſoon after to have loſt much of its verdure. They were ſeen this day, in the neighbourhood, grubbing a young hedge-row on the road ſide, and are conſidered as locuſts of a very deſtructive ſpecies, and their preſence much dreaded, as no attempts that have as yet been uſed to deſtroy them have ſucceeded. About 9 years ago, an inſect, well-known to naturaliſts to be a ſpecies of locuſt, but a larger, and of a more terrific appearance, was found on the college-grounds at Stoke, and other places; from which, it is conjectured, the preſent deſtructive ſwarm owe their birth.—A correſpondent ſuggeſts the propriety of applying wooden rollers, or heavy buſh-harrows, over the fields infeſted, whether of corn or graſs, as the vegetation is not yet in that active ſtate as to be injured by it. The hedge-rows, which, it is ſaid, are alſo ſuffering depredation by the vermin, might be freed by beating them with ſtaves.

April 18. An extraordinary large aſh-tree, juſt cut down at Broughton-hall, near *Skipton*, in Craven, Yorkſhire, contained above 500 feet of wood perfectly ſound.

April 28. A ſhort time ſince, eight members of the Society of Cumberland youths made an aſtoniſhing attempt to ring 15,136 changes of Oxford triple-bobs on Edmonton church-bells. It requires upwards of ten hours time to perform this taſk, at 25 changes a minute. They had entered the ninth hour, when an unlucky accident befell Mr. Groſs, the compoſer of the peal: making an attempt to ſlacken his knee-buckle, his leg entangled in the coil of the rope, by which he was elevated to a conſiderable height, and, thence falling down on his head, he broke his collar-bone.—Had it not been for this accident, no doubt the feat would have been accompliſhed, and the performers crowned with perpetual honour, as nothing to be compared with ſuch an atchievement of ſtrength and ſkill can be found in the records of the campanilogers art.

April 30. A fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Gates, at *Springfield*, co. Eſſex, and conſumed the greateſt part of it.

May 4. During divine ſervice this day at *Windſor*, there was the greateſt ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail and rain, that has been known for many years: the ſtreets were for ſome time rendered impaſſable; and the ſtorm did great damage. The hailſtones were ſo large that the people who were out were glad to take the neareſt ſhelter; and in the green-houſes, in his Majeſty's garden, glaſs was broke to the value of upwards of 200 l.

Merton, near Bourn, May 6.

"As various rumours have gone abroad concerning the ſtorm which terrified and afflicted this neighbourhood on Sunday laſt; as it may not be unacceptable to aſcertain in what manner, in what degree, and at what hour of the day it viſited different parts of the kingdom; I embrace this public opportunity of ſubmitting the following account, with the utmoſt deference and reſpect, to the attention of your diſtant readers.

The early morning, conſidering the ſeaſon of the year, was exceedingly hot; the nearer mid-day it became the more oppreſſive. The air was calm; the ſky ſerene; all was ſtill; Fahrenheit, in a temperate ſituation, being at 65. Providence, however, whoſe wiſdom is viſible in all his ways, whoſe mercy is over all his works, and whoſe partial chaſtiſements tend to univerſal good, amidſt this ſcene of apparent tranquillity, held out ſeveral concurring ſignals, which ſtrongly indicated an approaching change. 1. From 6 to 9, A. M. there was a ſudden augmentation of heat, which, in ſpring and ſummer, is a certain prognoſtic of much downfall. 2. From 9 to 12, the barometer fell conſiderably, though not to that point at which we habitually expect an abundance of rain. 3. The pavements became wet. 4. A leaden bullet, ſuſpended by a white leathern thong, in length 36 inches, though dry in the morning, was now loaded with moiſture, and ſunk one-third of an inch. 5. Cattle were obſerved to aſſemble in groupes, to retreat to barns and hedges, or to return home. 6. Oxen bellowed extremely.

Though ſenſibly impreſſed with theſe concurring ſigns, I was more particularly ſtruck at the perturbed and increaſing ſtate of the clouds; from 12 to 2, P. M. rugged fragments were inceſſantly riſing higher and larger than the preceding, aſſembling and uniting towards the zenith; until, like the little one in the days of Elijah, they almoſt covered the face of the ſky. About this time, the Southern horizon, inclining rather towards the Weſt, began to aſſume an uniform blackneſs. The thunder rolled, and the ſtorm howled. The air was chilled, the wind roſe; and, what I eſteem a more certain prognoſtic than any other, ſmall clouds, formed like fleeces, denſer in the middle, and white towards the edges, mounted with great celerity in front, and preceded the vaſt black tempeſt, which

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was faſt increaſing behind. My well-diſpoſed neighbours were already aſſembled in the church, for the purpoſe of paying their weekly adorations to the Supreme Being. Alarmed at the approaching darkneſs, and at the ſound of a mighty wind, ſome ran into the porch, others into the church-yard, to ſee the approaching ſtorm. While thus aſſembled, our attention was ſuddenly arreſted by a vaſt column of ſmoke, which ſeemed to ariſe from the ground, about a Southern mile from the place where we ſtood, juſt like the fancied repreſentations of Ætna and Veſuvius. With ſeveral others I immediately aſcended the ſteeple; but here deſcription muſt for ever fall ſhort; no mind can comprehend, no tongue can tell, no pen can repreſent the ſcene now exhibited to the aſtoniſhed ſight. I was juſt in time to have a better view of the phænomenon which alarmed us below; nor do I heſitate in believing, it proceeded from the ſudden exploſion of a large fire-ball, as the ſmoke was far more tranſparent, and aſcended in a manner very different from what terreſtrial matter is accuſtomed to emit. A ſharp cold miſty rain now began to beat upon me; the clouds now vaulted over one another in confuſed impetuoſity, juſt as delineated by the maſterly hand, in the tempeſtuous ſkies of Salvator Roſa. The edifice rocked, the wind roared, the thunder pealed, the lightning went abroad, and Nature ſeemed ſtruggling for her very exiſtence. The fury of the ſtorm now became exceſſive; the ſun withdrew his ſhining, and a partial darkneſs overſpread the land. We could neither ſtand without ſupport, ſee without difficulty, or hear any thing except the elements in diſorder. We quickly deſcended for ſafety into the church. Here was a ſcene the moſt awful and extraordinary I ever witneſſed through the courſe of my life; ſuch as I ſuppoſed it was not in the power of the elements, in the ordinary courſe of natural operations, in ſo high a latitude at leaſt, to have effected; ſuch, perhaps, as had not been diſplayed from the beginning of time, even unto this day. Such windows as were not well-ſecured, fell down into the nave of the church. The effects of the hail, aided by a dreadful wind, accompanied with peals of thunder, and flaſhes of lightning, upon the South and Weſtern windows, if I may be allowed to compare ſmall things with great, I can liken to nothing ſo aptly as to an infinite number of muſkets pouring balls inceſſantly upon the church, for the ſpace of half an hour; for, the glaſs, ſhivered and incorporated, as it were, with the ſhower of monſtrous hail-ſtones, beat quite acroſs, and ſtruck the ſides of the Northern aile with conſiderable force. The confuſed noiſe, occaſioned by the ruſhing wind, by the glaſs and hail, by the ſhrieks of the women, the cries of children, together with the diſmay viſible in the faces of all, was much increaſed by a ſudden hollow exploſion, not unlike a gun diſcharged either in a cavern, or with its muzzle cloſe to a wall. This was ſoon diſcovered to be the effect of lightning, which ſtruck and ſcorched the leg of a young man, who had retreated, with many more, under a pillar of the Weſtern entrance, for ſafety. As ſoon as the tempeſt abated, the inhabitants, whoſe continuance in the church was both uncomfortable and dangerous, eagerly returned to their reſpective houſes; the windows whereof, towards the South and South-Weſt, were almoſt entirely demoliſhed. The cottage of the poor man, as well as the manſions of the rich, ſuffered in the general wreck. None hath eſcaped God's avenging arm. Of 121 panes, in 8 ſaſh windows in the Weſtern front of the vicarage-houſe, only 21 were ſaved; which was owing to the ſaſhes being left up. Toward the South, of five windows with 281 panes, there are only 23 left. Add to this, I have a ſmall green-houſe and ſtables in a very ſhattered condition. The villages in this neighbourhood, eſpecially Hanthorpe, Stainfield, Haconby, Dunſby, and Rippengale, ſhared a ſimilar fate, and exhibit, in appearance, houſes in the metropolis, after they have been recently reſcued from the ravages of fire, by daſhing out the windows, and by the ſeaſonable exertions of the engines. The above damage, however conſiderable in the houſes, is trivial, I fear, in compariſon of the ravages occaſioned by the tempeſt in the field. The labours of the induſtrious huſbandman, in open ſituations more eſpecially, are entirely deſtroyed in ſome places, and injured differently in all. The forwarder the corn, the greater the loſs. Some fields of wheat in this lordſhip are cut off, and the tender blade entirely ſwept away. The beans are beaten down. The hedges, in a great degree, ſtript of their foliage, carry the appearance of arriving winter. Birds of the domeſtic kind, young geeſe, ducks, and poultry, ſuffered greatly. I this morning found a pidgeon almoſt ſtript of its feathers and learn, that many have been taken up dead. About an hour after the ſtorm, I walked into my garden, which I found in a ſtate of complete deſolation. Nothing was left by the deſtructive blaſt. I found ſeveral hail-ſtones of an inch diameter. Another I took up of the following dimenſions: length, 1 inch and an half; breadth, 1 inch; thickneſs, half an inch. Since that I have been informed, on credible teſtimony, that ſeveral were found as big as a pigeon's egg, meaſuring 5 inches in circumference. I know not by what means one can eſtimate, with any tolerable accuracy, the quantity of water generated from the hail; but, if I may be permitted

permitted to hazard a conjecture, by a pit facing my houſe, and filled within an hour, I conclude that, as much deſcended within, that given period as ever happens throughout the ſpace of a long winter's night. Brooks ſoon overflowed their natural banks, torrents burſt out where none ever ran before.

Et ſuperjecto pavidæ naturunt
Æquore Damæ.

The main body of the tempeſt, as far, at leaſt, as the hail extended, certainly did not exceed, in this pariſh, three miles and an half from Weſt to Eaſt, and, probably, about 15 miles in length, from South to North. In what county it was generated, through what extent it ran, when at its height, and whether it was exhauſted before it reached the ſhores of our iſland, which I expect to be in the neighbourhood of Grimſby, remains to be diſcovered.

Yours, &c. SAM. HOPKINSON."

This ſtorm, extending about ſix miles in width, was equally violent in its effects at Kettering and neighbourhood, where Boughton-houſe alone has received damage to the amount of 3001. From thence its direction may be traced, by remarking the dreadful ravages at Dean, the ſeat of Lord Cardigan; Lord Carberry's, at Laxton, where ſcarce a pane was left whole in front of the hall, in which it broke ſeveral valuable looking-glaſſes, tore up trees, and killed a cow; at Fineſhade, the Hon. J. Monckton's; Kirby, the Hon. Finch Hatton's; Bulwick, Blatherwick, Harringworth, Wakerley, Barrowden, Duddington, Collyweſton, Eaſton, Ketton, Tickencote, the Caſtertons, and as far as the 84th mile-ſtone on the North road, which appears to have been its boundary that way; Ryal, Witham-o'-th'-Hill, Grimſtorpe, where the Duke of Ancaſter's caſtle is much injured; Bourne, where its ravages are ſhocking, it being computed, that 700l. will not repair the damage done to the houſes alone: Sleaford alſo ſuſtained conſiderable injury.

At *Lincoln* the rain fell in torrents, attended by thunder and lightning almoſt without intermiſſion. In many parts of the city the pavements were forced up; ſeveral waggon loads of ſtone were brought down the hill into the ſtreet of the lower town, and conſiderable damage was done to a windmill belonging to Mr. Potter.

May 14. At *Warwick* and *Duncburch*, the oldeſt inhabitants never witneſſed ſo dreadful a ſtorm of thunder and lightning as happened this day, accompanied with hail of an uncommonly large ſize, which did conſiderable damage to the gardens and fruit trees; broke the glaſs in the hot and green houſes, as well as the windows in many dwelling-houſes, and did other material injury.

May 23. Gen. Manners, and two more gentlemen, in a poſtchaiſe and four, were ſtopped near *Wade's-mill*, on the road to Cambridge, by two highwaymen; one of whom, demanding the General's money with threats, was ſhot dead by him, and the other immediately rode off.

A midwife at *Sherborne*, who had uſhered into the world 3,330 perſons, and is the parent of near 100, lately collected and entertained her entire family, at the chriſtening of one of her great-grand-children.

Mr. Biſſett's long-expected magnificent Directory, deſcriptive of the manufactories and other curioſities of *Birmingham*, is now publiſhed. It is embelliſhed with 28 ſuperb plates, and a plan of the town.

*** We are authorized to contradict the demolition of the tower at *Fonthill*, in the ſtorm of the 16th inſt.; only the ſcaffolding round it, and a timber-frame about 110 feet above it, having been blown down, without the leaſt injury to the building.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, April 6.

This night, about 11 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the houſe of Miſs Benſon, in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, which in a ſhort time conſumed the upper part of the premiſes; but, by the timely vigilance of the firemen, the hall, parlours, and the lower apartments, were preſerved from the conflagration. Miſs B. had that day dined out; about the hour above-mentioned ſhe returned home, and, on the ſervants opening the door, ſaid there was a ſtrong ſmell of fire, and that either her houſe, or the adjoining one, was on fire: terrified with that apprehenſion, ſhe ſummoned the ſervants, and made immediate ſearch in perſon; when, finding the parlours, the drawing-rooms, &c. free, ſhe began to think it was only the chimney of a neighbouring houſe; but, on opening the door of her bed-chamber (the front room on the ſecond floor), the flames burſt out, and immediately ſpread over the houſe. Overpowered with the ſhock, neither Miſs B. or the ſervants, had preſence of mind to ſhut the door, every one conſidering only of ſafety by flight. Miſs B. was removed to a Nobleman's houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, after having ſecured her writings and plate. Much the greater part of the valuable furniture was preſerved, and conveyed through the gardens into the ſtables; no injury attended the perſons employed in the removal; nor do we find that any accident happened. The ſervants were the greateſt ſufferers, their property being all in the attic ſtory, and none ſaved.

Monday, April 7.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given 150 guineas, as a reward to the humane and intrepid exertions of ſome fiſhermen at *Winterton*, in Norfolk; who, at the riſque

riſque of their lives, ſaved upwards of 30 of the crew of the Maſtiff gun-veſſel, wrecked near the Cockle Sands laſt January. Able King and William Pile have received 25 guineas each for their firſt volunteering in this ſervice of danger and humanity. (See our laſt Number, p. 313.)

Tueſday, April 8.

This night, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out at a houſe repairing in Wilſted-ſtreet, Somers-Town, which deſtroyed the ſame, and the houſe adjacent. It raged with great fury for ſome time; but, by the timely aſſiſtance of the engines, no farther damage was done. It commenced at the bottom of the houſe, owing to a carpenter leaving a pitch-pot boiling, while drinking at a public-houſe.

Friday, April 11.

This afternoon, as the Chatham and Rocheſter coach came out of the gateway of the inn-yard of the Golden Croſs, Charing-Croſs, a young woman, ſitting on the top, threw her head back, to prevent her from ſtriking againſt the beam; but, there being ſo great a luggage on the roof of the coach as to hinder her laying herſelf ſufficiently back, it caught her face, and tore the fleſh up her forehead in a dreadful manner. She was conveyed to an hoſpital, where ſhe died on the 19th.—A Coroner's Inqueſt was, on the 22d, held at the Weſtminſter Infirmary on the body of the above young woman, who, it appears, was only 19 years of age; and brought in their verdict, *Accidental Death*; but, on account of apparent negligence in the coachman, they fined him five pounds. It appeared, that the deceaſed had come to town to viſit a lying-in ſiſter, and was on her return to Chatham, when the accident happened.

Monday, April 21.

Two children belonging to Mr. Dandels, meſſenger at the Poſt-office, playing in the room where the arms are kept, the eldeſt (a boy), taking hold of a piſtol, fired it at his ſiſter, the contents of which entered into her breaſt, and came out at her loins: ſhe languiſhed in great miſery for about a quarter of an hour.

Tueſday, April 29.

Cannons, near Edgeware, was this day put up to auction at Garraway's Coffee-houſe, by Mr. Phipps, and bought-in by its preſent owner, Col. O'Kelly, at 36,700l. It was erected on the ſite of the centre of the celebrated manſion of the Duke of Chandos by the late Mr. Hallet; and, on his deceaſe, ſold by his grandſon to the uncle of the preſent poſſeſſor; who, not finding tenants to take it, determined on this unſucceſsful mode of diſpoſing of it.

Wedneſday, May 7.

The Duke of Bedford having diſpoſed of the materials of Bedford Houſe for five or 6000l. a ſale of the furniture, pictures, &c. by Mr. Chriſtie, commenced this day, when, the moſt crowded aſſemblage were gratified with a laſt view of this deſign of Inigo Jones for the Earl of Southampton, father of the amiable relict of William Lord Ruſſel; from whence ſhe dates many of her letters, publiſhed by Mr. Selwood; and reſided in it till her death, 1723. The late Duke fitted up the gallery (which was the only room of conſequence in the houſe), and placed in it Sir James Thornhill's copies of the Cartoons, which that artiſt was three years about; which he bought, at the ſale of that eminent artiſt's collection, for 200l.; and are now purchaſed by the Duke of Norfolk for 450l. to put up in Arundel caſtle, the only manſion capable of admitting them: as alſo, the marble chimney-piece of the ſame gallery for 300 guineas. St. John preaching in the Wilderneſs, by Raphael, fetched 95 guineas. A beautiful painting, by Gainſborough, of an Italian villa, 90 guineas. The Archduke Leopold's Gallery, by Teniers, 210 guineas. Four paintings of a Battle, by Caſſanovi, which coſt his Grace 1000l. were ſold for 60 guineas. A moſt beautiful Landſcape, by Cuype, for 200 guineas. Two beautiful bronze figures, Venus de Medicis and Antinous, 20 guineas; and Venus couchant, from the antique, 20 guineas. Another of the pictures was the duel between Lord Mahon and the Duke of Hamilton. The week after, were ſold the double rows of lime-trees in the garden, valued, one at 90l. the other at 80l.; which are now all taking down, and the ſite of a new ſquare, of nearly the dimenſions of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and to be called Ruſſel-ſquare, has been laid out. (See p. 435.)

The famous ſtatue of Apollo, which was in the hall at Bedford-houſe, has been removed to Woburn-abbey, and is to be placed on an eminence in the ſquare between the abbey and the tennis-court and riding-houſe. It originally coſt a thouſand guineas.

Tueſday, May 13.

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen concerned in erecting the iron railing for incloſing gardens to their houſes in the Green Park: (ſee vol. LXIX. pp. 221, 877.) it having been taken into conſideration, that Mr. John Hanſon, of Bruton-ſtreet, ſmith and furniſhing ironmonger to the King, had undeſervedly been the ſubject of two expenſive proſecutions, in conſequence of his having, at the deſire of two of his cuſtomers (the Marquis of Saliſbury and Lord Romney), examined the bills delivered to them for iron railing to their gardens in the Green Park, and given his opinion on the charges therein contained; the gentlemen preſent, being ſatisfied of the integrity and fairneſs of Mr. John Hanſon's conduct in that buſineſs, thought it right to declare their opinion:—That the conduct of the ſaid

John

John Hanſon was that of a zealous and honeſt tradeſman, anxious to do juſtice to his employers; and ſuch as entitles him to the particular approbation of the parties, at whoſe expence the ſaid iron railing was erected, and to the countenance and encouragement of the publick.

(Signed) SALISBURY, ST. ALBAN'S,
ESSEX, CARRINGTON,
ROMNEY, GAGE,
VERNON, J. HORT,
DUNDAS, H. EFFINGTON,
YARBOROUGH, W M. PITT.

Thurſday, May 15.

The grenadier battalion of the guards had a grand field-day in Hyde Park, in the preſence of his Majeſty, the Earls of Chatham and Cheſterfield, Lord Cathcart, General Gwyn, and Colonel Calvert. The battalion went through their different manœuvres in a manner which did them credit, and merited the praiſe of his Majeſty. Soon after the commencement of their evolutions, the battalion were firing from center to flank, Colonel Wynward giving the word of command, when a gentleman of the name of Ongley, of the Allotment Department in the Navy Office, a ſpectator, received a muſket ball through the upper part of his left thigh, and fell. His Majeſty, who was only 23 feet diſtance from him, immediately rode up, and ordered every aſſiſtance to be given him, likewiſe requeſting Lord Cathcart to procure his addreſs. He was then conveyed in a coach to his reſidence in George's Row, Chelſea, where Surgeon Nixon dreſſed his wound, and gave the moſt favourable hopes of his ſpeedy recovery. The accident, we are aſſured, proceeded entirely from neglect in the ſoldier, who had unintentionally left a ball cartridge in his cartouch; and his Majeſty, as well as the ſeveral officers preſent, ſeemed perfectly ſatisfied that it was in no reſpect the effect of deſign. The King remained on the ground till the concluſion of the review, and was ſhortly after waited upon by Col. Winyard, with a favourable account of the ſtate of Mr. Ongley's wound. The following bulletin on this ſubject was iſſued in the courſe of the afternoon:

"*Horſe-guards, May* 15.

This morning, during the field-day of the grenadier battalion of the foot-guards in Hyde-park, a ſhot was accidentally diſcharged from the ranks, which unfortunately wounded a gentleman of the name of Ongley, who was amongſt the ſpectators. The ſhot perforated Mr. Ongley's thigh, but did not injure the bone or arteries. His Majeſty directed the military ſurgeon preſent to examine and dreſs Mr. Ongley's wound, and was much gratified by the favourable report made by Mr. Nixon, the ſurgeon of the grenadiers. His Majeſty, on coming from the field, ſent his commands to Mr. Keate, the Surgeon-General, and Mr. Ruſh, the Inſpector of Hoſpitals, to wait on Mr. Ongley, and to offer their aſſiſtance during the progreſs of his cure."—And on the next day the following article was ſent round to the conductors of newſpapers:

May 16.

"We have authority to ſtate, that the misfortune which happened yeſterday morning, at the field-day of the Grenadier battalion of Guards, in Hyde-park, aroſe entirely from accident. A due regard to the anxiety that every individual of the battalion feels that this matter ſhould be properly underſtood, is our inducement for giving this ſtatement to the public."

The coincidence of this event, with the atrocious attempt at night in the theatre, tended to ſtrengthen an opinion, previouſly entertained by ſome, that it was not entirely the effect of accident, but aroſe from a deſign againſt his Majeſty's ſacred perſon. There is not the leaſt reaſon, however, to ſuppoſe that this was the caſe. The King was within 20 yards of the battalion, and about 8 yards, upon a parallel line, from the gentleman who was wounded. His Majeſty was on horſeback; and the muſquet that fired the ball muſt not only have been pointed low, but could not have been directed againſt his perſon, otherwiſe it could not have miſſed him by ſo many yards, and hit a gentleman not ſtanding behind, but in the ſame line with him.

Every loyal heart muſt be filled with grief and indignation on hearing of the danger to which his Majeſty's ſacred life was afterwards expoſed, and from which he ſo providentially eſcaped. The King and Queen, and the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia, with their uſual attendants, honoured the theatre with their preſence, to ſee the comedy of "She wou'd and ſhe wou'd not," and the farce of the "Humouriſt." Juſt as his Majeſty entered his box, and while he was bowing to the audience with his uſual condeſcenſion, a perſon who ſat in the ſecond row from the orcheſtra, but towards the middle of the pit, ſtood up, and levelling a horſe-piſtol towards the King's box, fired it. It was ſo inſtantaneous as to prevent all the perſons near him from ſeeing his deſign in time to defeat it, though we learn, that, providentially, a gentleman who ſat next him, Mr. Holroyd, of Scotland yard, had the good fortune to raiſe the arm of the aſſaſſin, ſo as to direct the contents of the piſtol towards the roof of the box. The audience remained for a few ſeconds in a mute agony of ſuſpence. The Queen was about making her entry; and the curtain riſing, as generally arranged on ſuch occaſions. His Majeſty, with the greateſt preſence of mind and tenderneſs, waved his hand as a ſignal to diſſuade his Royal Conſort from

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her immediate appearance; and, inſtantly ſtanding erect, raiſed his right-hand to his breaſt, and continued for ſome time in a bowing attitude to the ſpectators, to remove their perturbation of mind for his ſafety. Her Majeſty now entered, and appeared to be much agitated, claſping her hands with great emotion. On the entry of the Princeſſes the confuſion attendant upon the outrage had not ſubſided; and, on being informed of the cauſe, Auguſta fainted away, but was ſoon recovered by the tender attentions of her ſiſter Elizabeth, and the Ladies in waiting. By this time, however, the Princeſs Mary became no leſs affected at the alarming communication, and the ſame means to effect her recovery were, with equal ſucceſs, had recourſe to. After the firſt moment of ſtupor, the perſons around him, and ſome muſicians from the orcheſtra, ſeized the man, and hurried him over the palliſades into the muſic-room. Mr. Wright, a Solicitor in Wellcloſe-ſquare, who ſat immediately behind him, was the firſt to ſecure him. He dropt the piſtol, but Mr. Wright found it under the ſeat. The affecting ſcene being at length terminated, by the entire compoſure of the Royal Females, "God ſave the King" was twice ſung, amidſt the moſt enthuſiaſtic ſhouts of true loyalty and affection. The play then commenced. Mr. Banniſter firſt came on, and attempted to proceed; but was interrupted by the audience, who eagerly enquired whether the aſſaſſin was in ſafe cuſtody; at the ſame time inſiſting that he ſhould be brought upon the ſtage. Mr. Banniſter anſwered, that the villian certainly was in cuſtody; Mrs. Jordan ſoon after came forward alſo, and aſſured the houſe of the ſame fact. The audience now became perfectly ſatisfied, and the performances were ſuffered to go on without any further interruption. At the end of the farce, "God ſave the King" was again demanded; and the following ſtanza (originally compoſed *impromptu* at Quebec) was ſung as the concluding verſe: it is needleſs to obſerve, that it was received with enthuſiaſtic applauſe, and encored:

"From ev'ry latent foe,
From the aſſaſſin's blow,
God ſhield the King!
O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britain's ſake defend
Our Father, Prince, and Friend:
God ſave the King!"

The royal party then left the theatre amidſt the prayers and plaudits of the crowded circle, who, while they thus manifeſted their ſincere regard for a moſt virtuous and gracious ſovereign, ſufficiently marked their indignation at the conduct of the treaſonable aſſaſſin, who baſely dared to aim a blow at the life of a Prince ſo juſtly endeared to all his people. When the King's carriage, on the way home, came to the corner of Southampton-ſtreet, a perſon, by trade a ſhoe-maker, who it ſeems had placed himſelf there for that purpoſe, hooted and hiſſed his Majeſty in the moſt impudent and audacious manner, and continued following his carriage for ſome time, diſplaying every mark of contempt and diſreſpect, till at length he was taken into cuſtody. When the Royal Family reached the Queen's Houſe, ſupper was immediately brought up, but none of the Royal Family ſat down. Her Majeſty drank a glaſs of wine and water, and then retired. The Princeſs Amelia, who has been ill near two years, fainted on entering her chamber; and the fits continued ſo long, that her reſtoration to life appeared doubtful. His Majeſty, who was during the whole evening perfectly cool and collected, on hearing of the ſituation of Amelia, went to her Royal Highneſs's chamber, and attended her until recollection returned, when ſhe threw herſelf into the King's arms, and ſaid, "She would be comforted." His Majeſty, on leaving the chamber of Amelia, went to Elizabeth, Mary, and Auguſta, whoſe ſituation was nearly the ſame as the Princeſs Amelia's; but a great flow of tears brought them relief, in which ſtate they paſſed the night. During this ſcene of confuſion, the Princeſs Sophia (who has been for ſome time indiſpoſed) repeatedly called to her attendant to know the cauſe of it. She ſaid, that the Princeſs Amelia had returned from the theatre ill. His Majeſty, on paſſing, ſaid, "Sophia, good night," and retired to reſt: it was then one o'clock. We now proceed to ſtate, as accurately as poſſible, what followed the apprehending of the traitor. The Duke and Ducheſs of York were in their box at the time; and his Royal Highneſs, who was an eye-witneſs of the tranſaction, immediately left it, and attended the examination of the offender in the room into which he had been conducted, and where he had been ſearched to ſee if he had any other fire-arms, or papers. He had none. Mr. Tamplin, a trumpeter in the band, who aſſiſted in taking him over the orcheſtra, recognized the man to be a ſoldier, and, pulling open his coat, found that he had on a military waiſtcoat, with the button of the 15th Light Dragoons. It was an old officer's waiſtcoat. On being queſtioned by Mr. Sheridan, he ſaid, "He had no objection to tell who he was—it was not over yet—there was a great deal more and worſe to be done. His name was James Hadfield; he had ſerved his time to a working ſilverſmith, but had enliſted into the 15th Light Dragoons, and had fought for his King and Country." At this time the Prince of Wales and Duke of York entered the room. He immediately turned to the Duke, and ſaid, "I know your Royal Highneſs—God bleſs you! I have ſerved

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with your highneſs, and (pointing to a deep cut over his eye, and another long ſcar on his cheek, ſaid) I got theſe, and more than theſe, in fighting by your ſide. At Lincelles I was left three hours among the dead in a ditch, and was taken priſoner by the French. I had my arm broken by a ſhot, and eight ſabre wounds in my head; but I recovered, and here I am." He then gave the following account of himſelf, and of his conduct, and he ſaid, that having been diſcharged from the army, on account of his wounds, he had returned to London, and now lived by working at his own trade. He made a good deal of money: he worked for Mr. Hougham, of Alderſgate-ſtreet. Being weary of life, he laſt week bought a pair of piſtols of one William Wakelin, a hair-dreſſer and broker, in St. John-ſtreet. [Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Wigſtead immediately ſent perſons to bring Wakelin to the theatre.] He told him, they were for his young maſter, who would give him a blunderbuſs in exchange. That he had borrowed a crown from his maſter that morning, with which he had bought ſome powder, and had gone to the houſe of Mrs. Maſon, in Red-lion-ſtreet, to have ſome beer; that he went backwards to the yard, and there he tried his piſtols. He found one of them good for nothing, and left it behind him. In his own trade he uſed lead, and he caſt himſelf two ſlugs, with which he loaded his piſtol, and came to the theatre. At this part of his narrative Sir William Addington arrived; and, taking the chair, went over the examination of the perſons who had ſecured him, and who had ſeen the piſtol levelled at his Majeſty. Sir William ſaid, it was moſt material, to aſcertain the fact, whether the piſtol was leveled at the ſacred perſon of his Majeſty, or fired at random; as the one caſe would be high treaſon, the other not. He aſked Hadfield, what had induced him to attempt the life of the beſt of Sovereigns? He anſwered, that "he had not attempted to kill the king. He had fired his piſtol over the royal box. He was as good a ſhot as any in England; but he was himſelf weary of life; he wiſhed for death, but not to die by his own hands. He was deſirous to raiſe an alarm; but wiſhed that the ſpectators might fall upon him.—He hoped that his life was forfeited." He was aſked if he belonged to the Correſponding Society. He ſaid, "No; he belonged to no political Society; but that he belonged to a club called the *Odd Fellows*, and that he was a member of a benefit ſociety." And being aſked if he had any accomplices, he ſolemnly declared that he had none, and with great energy took God to witneſs, and laid his hand on his heart. From this time he began to ſhew manifeſt ſigns of mental derangement. When aſked who his father was, he ſaid, "he had been poſtillion to ſome duke," but could not ſay what duke. He talked in a myſterious way of dreams and of a great commiſſion he had received in his ſleep; that he knew he was to be a martyr, and was to be proſecuted like his great maſter, Jeſus Chriſt. He had been perſecuted in France; but he had not yet been ſufficiently tried. He ſaid many other incoherent things in the ſame ſtyle. William Wakelin, the perſon of whom he had bought the piſtols, being brought to the houſe, was examined. He ſaid, it was true that he had bought a pair of piſtols of him, and that he had ſaid they were for his young maſter, who would give him a blunderbuſs for them; but he had not yet got the blunderbuſs. He knew very little of Hadfield, but knew where he worked, and had heard a good character of him, but that the leaſt drink affected his head. Several perſons from the houſe of Mrs. Maſon, his acquaintance, confirmed this fact; and they ſaid they aſcribed this to the very ſevere wounds he had received in the head. The leaſt drink quite deranged him. On this evidence he was committed to Cold Bath Fields, for re-examination; and the Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, and Mr. Sheridan, conducted him thither. His Majeſty's Privy Council, however, deſiring to examine him forthwith, to diſcover if he had any accomplices, he was taken to the Duke of Portland's Office, where he underwent another examination. Mr. Wright, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Tamplin, Mr. Calkin, Mr. Parkinſon, Mr. Francis Wood, Mr. Lion, and Mr. Dietz, the perſons who were inſtrumental in ſecuring him, and whoſe evidence is the moſt material as to his directing the piſtol toward his Majeſty's box, if not towards his ſacred perſon, alſo attended. After this the Duke of Clarence, Duke of Cumberland, Mr. Sheridan, and a number of officers, went back to the theatre; and, after their Majeſties had withdrawn, the moſt ſtrict ſearch was made for the ſlugs. A mark was diſcovered in the top of the canopy over the royal box, and, in the orcheſtra below, a flattened and irregular piece of lead was found, ſuppoſed to have recoiled from the place where it ſtruck. It was providential, that, at this theatre, the royal box is elevated more than 15 feet above the pit: ſo that from the place where Hadfield levelled his piſtol, he was between 30 and 40 feet diſtant from his Majeſty's perſon. The Prince of Wales, who was at dinner at Lord Melborne's, was almoſt immediately informed of the circumſtance by Mr. Jefferys, M. P. for Coventry; who, thinking a variety of erroneous reports might reach his Royal Highneſs, inſtantly left the theatre, where he had been an eye-witneſs of the circumſtance, to inform the Prince of it, and of the King's ſafety. His royal Highneſs immediately went to the Theatre to attend his Majeſty.

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This day being the anniverſary of the Sons of the Clergy, His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Clarence, with the Earl of Weſtmorland, and ſeveral other Peers, were in their ſeats at 12. The Prince was received at the Weſt portico, with due honours, by the Artillery Company. The Lord Mayor, and 6 Aldermen, with Sheriff Flower; the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, with the Biſhops of London, Durham, Exeter, Carliſle, Cheſter, Lincoln, Norwich, and Saliſbury, were ſeated on the left of the Prince. The Biſhop of Cheſter preached.

Friday, May 16.

The Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Glouceſter, and Prince William, breakfaſted this morning with their Majeſties and the Princeſſes, at Buckingham-houſe. The Princeſſes were much better in the morning, but had ſuffered much from depreſſion of ſpirits. The King came to St. James's Palace at one o'clock, guarded by a party of the Life Guards, where his Majeſty held a levee, which was moſt numerouſly attended. Preſent: his Highneſs the Prince of Orange, the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, Biſhops of London, Norwich, Carliſle, Rocheſter, Glouceſter, and Kildare. The Imperial, Sardinian, Bavarian, and Wirtemberg envoys. The Lord Mayor, Alderman Watſon, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Maſter of the Rolls, Mr. Common Sergeant, the Recorder of London, Dukes of Portland, Montroſe, Beaufort, and Roxburgh, Marquiſſes Devonſhire, Bath, Townſhend, and Titchfield; and nearly the whole of the Members of both Houſes of Parliament and other Noblemen, who came on purpoſe to congratulate his Majeſty on his miraculous eſcape.

A loyal and affectionate addreſs of the Lords and Commons united in parliament was agreed to *nemine diſſentiente*; and in the city of London, a common council having been ſummoned to meet for general buſineſs, a very loyal addreſs of congratulation was, in like manner, unanimouſly voted.

Laſt Monday ſe'nnight, about 7 o'clock in the morning, as a party of the guards were conveying to the Savoy two deſerters, whom they had brought from the country, in paſſing down James-ſtreet, Covent Garden, it was diſcovered that one of them (William Jackſon) had ſlipped from the handcuff, and was attempting to eſcape, by running down Hart-ſtreet. Charles Bexton, one of the guards, immediately fired, and ſhot the fugitive dead. The ball penetrated the back part of the neck, and came out at the ſide of the mouth. The body, after lying a conſiderable time in Hart-ſtreet, was conveyed to Covent Garden watch houſe. The deceaſed was by birth an Iriſhman, 22 years old, and had lately deſerted from the Corniſh Fencibles. A maſter baker in that neighbourhood had very nearly received the ſhot; as he and others were paſſing cloſe by the deſerter at the moment, and heard no alarm till they ſaw the man drop, who had not run ſix yards from his guard.

Wedneſday, May 21.

The Light Infantry Battalion of the Guards had a grand field-day in Hyde-park this morning, before his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Cumberland, the Earls of Chatham, Harrington, and Cheſterfield, and the General Officers. The men went through their evolutions with the utmoſt exactneſs. The King, after the field-exerciſe, came to St. James's palace, where his Majeſty held a levee, which was attended by the fulleſt and moſt numerous aſſemblage of noblemen ever witneſſed. Several addreſſes were preſented to his Majeſty on his late providential eſcape. After the levee, his Majeſty entered the Great Council Chamber, where, being ſeated on the throne, the King received the addreſs of the Houſe of Lords and Commons, and of the City.

Saturday, May 31.

With moſt ſincere regret we announce the melancholy fate of the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns, Lord Keith's flag ſhip, in the Mediterranean. His Lordſhip, we underſtand, had thought it expedient to attack the iſland Cabrera, of which the French are ſtill poſſeſſed, about 20 or 30 miles from Leghorn. The attack was to have been made by the Britiſh navy, aſſiſted by Auſtrian troops; and, while his Lordſhip was making the neceſſary arrangements with the Auſtrian Commander on-ſhore at Leghorn, he ſent, on the night of the 16th, the Queen Charlotte, having 837 perſons on-board, to reconnoitre the iſland.—On the morning of March 17, he had the mortification of diſcovering the Queen Charlotte on fire, 4 or 5 leagues at ſea. This ſight rendered Lord Keith almoſt frantic; he immediately gave orders for all the veſſels and boats to put off, and every aſſiſtance to be given; and, in this ſervice he was zealouſly ſeconded by the Auſtrian General, and all ranks in Leghorn. An American veſſel, ſeveral tartans, and ſome ſhips of the line, immediately bent their ſails. The fire, however, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the crew, continued to increaſe. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the maſts and rigging caught fire, and made a moſt awful blaze: the crew, however, cut the maſts by the board; and, they going over the ſhip, no longer threatened miſchief: but, the fire had taken ſtrong hold of the body of the veſſel, and continued to rage. The guns now began to go off, and the people in the boats, and other veſſels, who had gone from Leghorn, were ſo much alarmed for fear of the ſhot, that they would not approach the ſhip.

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Here we muſt mention, that a part of the Queen Charlotte's own crew behaved with the moſt generous bravery. Deſpiſing all danger, they approached the ſhip, and ſaved many of their gallant countrymen. The ſhip, at 11 o'clock, blew up with a tremendous exploſion, ſunk, and, in a moment, left not a wreck behind. The reports are various, reſpecting the origin of the fire; but the moſt credible account is, that it was occaſioned by ſome hay which had been put on-board, and lodged on the booms. It was neceſſary to remove this hay, to make room for the launch; and, ſome of it falling upon the match-tub, caught fire, and blazed up with aſtoniſhing rapidity. It ſuddenly caught the ſails and rigging, and ſpread the flames ſo quickly on all ſides, that they could not be overcome by any exertions. Immediately after the accident, the wind freſhened, and prevented the other ſhips from returning into port. At length, about 11 at night of the ſame day, a tartan came in with 30 Engliſh ſeamen, together with the Admiral's Lieutenant, Mr. Stuart. Shortly after, 5 other tartans came in, among which was an Auſtrian one, the General Ott. She had ſaved 85 ſailors, 2 ſoldiers, 2 quarter-maſters, and 2 mates; they were quartered at Della Scalla Sancta. Yeſterday, the xebec the Prince de Conti came to an anchor: ſhe had on board 23 Engliſh, of whom 3 were dead. The Triton alſo came in, in her company, with 26 Engliſh ſeamen, and 1 officer. On the 28th, at noon, a large ſloop, which belonged to the burned veſſel, arrived, with 24 ſeamen, and 3 officers. The number of the crew ſaved amounts to 158. The Captain remained to the laſt moment upon the quarter-deck, giving directions for ſaving the crew, without regarding his own ſafety in the leaſt. The diſpatches from Lord Keith, with this melancholy intelligence, were brought, by the way of Hamburgh, by a meſſenger, accompanied by Major (now ſir John) Douglas, who has loſt conſiderable property by the fate of the ſhip. They are dated Leghorn, March 18. All Lord Keith's papers have been deſtroyed; a circumſtance which, it is feared, will impede his Lordſhip's operations, till freſh inſtructions are ſent out to him from England. The Queen Charlotte was Lord Howe's ſhip in the memorable firſt of June; and it was on-board of her that the Royal Family went, when the King reviewed the fleet at Spithead after that glorious victory. We regret her loſs; but we moſt deeply lament the fate of her gallant crew, which conſiſted of ſome of the moſt choice and brave men in our navy. The Queen Charlotte was launched in 1790, in immediate ſucceſſion off the ſhip of the Royal George, and was allowed, both as a prime ſailer, and for her other ſuperior qualities, to be the fineſt ſhip of war that ever diſplayed Engliſh colours: though rated 110 guns, ſhe carried 120.—The following account is dated off Leghorn on the 17th of March.

"Mr. John Braid, Carpenter of the Queen Charlotte, reports, that, about 20 minutes after 6 o'clock yeſterday morning, as he was dreſſing himſelf, he heard, throughout the ſhip, a general cry of "Fire."—On which he immediately ran up the fore-ladder, to get upon deck, and found the whole half-deck, the front bulkhead of the Admiral's cabin, the main-maſt's coat, and boat's covering on the booms, all in flames; which, from every report and probability, he apprehends was occaſioned by ſome hay, which was lying under the half-deck, having been ſet on fire by a match in a tub, which was uſually kept there for ſignal guns. The main-ſail at this time was ſet, and almoſt entirely caught fire; the people not being able to come to the clue garnets on account of the flames. He immediately went to the fore-caſtle, and found Lieutenant Dundas and the Boatſwain encouraging the people to get water to extinguiſh the fire. He applied to Mr. Dundas, ſeeing no other officer on the fore-part of the ſhip (and being unable to ſee any on the quarter-deck, from the flames and ſmoke between them), to give him aſſiſtance to drown the lower decks, and ſecure the hatches, to prevent the fire falling down. Lieut. Dundas accordingly went down himſelf, with as many people as he could prevail upon to follow him; and the lower deck ports were opened, the ſcuppers plugged, the main and fore hatches ſecured, the cocks turned, and water drawn in at the ports, and the pumps kept going by the people who came down, as long as they could ſtand at them. He thinks, that by theſe exertions the lower deck was kept free from fire, and the magazines preſerved, for a long time, from danger; nor did Lieut. Dundas, or he, quit this ſtation, but remained there with all the people who could be prevailed upon to ſtay, till ſeveral of the middle deck guns came through that deck. About 9 o'clock, Lieut. Dundas and he, finding it impoſſible to remain any longer below, went out at the foremoſt lower-deck port, and got upon the fore-caſtle; on which he thinks there were then about 150 of the people drawing water, and throwing it as far aft as poſſible upon the fire. He continued about an hour on the forecaſtle, and, finding all efforts to extinguiſh the flames unavailing, he jumped from the jib-boom, and ſwam to an American boat approaching the ſhip, by which he was picked up, and put into a tartan, then in the charge of Lieut. Stewart, who had come off to the aſſiſtance of the ſhip." JOHN BRAID."

P. 186.

P. 186. The Rev. Thomas Sampſon was formerly curate of Wandſworth in Surrey; chaplain to a volunteer company raiſed there in the rebellion of 1745; afterwards miniſter of Hammerſmith; and had two livings in Suſſex given him by Lord Chancellor Bathurſt. He was more than 80 years old.

P. 188. Mrs. Rudd was the perſon who had ſo narrow an eſcape for her life on her trial for the forgery for which the two Perreaus were hanged. See our vol. XLV. p. 603. For ſome years ſhe gained a competent living by writing for the Reviews.

P. 390, b. Mr. George Ramſhew had been a ſervant 40 years in a gentleman's family in Yorkſhire; and having ſaved, with frugality and a good character, 400 l. he entered into partnerſhip in the corn-trade, where he loſt three of his hundreds; the remaining hundred he lent to a falſe friend, and loſt it, and, at 60 years of age, was without a ſhilling in the world! His maſter took pity on him, ſupplied him with money to feed and cloath him, and to anſwer all other his expences, ſuitable to his deſerts and his ſtation in life. Behold a ſcene not very common: a ſervant, faithful and frugal for 40 years, ſinking under misfortune, ſaved by a munificent maſter!

P. 392. Mr. Lyſons's intereſt in his uncle's eſtates, we are aſſured, is only reverſionary.

Mr. Urban, In reading your laſt Obituary, p. 394, I accidentally met with the correct and elegant farewell eulogy on the late Mr. Dandridge. I wiſh it were equally in my power to add my teſtimony to the accuracy of the writer's information. With regard to the character and merits of Mr. Dandridge, as repreſented by the writer 'H,' I have nothing to remark, never having had the good fortune of his acquaintance; but, where I am juſtified in giving my opinion, I certainly have detected error. It were to be wiſhed that thoſe who undertake to offer any thing to the publick would exert their ſagacity in tracing the truth of the facts they would relate. The erratum I would wiſh to point out is at the concluſion of H's remarks on his deceaſed friend, and runs, 'the meritorious Capt. Cookes, who was *ſurprized* and murdered by a marauding party of Orange-men, in the late unhappy rebellion of our ſiſter kingdom.' Sir, The truly meritorious Capt. Cookes in queſtion was not ſurprized and murdered, but fell at the head of a ſmall detachment, after having made repeated attacks upon numbers of rebels, who were firmly entrenched at no great diſtance from the fort of Kildare. When we read that *ſuch* an *officer* was *ſurprized*, the very term implies raſhneſs or imprudence; which qualities, from my perſonal acquaintance with him, I am fully juſtified in affirming are totally inapplicable to the ſoldier-like character of that lamented officer. PHILALETHES.

P. 396. Mr. Parker had no other benefice than thoſe of Lutton and Slawſton; and in the latter place he is ſucceeded by the Hon. and Rev. Richard Stopford, ſon of the Earl of Courtown, and brother to Lord Viſcount Stopford. Mr. S. is alſo rector of Barton Segrave, co. Northampton.

BIRTHS.

April 25. IN Dorſetſhire, the wife of Thomas Buckler Lathbride, eſq. a daugh.

Lately, at his Lordſhip's reſidence at Pera, near Conſtantinople, the Counteſs of Elgin, a ſon and heir.

May 2. In South Molton-ſtreet, the lady of the Hon. Lieut. col. Browne, of the 13th light dragoons, a ſon.

5. The lady of Sir Wm. Rowley, bart. of Tendring, Suffolk, a ſon.

8. At Caſwick-houſe, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir John Trollope, bart. a ſon and heir.

14. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Lady Arabella Ward, a daughter.

17. The wife of Thomas Faſſett, eſq. of Surbiton-place, Surrey, a daughter.

21. The wife of John Puget, eſq. of John-ſtreet, Bedford-row, a daughter.

At Cheſhunt, Herts, the wife of —— Vincent, eſq. a ſon.

25. At his Grace's houſe in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare, the Ducheſs of Rutland, a daughter.

26. At Broughton caſtle, co. Oxford, the wife of Lieut.-col. Maxwell, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Bombay, in the E. Indies, Rob. Steuart, eſq. ſurgeon in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Frederick, daughter of the late Col. F.—At the ſame place, Lieut. James Taylor Warren, adjutant and quarter maſter of the 2d reg. of native infantry, to Miſs C. A. Goodwyn.

At Caldicut, John Smee, eſq. to Miſs Margaret Nugent.

At Calcutta, Alexander Wright, eſq. to Miſs Jeſſop, daughter of Lieut.-col. J.

At Gothal, A. Stephens, eſq. of Keerpoy, to Miſs Touchet.

At Poondamallie, Lieut. J. L. Jones, fort-adjutant, to Miſs Makenzie.

At Columbo, J. Lavalliere, eſq. to Miſs Scherir, daughter of F. Stuyikin, eſq. late governor of the Dutch factory at Surat.

At Madras, J. Taylor, eſq. ſecretary to the Board of Trade, to Miſs Williams.

At Cawnpore, Cornet James Hays, of the 27th light dragoons, to Miſs Fawcett, daug. of Capt. F. of the Eaſt India Company's Bengal cavalry.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, the Hon. Alex. Roberts, to Miſs Elizabeth Reid.

At Bermuda, John Noble Harvey, eſq. to Miſs M. Tucker, eldeſt dau. of the Hon. J. T. eſq. Speaker of the Colonial Aſſembly.

In Jamaica, Henry William Cart, eſq. captain in the 83d regiment, to Miſs Chambers, daughter of Col. Roſe.

In America, the eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, to the niece of the late Gen. Waſhington.

Lately, at South Carolina, Daniel Blake, eſq. ſon of Wm. B. of Sunbury-place, to Miſs Middleton, daughter of the late Hon. Arthur M. member of Congreſs.

At Dankeith, in Scotland, Patrick Ballandyne, eſq. to Miſs Mary Kelſo, daug. of the late Capt. John K. of Dankeith.

At Caſtlemartyr, in Ireland, Duncan Darroch, eſq. major in the Rothſay and Caithneſs fencibles, to Miſs Elizabeth Cotter, daughter of Rev. Sackville C.

At Dublin, Leonard M'Nally, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Louiſa Edgeworth, daughter of the late Rev. Robert E. of Iſſaid, co Longford.

At Limerick, John Weſtropp, eſq. of Attyflin, to Miſs Neſs, daughter of the late Capt. N. of the 19th foot.

In Ireland, Captain Nevin, of the Northamptonſhire fencibles, to Miſs Simpſon, of Drumſha.

In Dublin, Capt. W. King, of the Leiceſterſhire militia, to Miſs Penelope Bell, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Bell.

James Cathrow, eſq of the Heralds college, to Miſs Wyat.

Richard Peckham, eſq. of Beakſbourne, Kent, to Miſs Anne Gowland, only daug. of the late Thomas G. eſq. Billiter-ſquare.

Mr. Taynton, of Bromley, Kent, to Miſs Billingſley, of Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

Flower Freeman, eſq. of Chelſea, to Miſs Parry, late of Uxbridge.

Mr. Miles, ſurgeon, of Calne, Wilts, to Miſs Gale, of Chilverton-hill.

At York, Caleb Barnes, eſq. captain in the Meath militia, to Miſs Coote.

At Preſtbury, Shakſpear Phillips, eſq. of Manchester, to Miſs Jodrell, eldeſt daughter of the late John Bower J. eſq. of Henbury, in Cheſhire.

At Loughborough, Mr. Kirkman, druggiſt and grocer, to Miſs Adams, both of that place.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. John Richardſon, merchant, to Miſs Lucy Zuill, daughter of Mr. John Z. of Liverpool.

At Croxton Kerrial, Mr. Thomas Parnham, grazier, to Miſs M Ruſhworth, daug. of the late Mr. Ed. R Beverley, co. York.

Mr. J. Scott, grazier, to Miſs Cooper, of Great Wigſton, co. Leiceſter.

Rev. Dr Cooke, fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, to the daughter of the late Dr. Clarke, provoſt of the ſame college.

Mr Henry Redhead York, to Miſs Andrews, daughter of Mr. A. keeper of Dorcheſter caſtle, where Mr. Y. has been ſome time in confinement.

John Parry, eſq. to Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Gen. Joſeph S. both of Twickenham, Middleſex.

T. H. Latham, eſq. captain in the marine forces, to Miſs Williams, daughter of the late Tho. W. eſq. of Hearingſtone, Dorſet.

Rev. Rob Mander, rector of Stawford, Devon, to Miſs Penny, of Wells.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. James Penfold, to Miſs Bainbridge, of Crimple-houſe, co. York.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Croft, merchant, of Manchester, to Miſs Simpſon, daughter of John S. eſq. of Spring-houſe, near Leeds.

Rev. Wm. Horne, of Gore court, near Maidſtone, to Miſs M. Whitear, of Haſtings.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, John Arden, eſq. captain in the 3d, or King's own dragoons, to Miſs Anna Maria Hodgſon, eldeſt daughter of John H. eſq.

At Arundel, Suſſex, Mr. Henry Perigal, of the Victualling-office, to Miſs L. Brady.

—— Dyſon, eſq. ſon of James D. eſq. of Iver, Bucks, to Miſs Armſtrong, daug. of James A. eſq. of Turnham-green.

Joſeph Terry Hone, eſq. of Dublin, to Mrs. Sinclair, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

At Farnham, the Rev. Mr. Croſby, of Hamildon, Surrey, to Miſs Hnut, Taunton.

James Filewood, eſq. of the 8th light dragoons, to Miſs Davies, daughter of the late J. D. eſq. of Briſtol.

Mr Stead Girdleſton, attorney, of Wiſbeck, to Miſs Sharp, daughter of S. S. eſq. of Sunderland-houſe, co. Norfolk.

Thomas Bowmer, eſq, to Miſs Henrietta Maſon, both of Retford, co. Nottingham.

At Cork, in Ireland, by ſpecial licence, Lord Bantry, to Miſs Hare, daughter of Wm. H eſq. with a fortune of 30,000l.

April 17. At Barnham, near Euſton, co. Suffolk, by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Henry Fitzroy, Mr. Martin Sharpe, jun. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Miſs Mary-Anne Clift, 2d daugh. of Mr. Jas. C. of Barnham.

22. At Rolleenden, the Rev. Tho. Morphett, vicar of that place, to Miſs Rolfe.

26. At Prague, the Prince of Hohenzollern Hechingen, to Paulina, the ſecond Princeſs of Courland.

28. At Dublin, Major-general Edward Morriſon, to Lady Caroline King, daughter of the late Earl of Kingſton.

29 Rev. Thomas Lane Freer, M. A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miſs Sarah Wetherell, 2d dau. of the Dean of Hereford.

30. At the chapel in the Tower, Robert Ringley, eſq. of his Majeſty's Mint, to Miſs Alchorne, niece of Staneſby A. eſq. of the Tower.

May 1. At Matching, Eſſex, Mr. Boſtock, chemiſt, of Stoke Newington, to Miſs Hewitt, ſiſter to the wife of Mr. Squire, ſurgeon and apothecary at Matching; and, on their return to town, the new-married couple were robbed on Epping foreſt by two highwaymen.

3. Mat-

3. Matthias Arntz, esq. of Golden-squa. to Miss F. Cantwell, of Great Pulteney-str.

5. At Bath, the Rev. T. W. Goddard, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Lucas, third daugh. of Rev. W. L. of Peterstowe, co. Hereford.

At Langley, co. Norfolk, the Rev. Henry Hobart, son of the late M. P. for Norwich, to Miss Beauchamp, eldest dau. of Sir Tho. Beauchamp Proctor, bart. of Langley park.

6. At Manchester, John Copp, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, to Mrs. Paton, widow of Dr. P. and daughter of Daniel Burton, esq. of Manchester.

7. Hon. John Cochrane, to Miss Birch, of Pinner, Middlesex

8. Mr. Liscombe John Curtis, of Islington, to Miss Savage, of Weymouth-street.

10. Capt. Cumberland, of the royal navy, to Miss Burt, daughter of the late Charles Pym B. esq. of Albemarle-street.

12. Geo. Sullivan Marten, esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Nevinson, dau. of Cha. N. esq. of Duke-st. St. James's.

13. Mr. Thomas Wright, of Knutsford, to Miss Higginson, of Peover, Cheshire.

14. Rev. R. Nares, to Miss Smith, dau. of Rev. Dr. S. prebendary of Westminster.

15. In the cathedral church of Salisbury, the Rev. John Place, of Marnhull, Dorset, to Miss Harvey, daughter of Dr. Robert H. of the Adelphi, Strand.

17. Rev. Mr. Offley, to Miss Impey, dau. of Sir Elijah I. of Wimpole-street.

19. By special licence, Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, bart. to the Hon. Miss Duncan, daughter of Lord Viscount D.

Mr. George Idle, hatter and hosier, of Cheapside, to Miss Morrison, of Enfield.

20. At Fulham, by the Bishop of London, T. J. Lloyd Baker, esq. son of the Rev. William Lloyd B. of Stouts-hill, co. Gloucester, to Miss Sharpe, daughter of William S. esq. of Fulham.

21. Henry Slaughter, esq. to the Viscountess Montague, widow of the late Viscount (who died at Baddow, Essex), and second daughter of Thomas Manby, esq. of Beads-hall, in the same county

At Enfield, Mr. Tuck, stationer, to Miss Page, da. of Mr. P. carpenter, both of Lond.

26. Jas. Langham, esq. to Miss Burdett, eldest sister of Sir Francis B. bart. of Foremark, co. Derby.

27. Lieut.-col. Howard, of the Coldstream regim. of guards, to Lady Charlotte Primrose, eldest dau. of the Earl of Roseberry.

Lieut.-col. Anson, of the 15th light dragoons, to Miss Hamilton, of Lower Grosvenor-street, sister of Sir Frederick H. bart.

DEATHS.

1799. *Aug.* 2. AT Chittagong, in the East Indies, of a fever which he caught in the discharge of his duty, Capt. Hiram Cox, of the E. I. Company's service.

Dec. 19. At York, in his 39th year, Ray Beckwith, M. D. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, which he quitted with an amiable character; and the thesis which he wrote, on the Psoadic disease, on taking his degree, was admired for the knowledge of medicine which it conveyed, and the purity of the Latin. After quitting the college, he went to settle at Whitby, where he practised, with great reputation, for more than seven years; but, a vacancy happening by death of physicians at York, he left Whitby, and went to that city, which was the place of his nativity, where he practised, for about ten years, with the character of a first-rate physician. His skill in the instantaneous knowledge of diseases, and applying the most appropriate medicines, was uncommonly great; and a gentleman of the medical profession, who knew him well, said, "he was born a physician, and that few were fit to hold the candle to him; and that the city of York, blessed, as it had been, by a Wintringham and a Dealtry, had never seen a man of greater skill and ability." He was cut off too early for himself and the world, or he would soon have amassed a large fortune. He was the only son of a worthy man, Thomas Beckwith, F.A.S. who professed the humble art of a house-painter at York, but some portraits which he left shew he was no mean limner. His knowledge of heraldry and pedigrees was great, and in those branches he made large collections, not less than 30 or 40 folio volumes, which were sold by Leigh and Sotheby after his death, 1791, except what his son reserved; and he very modestly told the writer of these brief anecdotes that his collections were made with little trouble, as he never wrote any remark but on a whole sheet of writing-paper, of a uniform size, and that, as he filled his sheets, he bound his volumes. Dr. Beckwith was nephew of Josiah Beckwith, F.A.S. who lived at Rotherham, and followed the business of an attorney at law; was a gentleman much respected, and was the editor of a new edition of Blount's Tenures, for which the students of the law are much obliged to him.

1800. *Feb.* 2. At Quebec, Major Hamilton, of the royal artillery, commanding officer of that corps there.

25. At Paris, in his 82d year, Hugh Adrian Joly. He was for 30 years secretary of the late Royal Academy of Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture; and for half a century keeper of the "Cabinet d'Estampes et Pierres gravées" in the King's library at Paris. He was a man of the most obliging manners, and a constant encourager and protector of merit. He had one son, who was associated with him in his appointments some time before the year 1792, when their places, with many others, were abolished. Government lately re-appointed

re-appointed both the father and ſon to the place of keeper they held in the National Library; the ſon returned to his ſituation; but the father, borne down with age and infirmities, declined to accept the offer.

At Linton, near Cambridge, on his road to join his regiment at Bury St. Edmund's, Thomas Brewſter, eſq. lieutenant in the Northumberland militia, formerly of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſon of the Rev. Rich. B. late vicar of Heighington, co. Durham.

March... W. Gardner, eſq. chief draftſman at the drawing-room in the Tower.

13. At his chambers in the Temple, after a few days illneſs of a putrid fever, John Flood, eſq. one of the magiſtrates belonging to the Police-office in Worſhip-ſtreet, and a captain in the Tower Hamlets militia; ſon of a merchant at Exeter, and brother to the miſtreſs of one of the boarding-houſes at Eton. He was formerly occaſionally an aſſiſtant magiſtrate at Bow-ſtreet; but his ſuperior talents advanced him to a ſuperior office, where he diſplayed them to great advantage.

17. At Liege, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Aſton, prebendary of the collegiate church of St. John the Evangeliſt in that town, and brother of Lord Aſton of Forfar. He died in diſtreſs, brought upon him and many thouſands more by the revolutionary government of that unhappy country.

21. At Jamaica, Mr. Wiggleſworth, late commiſſary-general at St. Domingo.

24. At Tottenham, Mr. Wm. Rocheſter, late veſtry-clerk, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool of that town, which place was held by that eminent grammarian and antiquary William Baxter, till he was choſen maſter of the Mercers ſchool in London.

29. At St. Peterſburg, of a ſpotted and putrid fever, aged 40, Noah Cazalet, eſq.

April 6. Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, lord privy ſeal of Scotland, ſecond brother of John third Earl of Bute; elected M.P. for Argyleſhire in 1740; Bute, 1747; burghs of Air, &c. 1754; Roſsſhire, 176 ; envoy extraordinary to the King of Sweden 1759. He ſucceeded to the eſtate of Roſehaugh by the entail of his great grandfather, Sir George Mackenzie, whoſe name and arms he took. He married Lady Betty Campbell, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of John Duke of Argyle. His remains were interred in the family-vault of the Marquis of Bute, in Eſſex. He is the firſt proprietor of the Royal Inſtitution who has died ſince the eſtabliſhment of that ſociety. His library, containing a number of mathematical books, was ſold by Leigh and Sotheby on the 15th of May; and his collection of mathematical inſtruments by Chriſtie at the ſame time.

12. Aged 51, Mr. William Scardefield, of Twyford, near Wincheſter. He ſet out, according to his uſual cuſtom, at 7 in the morning from Twyford, for Wincheſter college, where he had for many years officiated as writing-maſter. After finiſhing his buſineſs at the college he went, about 2 o'clock, to the King's Arms inn at Wincheſter, to meet a party of his friends who held a monthly dinner there. He had not been long in the room when one of the company aſked Mr. S. who ſat near the bell, to ring it. Mr. S. who, till that moment, was apparently in perfect health, roſe from his chair, rang the bell, and inſtantly fell down dead.

14. At Ripley, Surrey, aged 48, Mr. Paul Adams.

17. At Richmond, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Way, widow of Lewis W. eſq. and ſiſter to the Counteſs-dowager of Northampton.

18. At Edinburgh, John Woodford, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the late North Fencible Highlanders.

19. At Haverfordweſt, Hugh Savage, eſq. of the county of Down, in Ireland.

21. Duncan Campbell, eſq. of Whitley, Northumberland, captain in the royal navy.

This morning, one Richard Dart, a grocer, of St. James's-ſtreet, Portſea, was found murdered behind his counter. On examining him, two wounds were diſcovered at the back part of his head, and the ſkull was very much fractured. From the form of the wounds, it is ſuppoſed he was murdered by his own ſugar-hatchet, by ſome perſon or perſons who had either found an opportunity of ſecreting themſelves in the evening, or had broke into his houſe during the night. As he had no inmates in his houſe, no intercourſe with any perſon, except his uncle, who had acceſs to his ſhop, this relative was taken on ſuſpecion into cuſtody, and, on being examined by the Coroner's inqueſt, ſuch circumſtances appeared as to cauſe him to be committed to Wincheſter goal for trial. The Verdict of the Jury was—Wilful murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown. — The above unfortunate perſon was a remarkable character. He was generally known by the name of Dicky Dart, the *Wooden* Grocer. He derived this title from his having apparently a very large ſtock of ſugar, which, however, was well known to be nothing but blocks of wood covered with paper and corded. His habits were thoſe of penury and a ſullen ſeclusion from all ſocial intercourſe. Although poſſeſſed of property to the amount of 3000l. in deeds, money, ſtock, &c. he was ſo miſerably avaricious as to deny himſelf the common ſuſtenance which nature requires, and the cleanlineſs which health and decency indiſpenſably demand. His bedding was rotted with filth, vermin, and negligence. He had only two ſhirts, and thoſe in a moſt tattered condition; there were no ſigns of any other linen about himſelf or his dwelling. His dreſs was diſtinguiſhed by his wearing, all weathers,

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five or ſix waiſtcoats, a cloſe coat, and an old thread-bare ſpencer. But, with all this ſhabbineſs of attire, he had ſome pretenſions to beauiſm; for he conſtantly wore flour as hair powder; which he put on with a ſheep's tail inſtead of a puff.—He was ſeldom ſeen to eat, and his food was never known to be any meat, or ſcarcely any thing elſe but dried cruſts, biſcuits, raw turnips, raddiſhes, and ſuch articles as required little or no cookery. Although he would ſuffer no female to come near his houſe, he had a warm attachment towards the ſex; and, to indulge himſelf in this propenſity, ſpent the greateſt part of the night in walking the ſtreets in ſearch of female companions for ſeveral years. Many attributed this ſtrange ſyſtem of living to his having been early in life diſappointed in his honourable overtures.—From this moment he loſt all his accuſtomed ſpirit, became ſullen, retired, and ſelfiſh, and abandoned himſelf to the loweſt ſtate of degraded humanity. He might, perhaps, have been followed home, and murdered by ſome perſon or perſons, too well acquainted with his ſecluded ſituation and conſiderable property.

Mr. John Waters, ſen. of Broughton, co. Northampton, an eminent ſaleſman and dealer in cattle.

23. At his ſon's houſe in Roſamond-ſtr. aged 83, Mr. Charles Biggs.

At Upton, near Slough, in his 74th year, Mr. John Hall.

24. At Walworth, Surrey, after a long and very painful illneſs, Mrs. Knott, of Lombard ſtreet.

Aged 50, Mr. James Aſſopp, of Derby.

At Goſberton, co. Lincoln, of a conſumption, in her 18th year, Miſs Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. John T. ſurgeon, of Heckington, whom, it is remarkable, ſhe ſurvived exactly 17 years (to a day), and died of the ſame complaint.

Suddenly, in Duke-ſtreet, Portland-place, Mr. B. Croſier.

25. At Eaſt Dereham, Norfolk, William Cowper, eſq. of the Inner Temple, author of a poem intituled "The Taſk," and many other beautiful productions. This truly amiable and very intereſting character was born at Great Berkhampſtead, Herts, Nov. 15, 1731. His father, the rector of that pariſh, was John Cowper, D. D. nephew to the Lord High Chancellor Cowper; and his mother was Anne, daughter of Roger Donne, gent. late of Ludham-hall, Norfolk. Mr. Cowper's merit as a poet was exceeded only by his benevolent and truly Chriſtian ſpirit. His religion inſpired him with ſentiments of univerſal philanthropy, to which his conduct was ſtrictly conformable; and his genius produced thoſe works which will continue to be admired as long as ſublimity, pathos, and imagination, are conſidered as the prime ornaments of poetical compoſition. His manners were unaſſuming, gentle, unaffected; and the whole tenor of his life was not merely blameleſs but exemplary. The firſt volume of his poems was publiſhed in 1782 (LII. 130); the ſecond 1785 (LV. 985). Our acquaintance with him commenced about that time (ſee his communications LIV. 412). In 1791 he undertook the arduous taſk of tranſlating the Iliad and Odyſſey into blank verſe (LXI. 845, 929, 1034, 1132; LXII. 52, 122, 159, 537, 1085; LXIV. 495; LXVIII. 652). Of his younger brother, John, fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, who died 1770, ſee LIII. 152; and a poetic tribute to his memory LIV. 198.

Suddenly, Mr. Francis Bull, farmer, of Hacconby, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Jephcott, rector of Nether-Heyford, co. Northampton.

At Kenilworth, co. Warwick, aged 75, the Rev. Joſiah Corrie, who had been 45 years paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters there.

26. Mr. Allatt, one of the aldermen of the corporation of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He ſerved the office of mayor 1774, 1790.

Aged 82, Mr. Alderman Cooper, who ſerved the office of mayor of the borough of Leiceſter in 1771.

Aged 64, John Hatterſley, gent. one of the coroners of Lincoln.

Edward Dymoke, eſq. lieutenant and quarter-maſter of the Royal North Lincoln militia.

At Fitzroy-houſe, New Road, of a decline, in her 26th year, Mrs. Gordon Chriſtie, wife of Mr. John Harvie C. of Edinburgh, advocate.

John Staples, eſq. one of the police magiſtrates for the diſtrict of Shadwell.

27. At Shottle, co. Derby, aged 76, Mrs. Statham, relict of Mr. R. S.

Aged 80, the Rev. William Blackwall, of Mugginton, in Derbyſhire.

Rev. John Yale, B. D. rector of Lawford, in Kent. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1767; M.A. 1770; S.T.B. 1777; and held a fellowſhip there, which entitled him to take this living, 1779, on the death of Dr. Ogden. It is eſtimated at 400*l.* per ann.; and his only ambition was to die worth 50,000*l.* He was conveyed in a miſerable country hearſe, accompanied by his ſiſter and maid-ſervant, to Wrexham, the place of his nativity.

Of a decline, in his 18th year, George Rodney Engliſh, youngeſt ſon of Walter E. eſq. of Lambeth

Wm. Sculz, eſq. of Broad-ſtr. buildings.

Miſs Long, eldeſt daughter of Beeſton L. eſq. of Sutton, Surrey.

At her houſe at Epſom, Surrey, Mrs. Parkhurſt, relict of the late learned and Rev. John P. Never were modeſt worth, unaffected

unaffected piety, and every domeſtic virtue, more ſtrongly illuſtrated, than in the character of this moſt amiable and excellent woman. Her ſweetneſs of temper, ſimplicity of manners, and truly charitable diſpoſition, are ſeldom paralleled. She cloſed her well-ſpent life at the advanced age of 79 years; and long will her memory be ſincerely revered by her ſurviving relatives.

28. At his ſeat at Rouſham, co. Oxford, the Lady of Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer.

Aged 78, Mr. Thomas Croſley, of Lincoln, tailor.

At Totnes, Devon, Mrs. Jenks, wife of the Rev. David J. M. A. rector of Whipſnade, co. Bedford, and daughter of Rob. Dod, eſq. of Whitchurch, co. Salop.

In Chiſwick mall, T. King, eſq.

At Chriſtchurch, Hants, the Counteſs of Strathmore, relict of John Earl of S. who died in April, 1776. In 1777 ſhe married Andrew Robinſon Stoney, eſq. who afterwards took the name of Bowes, and whoſe hiſtory is well known, having firſt fought a duel with another ſuitor on her account. After a long ſeries of domeſtic unhappineſs a ſeparation took place; ſoon after which, he attempted to carry her off from her lodgings in Oxford-ſtreet, Nov. 10, 1786; but ſhe regained her liberty. Mr. B. was apprehended, and a ſuit commenced againſt him (LVI. 991, 993, 1079); the rule was made abſolute 1787 (LVII. 88); and, March 3, 1789, Lady S. was reſtored to her property, and divorced from the unfortunate connexion (LVIII. 267). Mr. B. being unable to pay the coſts incurred by the ſuit in the Spiritual Court, was ordered, 1790, to remain in the King's Bench till they were paid (LX. 665). In the riot and conſpiracy which took place in that priſon, 1791, Mr. B's conduct was ſo commendable that he obtained a remittance of the rigour of his confinement.—Her Ladyſhip's remains were depoſited in Weſtminſter abbey, dreſſed in a ſuperb bridal dreſs.

29. At Ravenſtonedale, Weſtmoreland, in his 80th year, Mr. Arthur Bouſfield.

At Holbecks, Suffolk, the infant ſon of Thomas Sherlock Gooch, eſq. His death was occaſioned by water at the heart.

Mr. Fiſcher, the celebrated oboe player. While performing a ſolo part in his concerto at the Queen's houſe, after having executed his firſt movement in a ſtyle equal to his beſt performance during any part of his life, in the courſe of his adagio he was ſuddenly ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and fell down. Prince William of Gloucester, obſerving the accident ſupported him out of the apartment, whence he was conveyed to his reſidence in Greek-ſtreet, Soho, where he expired in about an hour afterwards. The King was very much affected, and had the firſt medical aſſiſtance called to his aid. In his laſt moments Mr. F. deſired that all his MS. muſick might be preſented to his Majeſty.

30. At Norkoping, Sweden, of a paralytic ſtroke, Dr. Walljuiſt, biſhop of Wexio.

At Cork, Ireland, of a dyſentery, Lieut. Sales, of the 20th foot, from Cheſterfield, co. Derby. He was late a lieutenant in the Derbyſhire ſupplementary militia, and volunteered his ſervice into the regulars, and ſerved in the late expedition to Holland.

Lately, at Quebec, in his 29th year, Capt. Thomas Earle, of the 6th foot, youngeſt ſon of Giles E. eſq. of Benibrough, and formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Admiral George Vandeput, commanding on the Halifax ſtation. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1765; rear-admiral 1793; vice-admiral 1794; and admiral in the laſt promotion of flag-officers in 1799. He was ſon of Sir George V. who many years ago was engaged in the memorable conteſt for the repreſentation of Weſtminſter—a conteſt by which his large fortune was conſiderably impaired. The Admiral was a plain, unaffected, manly character, well acquainted with his profeſſion, and a judicious critick in the arts. He was a great admirer of pictures, and particularly thoſe on nautical ſubjects. In private life he was eſteemed for good ſenſe, intelligence, and moral worth.

At Madrid, Don Juan Baptiſta Munos, one of the moſt voluminous Spaniſh authors. He publiſhed 130 volumes of hiſtorical and other works, many original documents and letters of Columbus, Ximenes, &c. and other works relating to America; and was employed, 1779, by the late King of Spain, to write the Hiſtory of the New World, and gave him free acceſs to the royal archives and libraries, and all other public, monaſtic, and private libraries, even to the 873 huge bundles of papers relative to America, depoſited with the records of the Spaniſh in the archives of Simancas, near Valladolid, 120 miles from Madrid. He publiſhed only the three firſt voyages of Columbus; but his plan was intended to trace the gradual extenſion of the diſcoveries of America, and the manner in which the Spaniards and other European nations poſſeſſed themſelves of different parts of that continent, and the circumjacent iſlands, to the lateſt period. The firſt volume was tranſlated into our language, and publiſhed 1797; but, as the author was neceſſarily employed on the continuation of the work, another volume was promiſed as ſoon as he iſſued it.

On his eſtate in Spain, the Marquis Del Campo; who, for ſeveral years, was embaſſador from that kingdom to the Court of London. It is ſaid that he was a natural ſon of Gen. Wall, formerly embaſſador from Spain at this Court; that he was bred at the Blue Coat hoſpital, and that his mo-

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ther's name was *Field*; but it is more certain that he wa indebted for his high rank in Spain to the immediate recommendation of the firſt Perſonage in this k ngdom, as a grateful return for an extraordinary politeneſs and preſence of mind, exhibited at Windſor, in 1786, on the memorable occaſion of his Majeſty's ſacred life being attempted by Margaret Nicholſon. LVI. 508.)

At Straſburgh, aged 58, Frederick Louis Ehrmann, profeſſor of natural philoſophy and chemiſtry for the department of the Lower Rhine. He was the inventor of an inflammable air lamp, of which he publiſhed an account at Straſburgh, 1780, 8vo.

At Lingen, the former Grand Penſionary of Holland, Van Spiegel.

At Warſaw, Prince Poniatowſki, a brother of the late King of Poland.

At Pontoiſe, in France, in his 42d year, George Barnewall, Viſcount Kingſland, of the kingdom of Ireland, and nephew of Earl Fauconberg. Dying without iſſue, it is ſuppoſed the title is extinct.

In Ireland, Mr. Spillard, the celebrated pedeſtrian traveller.

At Swanſea, the Rev. William Thomas. He was born at Eglwyrnynyd, near Margam, in Glamorganſhire, South Wales; initiated at Cowbridge, under Dr. Durell, and ſent to Oxford to complete his education. He there took the degree of M. A. procured a fellowſhip, and continued many years tutor in Pembroke-college. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne and the Duke of Beaufort attended his inſtructions, and the latter ever continued in the moſt intimate terms of friendſhip with him. Mr. T. whilſt at Oxford, made conſiderable enquiries into the Welſh Language. He had in his library a letter from Evan Evans, generally called Evan Brydyddhir, or the long-metre bard, containing a poem of Llywarchhên, with a Latin tranſlation by Mr. Evans. This poem was produced by Mr. Evans, and others by Mr. Thomas, about the time that Offian firſt appeared, in order to ſhew the literati at Oxford that the Muſe of Cambria was as ſublime and powerful as the ſiſter Muſe of their Northern contemporaries. Mr. Thomas, after quitting the univerſity, became chaplain to Lord Vernon, and proceeded ardently in the ſtudy of works of antiquity and taſte; and it is to his fondneſs of the Celtic or Welſh language that we owe the "Diſſertatio de Bardis," which the indolent but erudite Evans undertook ſoon after the correſpondence before alluded to, in behalf of the poets of Wales. His liberal way of thinking was extraordinary, and muſt be attributed to his ſuperior underſtanding, his extenſive acquirements, and his good opinion of mankind. The Methodiſt and Arian, High Church and Low Church, Bigot and Freethinker, all felt his affection and friendſhip, as far as their conduct tended to the good of ſociety; in no inſtance has he appeared illiberal to the enemies of the Church, though he himſelf never deviated from the moſt exact obſervance of church diſcipline. Maſon, the poet, was among his acquaintance, and his Muſe has eternalized the enchanting ſituation of Briton-ferry. The preſent Biſhop of Durham, when Biſhop of Llandaff, had ſuch a reſpect for Mr. Thomas's character and talents, that he appointed him Chancellor of the Dioceſe, and ſhewed every mark of attention and friendſhip likely to diſtinguiſh unaſſuming virtue. Mr. Thomas at one time made conſiderable progreſs in the Oriental languages; a Lexicon Heptaglotton, and other works, of which the late Biſhop, now of Durham, made him a preſent, ſhew that his induſtry in that branch of ancient literature was worthy of notice. Sir John Scott, now Lord Eldon, was his particular friend and regular correſpondent to the end of his life. He lived at Baglan, a moſt agreeable ſituation ſurrounded by beautiful gardens, and commanding a view of Swanſea-bay; his library was large and well choſen, and conſiſted principally of claſſics, hiſtory, biography, antiquities, and polite literature. Moſt of his books contained various ſlips of papers on which were obſervations of his own, which, on many ſubjects, evinced extenſive and conſummate erudition. Dr. Bradley's Lectures on Aſtronomy were in his poſſeſſion, fairly written out from notes he took in attending the inſtructions of that eminent and famous aſtronomer. The moſt ſtriking characters of Mr. Thomas's diſpoſition were ſincerity and humility; he never thirſted after fame, yet fame followed him; was never diſſipated, but always gay; he was not aſſumingly religious, yet always ſincerely pious.

At Heptonſtall, far advanced in years, Mr. William Greenwood, who had not lodged in bed for upwards of 40 years, but ſlept in a chair near the fire. Alſo, in his 90th year, Mr. Paul Greenwood, brother to the aforeſaid Wm. G.

At Robin Hood's town, near Whitby, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, many years miniſter of Fyling-dales.

At Lyme, Dorſet, Mrs. Follet, wife of Mr. George F. attorney at law.

At Kemſing, in Kent, aged 70, James Bunce, eſq. the laſt male-deſcendant of Mr. Alderman B. of London, who lent King Charles the Firſt 60,000l. which was not repaid; but he received a warrant for a baronet's patent (which neither he nor deſcendants ever took out), and had an annuity of 500l. ſettled on him, which was continued to be paid to the family till Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration, when it was withdrawn.

In

In his 90th year, the Rev. John Daville, B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1736, rector of Broughton in his own right, and vicar of Wigenhall St. Mary the Virgin, with Iſlington, all in Norfolk, both in the Crown. He was many years maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Lynn; and in claſſical learning was equalled by few, but excelled by none.

Rev. Lancaſter Framingham, rector of a mediety of Weſt Walton, and vicar of Rougham, Norfolk (the former in the gift of John Townſend, eſq. the latter of the Crown), formerly of Caius college, Cambridge; B.A. 1749; M.A. 1753.

Rev. Wm. Taſwell, vicar of Aileſham, Norfolk, formerly a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral; in the gift of the Dean and Chapter whereof the vicarage is. He was of Chriſtchurch, Oxford; M.A. 1777; B.D. 1785; D.D. 1798.

Drowned himſelf in the mill-pond, near Batterſea, in conſequence of the parents of a lady, to whom he paid his addreſſes, having refuſed conſent to their propoſed union, Mr. Sherman, of Pump-court, Temple, ſon to Mr. S. of South Lambeth. The brother of the deceaſed, a lieutenant on board the Formidable, periſhed about five months ſince, when in the meritorious act of ſaving a fellow creature from a watery grave. He was preſent when a ſailor unhappily fell overboard, and leaped into the ſea to preſerve his life, but in vain, he fell the victim of his own humanity; and thus the ſame element has deſtroyed two brothers who were the hopes of their father, and beloved by all their relations.

At Hoxton, Mr. William Theed, ſon of the late William T. eſq. formerly an eminent merchant at Bedford. He was a man of moſt unblemiſhed character, and of a temper remarkably mild. In the early part of his life, he became enamoured of a young lady, the daughter of a clergyman, near Bedford, whom he loved with the warmeſt enthuſiaſm; but, from ſome diſagreements in ſettling the preliminaries of their marriage between the parents, the match was unhappily broken off, and all further intercourſe between the lovers forbidden; a cruel mandate, that was borne by the lady with coldneſs and indifference. The coldneſs of one whom he ſo tenderly loved, and the diſappointment he experienced when his hopes were in their zenith, had ſo powerful an effect upon his ſpirits, that his intellects became diſordered; and he was for ſeveral years at intervals in a ſtate of infanity, which gaining upon him, he has for theſe laſt ten years been a melancholy inhabitant of the receptacle for lunatics at Hoxton, where he died.

At Newington, W. Campbell, eſq. late aſſiſtant to the Board of Controul.

May 1. At Berlin, the dowager Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, a princeſs of the houſe of Brandenburg Schwedt.

At his houſe in Leiceſter-ſquare, Lieut.-gen. Anthony-George Martin, late colonel of the 51ſt foot.

At Kinnairdy, near Dingwall, in Roſs-ſhire, Mrs. Catharine Reid, wife of Mr. Patrick R. factor, of Tulloch.

Aged 72, Mr. Spurway, an eminent farmer, of Sert, near Bridport, Devon.

2. At Ilminſter, in her 86th year, Mrs. Buſh, mother of Mr. B. linen-draper there.

Mr. Birch, of Uppingham, co. Rutland, whoſe ſiſter died that day 12 months.

3. At her father's houſe in Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, after a lingering illneſs, aged 23, Miſs Jane-Maria Tonyn, youngeſt daughter of Gen. T.

This morning, at the Nore, Capt. Palmer, of the Selby armed ſhip, in a fit of inſanity, ſhot himſelf through the head with a piſtol, of which he lingered till half paſt 5 in the evening, when he expired.

John Beatſon, eſq. of Cateaton-ſtreet, formerly of Botolph-lane, merchant.

At Liverpool, Rd. Heywood, eſq. banker.

At Mile-end, aged 90, Mr. John Le Souef.

Mr. Rice James, poſt-maſter of Sheffield.

At Tintinhull, Somerſet, Mrs. Napier, widow of Andrew N. eſq. of that place, and daughter of the late Edward Berkeley, eſq. of Pylle-houſe, in that county.

4. At Barking, in Eſſex, aged 50, Mr. Rebert Cook, late an eminent ſurgeon of that place; and on the 11th his remains were interred, agreeable to his expreſs deſire, with Maſonic honours; George Downing, eſq. grand maſter for the county, the reſt of the grand officers, and upwards of 300 of the craft, clothed with the inſignia of their office, attending on the occaſion. The lodge was opened in ample form at the town-hall; the proceſſion was accompanied by the Barking and Ilford Volunteers, under the command of George Lee, eſq. in which the deceaſed had ſerved as a commiſſioned officer. After the funeral ſervice, an affecting oration was delivered over the grave by brother Junus Aſperne, maſter of the St. Peter's Lodge, King's Head, Walworth; which was followed by an excellent exhortation from the grand maſter to the brethren, delivered with great feeling and effect.

About nine o'clock this night, Grenvil William Wheeler Medhurſt, eſq. of Kippis-hall, near Pontefract, ſuddenly called Mrs. Medhurſt's maid into the drawing-room, and threatened to ſtab her with his ſword. By the earneſt entreaty of his lady, however, he was diverted from his purpoſe, and the ſervant was permitted to leave the room. But ſhe had ſcarcely withdrawn, when he attacked her miſtreſs with the moſt ſavage ferocity, gave her three ſtabs in the body, and cut her throat in ſo dreadful a manner, as nearly to ſever her head from

from her body. The ſervants were firſt alarmed by one of the children, who ran down ſtairs exclaiming, that her papa had killed her mamma. As Mr. M. was armed with two or three brace of piſtols, beſides his ſword, they were obliged to ſend for a party of the Pontefract volunteers, who immediately ſecured him, and carried him off to York caſtle. His lady was a dutiful wife and tender mother; and the conduct of Mr. Medhurſt can be attributed only to inſanity. After a due examinatſon of witneſſes, a verdict was brought in, by a reſpectable Jury, of Wilful Murder againſt her huſband, in conſequence of which he was committed to the caſtle of York, on a warrant from the coroner.

At Burford, co. Oxford, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Minchin, wife of Mr. T. M. diſtiller. She was a faithful and indefatigable preacher among the people called Quakers.

Suddenly, Wm. Heaton, eſq. one of the aldermen of Doncaſter.

At Ho iton, Devon, after a lingering illneſs, in his 67th year, John Guard, eſq.

5. Mr. Spencer, junior, maſter of that excellent inn the Talbot at Welford.

In Guilford-ſtreet, in his 65th year, Joſeph-Nicholas Smith, eſq.

At his houſe on the South Parade, after a long and painful illneſs, on the point of fourſcore years of age, Baſil Wake, eſq. formerly an eminent apothecary of Bath. The helpleſs and diſtreſſed were ever ſure to find in him a friend, according to his ability; and to every public charity in that city, he had been for many years a liberal contributor.

6. At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, the Lady of Sir Lionel Darell, bart.

Samuel Lowe, gent. of Nottingham.

Mr. Wm. Hind, of the Saracen's Head, Southwell, co. Nottingham.

Aged 22, Mrs. Mary-Anne Sharpe, wife of Mr. Martin S. jun. of Bury St. Edmund's, to whom ſhe had been married only three weeks (ſee p. 484).

Mr. Freer, farmer and grazier, of Hambleton, Rutland. On his return from Oakham fair, fatigued with the buſineſs of the day, he reſted himſelf in a chair and fell aſleep; his wife, going to awaken him, found he had breathed his laſt.

7. At Dawliſh, Devon, — Barwell, eſq.

After a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Bakewell, of Caſtle Donington, co. Leic.

At his houſe in George-ſqua. Edinburgh, Wm. Lockhart, eſq. ſuperannuated admiral.

At Clapham, Surrey, in her 74th year, Mrs. Dent, wife of Robert D. eſq banker, Strand, near Temple-bar.

Mr. John Burford, clerk to the Committee of Eaſt India Directors for Buying, threw himſelf out of a one-pair-of-ſtairs window, under the new portico of the India houſe, Leadenhall-ſtreet. His head was cruſhed to pieces, and he only ſurvived a few minutes. The cauſe of this fatal accident can only be attributed to a ſudden mental derangement, as he had regularly tranſacted his buſineſs in the office, though he had for ſome time appeared rather dejected. He had been only 2 minutes in the room, where there were other clerks, when he opened the window, and ſuddenly ſprang out of it, in the ſight of a number of people. On an inquiſition before the coroner, it appearing that he had laboured under a great depreſſion of mind and lowneſs of ſpirits for ſome time paſt, the jury brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

In St. Pancras workhouſe, Mancheſter, aged 104, Mary Bird; who retained all her faculties till the moment of her death, and ate a hearty dinner on the day ſhe died.—There is ſtill in the ſame houſe a Mrs. Tow, aged 100, and very healthy.

8. After a ſhort illneſs, in his 85th year, Wm. Vaſſal, eſq. of Batterſea Riſe, Surrey.

At Croydon, Surrey, of a decline, Mr. Wm. Unwin, ſecond ſon of the late Rev. Wm. Cawthorn U. rector of Stock, Eſſex.

At the houſe of her brother, Dr. Steavenſon, Hanover-ſquare, Mrs. Elizabeth Paget, relict of the late Thomas P. eſq. of Wardour-ſtreet, Soho.

Mrs. Carpendale, wife of Mr. C. of Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter.

9. At her houſe in Great Ealing, Middleſex, Mrs. Diana Andrews, daugh. of the late Rob. A. eſq. of Lower Groſvenor-ſtr.

In his 11th year, Dudley Long, only ſon of Charles L. eſq. of Saxmundham.

At his apartments in Windſor caſtle, in his 91ſt year, Wm. Dick, eſq. governor of the poor knights, near 40 years King's clerk, and clerk of the papers at the Mint, and the oldeſt royal meſſenger.

Mrs. Fowler, wife of Mr. Thomas F. of Bugbrooke, co. Northampton, and formerly of Batterſea, Surrey.

10. At his houſe at Poplar, Eſſex, in his 70th year, John Powſey, eſq

In Soho-ſquare, aged 78, Mrs. Saluſbury Brereton, relict of Owen Saluſbury B. eſq.

In Eaſt-ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, aged 54, Mr. Thomas-Francis Martin, deputy of the Cuſtos Brevium office of the Court of Common Pleas.

At the Count of Lally's, at Richmond, Surrey, of a conſumption, the progreſs of which was much accelerated by his labours, M. Mallet du Pan. For a month previous to his death, his friends had loſt all hopes of his recovery, and he himſelf feeling his ſtrength decline, talked of his approaching end without either oſtentation or weakneſs. The affliction of his family and friends afforded him the ſureſt evidences of his diſſolution; he died without grief and without pain; the ſerenity of his ſoul was ſeen in his countenance; he walked as well as rode out the preceding day, and breakfaſted,

faſted, as uſual, about an hour before his death. He ſeemed to feel himſelf reanimated by the ſweetneſs of the air and the beauties of nature: he talked with pleaſure of his walks and even of the recovery of his health: but to thoſe who had frequent opportunities of cloſely obſerving him, it appeared that he was conſcious of his own ſituation, though he wiſhed to deceive others reſpecting it; and that even to his laſt moments he called to his aid all his ſtrength of mind and goodneſs of heart, in order to alleviate his loſs, as much as poſſible, to the tender family by whom he was ſurrounded and beloved. One day he ſaid to his wife and children, "If I was eaſy with regard to your fate when I ſhall be no longer with you, I ſhould die without pain." For a month previous to his death he very attentively peruſed the Sermons written by M. Romilly, on Reſignation and the Immortality of the Soul. Long before the French Revolution, M. Mallet du Pan was diſtinguiſhed amongſt Political Writers, no leſs by the extent of his knowledge and the vigour of his ſtyle, than by the probity and independent ſpirit of his character.—Born of an ancient family, which had for many years given Magiſtrates to the Republick of Geneva, and Scholars to the Republick of Letters, it was in the footſteps of his forefathers that M. Mallet du Pan entered that career which he has followed with ſuch purity and honour. The principles of religion and of ſocial order, of manners and laws, the rights of the People and of Princes, the compariſon of principles and facts, the general hiſtory of mankind and of Europe in particular; ſuch were the ſubjects on which he exerciſed his pen, till the Revolutionary hurricane developed all the energy and ſagacity of his mind. His works ſince 1789 contain a very valuable collection of important facts, vigorous ideas, and profound views of the principles, means, and effects, of the Revolution; and certainly form the beſt picture which has yet appeared of the faults and crimes of that great and terrible æra. He never condeſcended to become the Writer of any Party nor of any Government; he never wiſhed to offend nor flatter any one, and he was leſs irritated at the prejudices of which he was often the object, than at the frivolous or wicked paſſions which gave riſe to them. During the three years Sitting of the Firſt French Aſſembly, his analyſis of the debates was read throughout all Europe, and conſidered as a model of diſcuſſion no leſs luminous than impartial. For, while he intrepidly attacked the phalanx of the Factions, he neither diſſembled the faults nor the exaggerations of their adverſaries. In his deteſtation of the mania for innovations, he diſplayed neither a ſuperſtition for ſupporting abuſes, nor a hatred of all reformers; and though he was not willing that the people ſhould be without a curb, neither did he admit that they were without rights. It was a curious and affecting circumſtance to behold in France a Proteſtant Writer exclaiming againſt the perſecution of the Prieſts and the demolition of Churches; a Republican ſtruggling againſt the ſubverſion of Monarchy, defending the Clergy and oppreſſed Nobility; and oppoſing with unremitting vigour the doctrines of real liberty, and the general good, to the ſophiſms and the licentiouſneſs of Faction. So true is it that probity and knowledge are ſufficient to teach a due ſubmiſſion to what ought to be ſacred, and yet to prevent the mind from abjectly bowing down beneath a yoke of ignominious ſervitude. In 1793 the Reflections which he publiſhed on the cauſes, the means, and the power of the Revolution, excited much idle clamour. All well-wiſhers to good order judged favourably, and events ſince that period have fully juſtified the ſuperior foreſight of his opinions*. It may with truth be ſaid, that from this time to the day of his death, all the works of M. Mallet du Pan had for their object a *Social War*, which might lead with certainty not a *Honourable Peace*. The tranquillity of Europe, the happineſs of France as connected with that of other nations; the return to the great principles of order, of ſecurity, property, and liberty, occupied all his thoughts; and, if his ill health had not enfeebled him, his mind was well diſpoſed to have riſen to the higheſt pitch of his ſubject. In the midſt of ſuch a tempeſt, of a ſcene ſo continually in motion, of an employment ſo active and extended, and under the influence of an indignation as lively as its motive was pure; it is not to be ſuppoſed but that ſome miſtakes may have eſcaped M. Mallet du Pan's attention, but certainly no perſon was ever leſs miſled than him; and above all, no one ever wiſhed leſs than him to miſlead others. The impreſſion made on him by the anarchy in France and all the exceſſes of popular fury, his hatred of Jacobiniſm, made all kinds of deſpotiſm ſtill more odious to him; and attached him the more firmly to the Britiſh Conſtitution, of which he was a paſſionate admirer. His laſt moments were ſoothed by the conſoling certainty, that the generous Nation who had given him an aſylum knew alſo his value. Not only has the Government promiſed a particular protection to his family, but ſome of the firſt perſonages in the kingdom have propoſed a voluntary ſubſcription for their ſupport, and have ſhewn by what qualities a ſtranger *can obtain the eſteem and*

* Mr. Burke uſed to ſay, that, when he read this work, he thought he had written it himſelf, ſo conſonant was it with all his ſentiments.

intereſt

intereſt of Engliſhmen. M. Mallet du Pan has left behind him a widow and five children. By the Revolution he loſt his patrimony, all the fruits of his labours, all his perſonal property, his library, and a valuable collection of manuſcripts; amongſt which latter, was a work nearly finiſhed, on the Political State of France and Europe before the Revolution. His remains were interred on the 15th at Richmond, attended by ſeveral very reſpectable literary friends.

11. At Twickenham, Mrs. Mierop.

Philip Tomlinſon, gent. of Wirkſworth, co. Derby.

At Market Harborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 78th year, Mr. Wartnaby, attorney.

At Homerton, co. Middleſex, aged 77, Thomas Davies, eſq.

In his 75th year, Thomas Roberts, eſq. of Powis place.

In Powis place, Charles Lewis, eſq.

In Upper Guilford-ſtreet, James Monypenny, eſq. of Maytham-hall, Kent.

12. At Horſham, Suſſex, aged 59, Mrs. Humphrys.

At Hamburgh, in his 38th year, the Duke D'Aiguillon. He was about to return to France, with ſeveral other noble emigrants who had received the permiſſion of Bonaparte for that purpoſe.

13. At Cheſter, in her 17th year, Mrs. Mary-Elizabeth Baynham, wife of Lieut. B. of the 4th or King's own infantry, to whom ſhe was married Aug. 1, 1799.

14. At his houſe in Kingſland-place, Mr. Peter Thornton, ſtock-broker.

In Craven-ſtreet, Strand, after an illneſs of 4 days, Mrs. Onſlow, wife of Arthur O. eſq. barriſter at law, and only daughter of Francis Eyre, eſq. of Warkworth caſtle, co. Northampton, and Lady Mary Eyre.

Mr. Barrows, ſhop-keeper, of Flintham, near Newark. While eating his dinner at a friend's houſe in Newark, he fell from his chair, and expired immediately

Mrs. Rudkin, ſen. of Exton, Rutland. She was very well in health on the 10th, in the evening of which day ſhe endeavoured to return home from Oakham. She was obliged to ſtop at the public-houſe in Burley, where ſhe complained of a violent pain in her head, and never after ſpoke.

15. Suddenly, at Toddington, co. Bedford, Mr. John Potts, formerly an upholſterer in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

At Gainſborough, on a viſit, Mr. Raven, a ſubſtantial farmer at Metheringham.

At Hull, aged 90, Mrs. Cutſorth, relict of the late Mr. C.

Suddenly, at Rotherham, co. York, Mrs. Mapplebeck, wife of Mr. M. painter. She was ſitting at breakfaſt with a child on her knee, when finding herſelf unwell, ſhe gave the child to a ſervant, and died inſtantly.

James Smyth, eſq. of Weſt Bradenham, co. Norfolk.

At Ealing, Middleſex, Mrs. Vincent, wife of Robert V. eſq.

In Park-lane, aged 69, of apoplexy, Mrs. Jane Freeland, of Rype, Surrey.

Of a mortification, occaſioned by a corn-doctor having cut a tendon in his foot, Mr. Gromery, of Long-lane, Southwark.

16. Aged 71, the Rev. John Wood, rector of Milborne St Andrew's, and formerly maſter of the free grammar ſchool at Abbey Milton, co. Dorſet.

At his father's houſe at Exeter, of a pulmonary conſumption, Sam. Codrington, eſq. a barriſter at law, of the Middle Temple.

At Bath, aged 84, Joſeph Fowke, eſq.

Mr. George Carthorne, partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Hankey and Co.

In James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Dr. A.

17. Mr Richard Aſkren, plumber and glazier, and one of the aldermen of Stamford, co. Lincoln, of which borough he ſerved the office of mayor in 1793

Aged 28, Mr. Prew Baker, clock and watch-maker, of Newark, and a ſerjeant of the Newark volunteer infantry.

In his 70th year, Rev. John Houghton, father of the Rev. P. H. of Norwich

Advanced in years, Miſs Anne Tooke, a maiden lady, of Cambridge.

At his houſe in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe when on a hunting party, aged 41, Hugo Meynell, jun. eſq of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter. He was born March 25, 1759, and married, Aug. 2, 1782, Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the late Charles Viſcount Irwin of the kingdom of Scotland, by whom he has left three ſons and three daughters. In the beginning of April laſt, from the ill ſtate of his health, it was thought adviſeable, to diſpoſe of Quorndon hall; which was accordingly ſold, with about 96 acres of land, including the pleaſure grounds, for 16,000l. to the Earl of Sefton; who has alſo bought the fox-hounds and kennels of that veteran ſportſman the elder Mr. Meynell, the oldeſt fox hunter in the kingdom, who has reſided at Quorndon more than 47 years; and, having ſince purchaſed a ſmall houſe belonging to his huntſman, is going to build ſome rooms to it at the back of the kennel, for an occaſional reſidence during the hunting ſeaſon. All the houſes in Quorndon are at this time taken by people of the firſt diſtinction. A ſmall houſe, with only a garden and ſtables, is let to Lord Foley and Sir Stephen Glyn for 100 guineas a year; another ſmall houſe to Sir Robert Lawley, bart at the ſame rent; and another is taken by Lord Craven. Every houſe in the neighbourhood alſo that can be had is ſecured; and it is ſuppoſed that next winter it will be the largeſt hunt that has ever been at Quorndon; it being the faſhion for all young men to join it.

18. In his 72d year, Thomas Elliſon, eſq. of Brentford Butts. His death was occaſioned

occaſioned by being overturned, near Hammerſmith turnpike, as he was coming to town, a ſhort time ago, in one of the Brentford ſtages.

In the Gallowtree gate, Leiceſter, aged 67, Mrs. Boon.

At Derby, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 31, William Perkins Taylor, eſq. of Wymondham, co. Leiceſter, one of the proprietors of the Derby, Stamford, and ſeveral other theatres.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 11, the eldeſt ſon of Sir George Armytage, bart. of Kirklees-hall, co. York.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Whitlam, relict of the Rev. Wm. W. of that town.

19. At Chelſea, Wm. Hodgkinſon, eſq.

Mr. Dove, horſe-dealer, Stamford, Linc.

20. At his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, Morgan Thomas, eſq.

21. At Enfield highway, Mr. Field, publican and driver.

Of a deep decline, Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. paſtor of the Preſbyterian congregation in Carter-lane, London, and daughter of the late Benjamin Porter, eſq. of Theobalds, Herts. She was married Nov. 4, 1788, and has left ſeveral children.

In Bartholomew cloſe, Mr. George Fair, attorney at law. He was born at Berwick on Tweed; came to London, and was introduced into the office of Mr. Banks, clerk to the Goldſmiths Company; afterwards married one of his daughters, and at his death ſucceeded to his office. He was indefatigable in his exertions to carry the cauſe of the Company and Mr. Alderman Plumbe againſt the City, on the queſtion, whether the Lord Mayor were obliged to attend the Livery upon all their pilgrimages to St. James's with Remonſtrances, &c.? in which he ſucceeded, but afterwards threw up his office in diſguſt; which has ſince been held ſucceſſively by Mr. Edward Reynolds and Mr. Thomas Lane. Mr. F. married, ſecondly, the eldeſt daughter of the late Adolphus Meetkirke, eſq. of Julians, Herts; but has left no iſſue.

22. In Scotland yard, Whitehall, Samuel Pegge, eſq. only ſon of the late learned Antiquary, the Rev. Samuel Pegge, rector of Whittington, co. Derby, LL. D. He was born 1732; married, 1. Martha ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Bourne, of Cheſterfield (where he died, in his 89th year, 1775), and ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. Bourne, who married Mr. P's ſiſter. By this lady, who was born 1732, and died 1767, he had a ſon, Chriſtopher, M. D. of Chriſtchurch, Oxford, knighted in 1799 (LXIX. 539); and a daughter, Charlotte-Anne, who died unmarried, March 17, 1793 (LXVI. 454). Mr. P. married, 2. Goodeth Belt, aunt to Rob. Belt, eſq. of Boſſal, co. York. He was a barriſter of the Middle Temple, one of the grooms of his Majeſty's privy-chamber, and one of the eſquires of the King's houſehold; F.A.S. 1796. To him we are indebted for the memoirs of our venerable correſpondent, in vol. LXVI. pp. 457 & ſeqq. and for ſeveral occaſional communications. He was the author alſo of "Curialia; or, An hiſtorical Account of ſome Branches of the Royal Houſehold," Part I. 1782 (LII. 340); Part II. 1784 (LIV. 763); Part III. 1791; and was engaged in publiſhing a poſthumous work of his father, the Hiſtory of Beauchief Abbey, which is nearly completed at the preſs.

25. In Gower-ſtreet, in his 83d year, Benjamin Kenton, eſq. This worthy character is a glorious example of the unexampled excellence of the glorious land we live in. From an obſcure origin, and an education in a charity-ſchool, he obtained, by frugality, induſtry, and integrity, with an irreproachable character, a more than princely fortune. For ſome years he kept the Crown and Magpie Tavern in Whitechapel; and afterwards, becoming a wine-merchant in the Minories, went very largely into the trade of exporting porter. His property in the different public funds exceeds 300,000l.; and at the preſent market prices, is worth 272,000; his landed eſtates 680l. a year. And he has beſtowed it in a manner that reflects immortal honour to his memory. To the Hoſpitals of Chriſt, St. Bartholomew, and Bethlehem, 5000l. each; to the charity for the Blind, 20,000l.; to the Philanthropic Society, 3000l.; to the Marine Society and the Lying-in Hoſpital, 2000l. each; to the Foundling Hoſpital and Aſylum, 1500l. each; to the Vintners Company, 4000l.; to Mr. John Cole, 20,000l.; Mr. Smith, (his grandſon, and only immediate deſcendant, who was unfortunately not much in his favour) 800l. a year; Mr. Uſher 1000l.; Mr. Vaughan, 2000l.; Mr. Waley 1500l.: Alderman Harley, 1000l. Chamberlain Clark, 1000l; his four executors, Meſſrs. Baldwin, Till, Holford, and Watts, 2000l. each; Mr. Wall, 500l.; Whitechapel charity ſchool, 500l.; 50 or 60 other legacies, from 100l. to 500l.; and to his ſucceſſor in buſineſs, Mr. David Pyke Watts, the reſiduum, ſuppoſed to be not leſs than 6000l. a year.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 29, to May 27, 1800.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	966	1820	Males	891	1803
Females	854		Females	912	
Whereof have died under two years old					530

Between	2 and 5	198	50 and 60	161
	5 and 10	66	60 and 70	150
	10 and 20	55	70 and 80	111
	20 and 30	133	80 and 90	47
	30 and 40	163	90 and 100	9
	40 and 50	179	118	1

Peck Loaf 5s. 8d

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ¼ per pound.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	120	9	82	0	52	9	46	8	74	2
Surrey	125	8	00	0	59	8	48	8	68	6
Hertford	123	5	00	0	57	4	48	1	65	0
Bedford	120	11	00	0	60	3	44	0	56	0
Hunting.	114	7	00	0	60	8	42	0	58	9
Northam.	109	0	74	6	56	2	42	8	76	6
Rutland	87	6	00	0	66	0	50	0	60	0
Leiceſter	111	5	00	0	63	9	50	5	95	6
Notting.	120	2	84	0	67	4	53	0	95	0
Derby	111	0	00	0	52	6	55	0	100	0
Stafford	142	6	00	0	69	4	59	7	87	1
Salop	134	10	87	6	67	3	50	10	00	0
Hereford	121	6	83	2	59	2	47	4	71	5
Worceſt	136	11	00	0	65	8	53	7	85	3
Warwick	141	7	00	0	81	9	54	10	89	6
Wilts	119	2	00	0	56	2	45	4	91	8
Berks	115	8	00	0	49	3	49	0	80	0
Oxford	126	2	00	0	53	8	43	7	79	4
Bucks	119	10	00	0	53	3	48	1	73	6
Montgo.	128	0	00	0	80	0	40	0	00	0
Brecon	121	6	00	0	70	4	40	7	00	0
Radnor	110	3	00	0	58	10	39	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

121	1	90	3	64	8	45	11	76	11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

94	2	55	9	57	7	48	9	83	6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	120	8	79	0	58	4	44	8	61	0
Kent	117	8	00	0	49	2	42	6	62	6
Suſſex	125	4	00	0	55	3	43	6	00	0
Suffolk	125	5	00	0	58	0	40	8	59	10
Cambrid.	112	4	00	0	54	2	31	0	51	10
Norfolk	112	11	84	0	53	0	40	4	63	8
Lincoln	108	8	75	8	61	6	41	10	95	0
York	103	9	76	6	56	5	46	10	90	11
Durham	110	7	87	9	71	7	51	1	00	0
Northum.	92	1	79	9	60	0	52	2	00	0
Cumberl.	133	3	106	8	99	10	65	4	00	0
Weſtmo.	146	4	121	0	99	10	57	11	00	0
Lancaſt.	130	6	00	0	74	6	62	11	91	1
Cheſter	129	8	00	0	79	10	66	8	00	0
Flint	127	11	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	135	1	00	0	88	6	52	3	96	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	78	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	126	8	84	0	66	8	33	0	00	0
Merion.	120	6	113	2	90	8	37	11	92	0
Cardigan	105	0	00	0	76	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	111	6	00	0	71	8	31	6	00	0
Carmart.	128	0	00	0	68	0	27	10	00	0
Glamorg.	128	8	00	0	66	3	40	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	117	5	00	0	56	5	44	4	74	8
Somerſet	127	10	126	0	53	6	40	9	81	4
Monm.	138	9	00	0	3	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	116	11	00	0	61	8	36	11	00	0
Cornwall	112	4	00	0	64	9	38	11	00	0
Dorſet	121	1	00	0	50	0	44	0	71	4
Hants	128	2	00	0	52	11	43	7	63	7

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	124	9	90	3	58	0	42	5	71	3
2	121	10	90	3	57	3	37	0	57	10
3	112	11	84	0	53	0	40	4	63	8
4	104	7	75	4	60	4	44	7	95	0
5	99	11	83	9	65	9	51	10	76	11
6	137	7	113	10	98	0	62	10	76	11
7	130	3	00	3	77	2	64	2	91	1
8	128	11	93	7	79	6	42	7	94	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Bean.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	116	10	90	3	69	8	33	1	76	11
10	125	6	90	3	57	4	41	11	79	8
11	114	7	90	3	63	5	38	3	76	11
12	124	11	90	9	51	5	43	9	67	5
13	100	3	55	9	64	2	55	1	87	4
14	93	4	55	9	60	4	45	7	80	0
15	95	5	55	9	63	5	51	3	97	10
16	83	7	55	9	45	4	40	2	61	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 26.

Fine	100s. to 0s.	Middling	80s. to 126s.
Seconds	90s. to 97s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 26s.
Thirds	70s. to 93s.	Common ditto	17s. to 20s.
Horſe Pollard			16s. 0d.
Bran			16s. 0d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 78s. 0d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. 0s. to 12l. 4s.
Ditto Bags	9l. 9s. to 11l. 11s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 0s. to 11l. 4s.
Farnham Pockets	12l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 16s. 0d.	Aver. 5l. 10s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 3l. 3s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 9s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Apr. 28, 1800, is 62s. 8d. per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Lamb	5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 0s. 0d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 0s 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP. Yellow, 0s.—Mottled, 0s.—Curd, 0s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1800.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	161	62 7/8	——	82 5/8	97 3/4	——	18 7/8	5 5/8	——	16s. pr.	——	——	——	6	2 1/4	92	——	98	88	8 6 0
29	161 1/2	63	——	82	97 3/4	95 1/4	18 7/8	5 5/8	209 1/2	17	——	——	——	8	2 1/2	92 5/8	——	98	88	8 6 0
30	161 1/4	63	63 2/3	80 5/8	97 3/4	95 1/4	18 7/8	5 5/8	——	17	68	——	——	5	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 6 0
1	——	62 3/4	63 7/8	80 5/8	——	95 1/4	18 7/8	5 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	6	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 6 0
2	161 1/4	62 3/4	63 5/8	80 1/2	97 5/8	95 3/8	18 7/8	5 5/8	208	——	68	——	——	7	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 6 0
3	161	62 3/4	63 5/8	81	97 1/8	95 3/8	18 7/8	5 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	6	2 1/4	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 6 0
4	Sunday																			
5	161 1/4	62 3/4	63 5/8	81	97 5/8	95 3/8	18 7/8	5 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	6	2 1/4	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 6 0
6	161 1/4	62 3/4	63 1/2	80 3/4	97 5/8	9 3/8	18 7/8	5 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	6	2 1/4	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 6 0
7	162	63	63 7/8	80 3/4	97 7/8	95 5/8	18 7/8	5 5/8	210	——	——	——	——	7	2 1/2	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 8 0
8	161 1/2	63	63 7/8	80 3/4	97 7/8	95 5/8	18 7/8	5 5/8	210	——	——	——	——	6	2 1/2	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 8 0
9	161 1/4	63 1/4	64	80 7/8	98	95 7/8	18 7/8	5 5/8	210	——	——	——	——	6	2 3/4	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 8 0
10	162 1/4	63 1/4	64	80 7/8	97 7/8	95 5/8	18 7/8	5 5/8	209 3/4	——	——	——	——	5	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
11	Sunday																			
12	——	63 1/8	64	80 5/8	97 7/8	95 3/4	18 7/8	5 5/8	209 1/2	——	——	——	——	4	2 1/2	92 3/8	——	98	88	8 8 0
13	——	63 1/4	63 7/8	80 3/4	98	96	18 7/8	5 5/8	210	20	——	——	——	2	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
14	162	63 1/8	63 7/8	80 3/4	97 7/8	9 7/8	18 3/4	5 5/8	——	——	——	62 7/8	——	1	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
15	162 3/4	63 1/8	——	80 3/4	97 7/8	96	18 3/4	5 5/8	209	21	——	——	——	——	2 1/2	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 8 0
16	162 1/4	63	——	80 1/2	98	95 3/4	18 3/4	5 5/8	——	21	——	——	——	——	2 3/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
17	161 1/2	63 1/4	63 7/8	80 5/8	98	95 3/4	——	5 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	1	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
18	Sunday																			
19	——	63 1/4	63 7/8	80 3/4	98 1/2	95 3/4	18 3/4	5 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	2	2 1/2	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 8 0
20	161 1/4	63 1/8	64	80 3/4	98 1/2	95 3/4	18 3/4	5 5/8	209 1/4	——	——	——	——	1	2 1/4	92 1/4	——	98	88	8 8 0
21	——	63 1/8	65 3/8	80 5/8	98 3/4	95 7/8	18 3/4	5 5/8	209	——	——	——	——	2	2 1/4	92 1/2	——	98	88	8 8 0
22	161 1/4	62 7/8	64	80 5/8	98 3/4	95 7/8	18 3/4	5 5/8	209	——	——	——	——	2	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
23	161	63	63 7/8	80 5/8	98 3/4	95 7/8	18 5/8	5 5/8	209	——	——	——	——	1	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
24	——	63 1/8	63 7/8	80 5/8	98 1/2	96	18 5/8	5 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	1	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
25	Sunday																			
26	——	63 1/8	64	80 5/8	98 1/2	96	18 5/8	5 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0
27	161 1/2	63 1/8	64	80 7/8	98 1/2	96	18 5/8	5 5/8	210	——	——	——	——	1	2 1/4	——	——	98	88	8 8 0

[Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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London Packet
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Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
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Courier de Lond.
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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1800.

Meteorological Table for June, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1800
May	°	°	°		
27	56	69	54	30,06	fair
28	59	70	56	,10	fair
29	56	68	52	,09	fair
30	57	66	57	29,95	ſhowery
31	53	60	51	,60	rain
June 1	48	56	50	,90	ſhowery
2	51	57	52	,97	rain
3	53	60	52	,89	fair
4	52	57	54	,90	rain
5	58	65	48	,78	cloudy
6	51	54	47	,78	cloudy
7	55	63	49	,79	fair
8	50	57	51	,77	cloudy
9	53	62	54	,79	fair
10	50	56	45	,98	fair
11	46	57	46	30,07	fair
12	47	57	47	30,02	fair
13	50	62	48	29,95	cloudy
14	51	58	50	30,08	ſhowery
15	50	59	49	,14	fair
16	51	59	52	,21	cloudy
17	54	66	56	,22	fair
18	56	69	57	,18	cloudy
19	59	73	66	,05	fair
20	63	70	57	29,80	ſhowery
21	61	66	50	,82	ſhowery
22	52	63	51	,83	ſhowery
23	56	66	57	30,12	fair
24	61	70	58	,20	fair
25	63	72	63	,12	fair
26	64	67	56	,10	cloudy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1800.
1	S	29,76	54	54	14 3.8	rain
2	SW	90	49	49	.3	rain
3	N	30, 0	50	50	4.0	rain
4	SW	29,95	50	50	3.2	ſhowers
5	NW	30, 7	52	52	.7	black clouds, rain at night
6	NE	29,95	56	53	4.2	ſun and fair
7	E	86	55	55	.4	ſun and clear
8	SE	77	58	55	5.0	thunder ſhowers
9	SE	77	57	57	3.9	violent thunder ſtorm
10	NE	78	52	52	4.5	ſun and fair
11	NE	78	49	49	.4	ſun, black clouds
12	E	76	47	49	5.0	ſun and clear
13	SE	73	47	47	.0	ſun, white clouds
14	SE	85	46	46	.0	gloomy
15	SE	90	48	48	.0	rain P. M.
16	W	45	51	51	.1	ſlight ſhowers
17	E	75	55	54	.2	violent rain
18	W	80	55	53	.3	gloomy
19	SW	95	55	52	.7	black clouds
20	S	90	57	55	.7	ſhowers
21	S	55	54	52	4.2	ſhowers
22	S	60	54	52	4.2	ſhowers
23	SE	53	56	51	.1	very heavy ſhowers
24	S	59	55	53	.1	very heavy ſhowers
25	S	76	57	55	.4	after ſlight ſhowers ſun and clear
26	SE	30	54	52	3.9	gloomy, ſun at intervals, rain at night
27	W	29,96	55	55	.7	ſun and ſome white clouds
28	NW	30, 7	54	52	4.2	delightful day
29	SE	5	55	53	.4	black clouds
30	SW	29,81	54	54	3.8	fine day
31	W	55	54	53	.4	heavy rain

2. Swallow ſeen for the firſt time this ſeaſon by the writer of this. Said to be ſeen ſome time before, but ſingly, and then diſappeared again. The cukoo very clamorous. 3. New potatoes for the firſt time this ſeaſon in the Liverpool market.—4. A red horizon at ſun-ſet. A general arrival of the ſwallow.—5. A vapour ariſes from the earth in different places, ſimilar to denſe ſmoke, ſo much as to attract general attention.—7. Sloe-thorn in full bloom; the platanus begins to foliate.—9. Loud claps of thunder, accompanied

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

I OFFER to the controverſialiſts on the ſubject of Troy town, and its real exiſtence, a paſſage from Ariſtotle. "In the environs of Italy, called Calabria, near Metapontum, there is a temple of Minerva the Hellenian, where it is ſaid the wood-work of the Trojan horſe is preſerved, which was conſtructed by Epeus, and to which he gave his name." See Ariſtotle on wonderful Relations, p. 709, folio ed. 1590, Lugduni. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Inner Temple, June* 11.

I WAS not informed, till the greater part of laſt month had elapſed, that ſome remarks had been made in your Magazine on a late publication of mine, intituled, "Animadverſions on the Elements of Chriſtian Theology by the Right Reverend George Pretyman, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, in a Series of Letters addreſſed to his Lordſhip, by William Frend."

I had not an opportunity of ſeeing the Magazine till the month had nearly expired; but I am not ſorry that my anſwer has been on this account delayed, as I can now reply upon ample conſideration to the requeſt made to me by your nameleſs writer. He deſires me to new-model, or amend, the 16th letter in the abovementioned publication. I anſwer, that I have examined the reaſons which he has given for this requeſt, have reperuſed with the utmoſt attention the letter to which he objects, and, not ſeeing any grounds for making a ſingle tittle of alteration either in the expreſſion or the argument, I cannot comply with his wiſhes. On the contrary, I am the more fully convinced, that what I have written in the abovementioned letter ought to induce the Biſhop of Lincoln, and others of his opinion, to correct their miſtaken notions of the firſt chapter of John's Goſpel, and the ſecond chapter of Paul's Epiſtle to the Philippians.

Your nameleſs writer does not act fairly either by himſelf or by your readers. He finds it extraordinary, that I do not give my interpretation of the firſt chapter of John's Goſpel; not conſidering, that I do not profeſs in my work to interpret every paſſage of Scripture, but to animadvert on the theology of the Biſhop of Lincoln, which I have ſhewn, by ſeveral inſtances, to be at variance both with the Scriptures and the Articles of the Church of England. He would inſinuate, that I had in ſome particular manner left this chapter to itſelf, on account of the ſuppoſed difficulties contained in it; whereas I ſee no difficulties at all in it on the ſubject of the ſupremacy of God the Father over all beings, and have given plain reaſons for this opinion,

companied with torrents of rain, and ſometimes hail of very large dimenſions. N. B. This day and the day before extremely ſultry.—10. Gooſberries for the firſt time this ſeaſon in the Liverpool market.—11. Blue-bottle fly appears; acacia foliates.—12. Lay-lock flowers.—14. The gad-fly attacks cattle.—16. Narciſſus flowers.—17. A violent tempeſt of wind and rain from the N. W. N. B The wind had backed from the Eaſt. —18. Leaves, and even branches of trees, ſtrew the ground with the tempeſt of yeſterday.—20. Laburnum flowers.—24. Lichen flowers.—29. Walnut foliates.

Fall of rain this month 4.10 inches. Evaporation 4.4 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

opinion, which your nameleſs writer has choſen to omit. I ſhall take the liberty of ſupplying this defect, by tranſcribing a few lines on the firſt chapter of John's Goſpel, which precede his quotation.

"This chapter is conſidered as the *crux hæreticorum*: and the moment a perſon allows, as I do, the firſt verſe to contain a truth, the retort is inſtantly made, How can you then deny that John looked upon Jeſus as the Supreme Being? For a very plain reaſon, I reply; becauſe John does not ſay that Jeſus is the Supreme Being; and, if he meant to convey that notion to us, I have no doubt that he would have expreſſed it clearly. Beſides, he has told us with what view his book was written, namely, that we ſhould believe Jeſus to be the Chriſt, the Son of God, and from that belief ſhould poſſeſs life in his name. But I [here follow the words quoted by the nameleſs writer] will not trouble your lordſhip with my explanation of the chapter; a chapter which makes the diſtinction completely between the Supreme Being and our Saviour; and I ſhall content myſelf with a remark or two on your lordſhip's mode of reaſoning."

It is by no means neceſſary that I ſhould interpret this chapter; or rather ſuch an interpretation was foreign to the main end of my work; for, my readers might have been diverted from the examination of the biſhop's errors; and, inſtead of exerciſing their own judgement on the chapter itſelf, might have waſted their time, it may be, upon my own errors. The firſt point is, to ſhew perſons, that they are wrong; the ſecond, to put them on the right road. The firſt point I have done: the ſecond I ſhall not fail in my attempt to do to the utmoſt of my power, when I ſee a diſpoſition in perſons to return to the right road. I gave, in the periods preceding your writer's quotation, ſufficient reaſon for my opinion, that the chapter in queſtion contained no proof that Jeſus is the Supreme Being: and I proceeded to the biſhop's mode of reaſoning, becauſe on that mode depends the opinion which he is ſuppoſed to have embraced. I do not ſee that I quibble at all on the meaning of the words "In the beginning;" for I take them in their plain ſenſe; and I ſay, that all perſons quibble, who give to theſe plain words the fantaſtical meaning of, from all eternity. The queſtion then hinges on this point: do the words, "in the beginning," mean a time at a limited diſtance from the preſent time, or do they not? I ſay they do: your nameleſs writer, and many hereticks of antient and modern days, ſay they do not. I do not approve of the levity with which your nameleſs writer and others ſpeak of the language uſed by the Evangeliſt. The words which he employs have with me the weight of inſpiration; and I do not deny that they were under the guidance of inſpiration. But, be that queſtion as it may, the Evangeliſt has uſed the words "in the beginning:" and, if he had intended to convey the idea of, from all eternity, he would have uſed the expreſſive terms from the Hebrew idiom by which that idea, unknown to heathen writers, is conveyed.

On the pleaſure that I ſeem to have felt in alluding to the Sophs ſchools at Cambridge, I have no objection that it ſhould be imputed to me; for, who is there, of the abilities and talents which your nameleſs writer is pleaſed to attribute to me, that does not dwell with pleaſure on the early years ſpent in the groves of Academus? Biſhop Pretyman and myſelf paſſed with ſimilar labour and ſimilar honours through thoſe ſchools; and I wiſh him and every ſtudent at Cambridge to exerciſe their judgement as fairly on ſacred as we did in thoſe ſchools on prophane truth; to put out of ſight all the honours, riches, and dignities, of the Church, when they examine the word of God; to remember the aweful account they muſt give, if they ſubſcribe to human opinions, and do not believe them agreeable to Holy Writ; and to think the Bible worthy of as much ſtudy and attention at leaſt as the principles of

Sir

Sir Iſaac Newton, a queſtion in finance, or a bill of Incloſure.

I make no other remarks on the expreſſion of your nameleſs writer, "individuality of ſubſtance," than that it appears to me to be ſtark nonſenſe, ſerving, like many other metaphyſical hard words, to confound the underſtanding. But, as it is now on the road to oblivion with its brethren Abracadabra, Darii, Baralipton, &c. &c. it would be to waſte the time of your readers to ſay a word more on ſo ridiculous a ſubject.

Your nameleſs writer, who profeſſes to "know ſome little Greek," is not pleaſed with my aſſertion, that our tranſlators have erred in rendering the paſſage, Philip. ii. 6, "thought it not robbery to be equal with God;" yet I continue to be of the ſame opinion; and do not think it worth while to introduce any parade of learning on the ſubject. He wiſhes for my explanation of the paſſage; that is, he wiſhes to be diverted from the main argument, and, inſtead of adopting the Apoſtle's reaſoning, to quibble about the meaning of a Greek word. I ſhall not indulge him in ſuch a deſign; but deſire him, and all others who adopt the vulgar erroneous tranſlation, to attend to the inference made by the Apoſtle, as I have ſtated it, and which your nameleſs writer has choſen to omit.

"Fortunately, there is no need for all this parade of learning; for Paul himſelf ſets it out of the queſtion at once, by the inference which he has drawn from the high character of Chriſt contraſted with his humility. Whatever was the form, whatever was the opinion of Jeſus, he acted well; he received the due reward for his meritorious ſervices. On this account, the Apoſtle tells us, God hath appointed that all men ſhould ſubmit to the authority of Chriſt, ſhould confeſs Chriſt to be Lord, to the glory of God the Father. The Apoſtle does not ſay, that all men ſhould confeſs Jeſus to be God equal to God the Father. No ſuch thought entered into his mind: and he makes the ſame diſtinction here as in another place, 'To us there is one God, even the Father, and one Lord Jeſus Chriſt, our Saviour.' The paſſage then cannot poſſibly be twiſted into your lordſhip's meaning: the diſtinction is clearly kept up between the being who confers, and the man who receives, honour."

Having thus taken notice of the objections made by your nameleſs writer, I ſhall obſerve only, that I am happy to find that he can ſpend time on different parts of my work; and I do aſſure him that, if he produces any more objections, I will examine them with the utmoſt impartiality in my power, and will not be backward to defend my own opinions, as long as they appear to me to be right, or to adopt his, if he gives me reaſon to believe that they are founded on truth.

WILLIAM FREND.

Mr. URBAN, *Worſley, June 7.*

YOUR correſpondent Q. Q. (p. 435) will find my plan of the "Statiſtical Hiſtory of Gloucesterſhire" laid down in my Propoſals at the bookſellers; and that it is only to be *printed* in the manner of "Elegant Extracts." In the property part I ſhall, as far as my ability and the encouragement I receive enables me to do, follow the great ſtandard work, Sir W. Dugdale's Warwickſhire, *i. e.* give *all* the MS. and record I can procure at the Britiſh Muſeum, Tower, &c. in addition to Sir R. Atkyns's deſcent of the manor. His accuracy all the people I have heard give an opinion of the matter obſtinately maintain, in ſpite of what has been ſaid in Britiſh Topography*, Willis's Abbeys†, and the advice of Mr. Blore (a good judge in theſe matters), which was, to follow Sir R. through all his references, and correct his errors. This I will do, however, beſides what I have engaged above, if I have encouragement ſufficient to enable me to ſpare my time. Wherever, in the courſe of the ſurvey, I find an object, which I cannot explain, I ſhall have a copy taken by drawing

* Gloucesterſhire. † In Winchelcombe, and Lel. Coll. VI. 165, 6, ed. 1774.

or

or otherwiſe, as neceſſary, and tranſmit it to the firſt Antiquarian authorities for ſolution; but I am ſelling the ſkin before I have caught the bear, and therefore haſten to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c. T. D. Fosbrooke.

Mr. Urban, *May* 20.

A Correſpondent (p. 331) is "ſurprized" with a remark of Dr. Glaſſe, who, he ſays, ſpeaks with contempt of the notion of "a plurality of worlds," in his Lectures on the Feſtivals. The author of that work is not infallible, elſe he would not have made Herod, whoſe death is related Acts xii. 23, the ſame Herod who died full 40 years before, namely, the murderer of the infants at Bethlehem, whoſe death is recorded in the ſame chapter which relates his cruelty, Matt. ii. 19. As to the notion itſelf of a plurality of worlds, it is truly aſtoniſhing that any well-informed and conſiderate perſon ſhould conceive it "to militate" at all "againſt the "doctrine of redemption," much leſs "to involve it in difficulties altogether inſuperable," vol. LXVIII. p. 1036. If Lord Orford (LXIX. 650) was made an infidel by this hypotheſis, he was, as others have commonly been, a very *willing* infidel. The evidence of a plurality of worlds is merely *probable* and *preſumptive*; of the truth of Chriſtianity we have *poſitive proof*, ſtronger than we have for any other hiſtorical fact in the world. It is contrary to reaſon for the weaker evidence to overturn the ſtronger, a plauſible conjecture to outweigh poſitive proof. But, after all, where is the inconſiſtency of the two propoſitions? If there are numberleſs worlds beſides our own, who ſhall prove to us that the inhabitants have *fallen* from the rectitude in which they were created? Or, if fallen, that they have not fallen *individually*, as the angels did, and may be left, like them, to the conſequences of their guilt? Or that the ſacrifice, which in the wiſdom of God was to be made, and was actually made in this world, may not be available to other worlds alſo? In the natural world we reaſon by experiment and induction: all matter upon which we can make trial poſſeſſes gravity; therefore, we infer univerſally that *all* matter poſſeſſes it. Why ſhould we not argue in the ſame way in the intellectual and moral world? In all the diſpenſations of Providence which we know, wiſdom and goodneſs, juſtice and truth, are united; therefore they are united in all other worlds which we do not know. But to ſuffer our *ignorance* to overturn our *knowledge*, to doubt of, or diſbelieve, the redemption of this world, becauſe we do not know the caſe of other worlds, is juſt as prepoſterous as it would be to deny that matter gravitates upon the earth becauſe we are not ſure that it does gravitate beyond the reach of mortal ken. When we can account for the principle of gravity; or when, in numberleſs other inſtances, at preſent inexplicable, we perfectly underſtand that world in which we dwell, then we may more warrantably inveſtigate the incomprehenſible parts of other ſyſtems. Our days are made by the ſun; but there was a day before the ſun exiſted; the effect before the cauſe. Tell me how that day was made otherwiſe than by the will and word of God; explain the phyſical *cauſe* and manner of it; and I will tell you whether, and how, the inhabitants of Jupiter or of Saturn, wiſer than ſome who would be thought wiſe on earth, have heard of, and believe in, Him who is the Saviour of all men, but eſpecially of thoſe that believe.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. Urban, *June* 6.

CHARACTER is a moſt ſacred thing, yet how wantonly it is ſported with! Would to God that, among all the bills bringing into the Houſe, one could be paſſed for the defence of character!

ſter!—Give me leave to aſk, in
hat manner could an action be
ought for defaming the dead,
hen it can be proved, as it can, that
e defamation is as falſe as God is
ue? The lawyer will poſſibly tell
e, I muſt prove damages. Can-
ot damages be proved for injuring
e peace and health of a family,
ſaying things that are falſe of
eir departed friend; by adding to
eir affliction, by taking away all
e conſolation they had, the good
ame of their relation; particularly
hen the report is even an injury
the remaining part of the family?
am ſtating no fiction, but facts
hat I feel, and which I have not
een made acquainted with till the
oiſon is ſpread in ſuch a manner
hat it is not in my power to extract
. And, could I do it, to have even
ad the ſuſpicion of wrong conduct
eing hinted at on ſome occaſions,
ever conſidered by feeling minds
s a diſgrace. An anſwer will oblige,

Yours, &c. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Apr.* 26.

IF you chuſe to preſerve the incloſed letters of Sir John Thorold to Dr. Doddridge in your Magazine, they are much at your ſervice. THO. STEDMAN.

1. "Dear Sir, *Kenſington Gravel-pits, April* 26, 1743.

"I give my hearty thanks for your friendly preſent of your three letters to the author of 'Chriſtianity not founded on Argument;'" a libel from the beginning to the end, abounding with virulent buffoonery, on a ſubject the moſt awful and tremendous in nature! He is a moſt unhappy comment on the Apoſtle's words, that the animal, the natural or ſenſual man, cannot receive divine things; they are fooliſhneſs unto him. God may, peradventure, give even this grinning adverſary of the truth the gift of repentance. If his rebel heart ſhould at length be changed, "Is Saul alſo among the prophets" might with joy be uttered by all who ſee or hear of ſuch a marvellous converſion.

"Your zeal for the honour of our Saviour is highly commendable. God grant this inſtance of it may be attended with many good effects! I have often thought that the paſſage, 1 Cor. ii. 13, πνευματικοις πνευματικα συγκρινοντες might literally, and agreeably to the context, be rendered 'expounding ſpiritual things to ſpiritual men.' What confirms me more in this ſuppoſition is, I find the LXXII interpreters, in Gen. xli. 13, making uſe of συγκρινειν in this ſenſe. But I only mention this by-the-bye.

"Believing it would be a pleaſure to your enlarged affection to the glorious cauſe of our holy Redeemer to know of any thing which has a tendency to promote Chriſtian knowledge, eſpecially in the ſeats of learning, the Univerſities; I can communicate to you a printed plan of education and diſcipline which a principal of a (lately erected) college in Oxford has formed for the good government of his Society. They were printed by him in the year 1736, the year before he obtained his Majeſty's charter for the incorporation of his hall into a college; and are now, excepting what relates to ſervitors, the ſtanding rules and ſtatutes of his Society. There are at preſent two noblemen and two gentlemen commoners under his care, who, he writes me word, conform equally with the reſt to the rules of the houſe. If you pleaſe to acquaint me how I may ſafely convey theſe ſtatutes to you, I would deſire you would return them when you have opportunity.

"Dr. Newton, that is the principal's name, is a perſon of ſtrict integrity, and unſhaken firmneſs of mind in the midſt of difficulties and trials. The Univerſity has been, and, I queſtion not, will be, much the better for the example of this wiſe governor of youth.

"In hopes of being favoured with a line from you, I remain, Sir, your obliged ſervant, JOHN THOROLD."

2. "Rev. Sir, *Kenſington Gravel-pits, June* 30, 1743.

"I hope the rules and ſtatutes of Hertford college, Oxon, have reached you before this time. When you have finiſhed the peruſal of them, I would deſire you would be pleaſed to return them directed for me, to be left at the Rev. Mr. Broughton's, the ſecond door on the right-hand, in Bartlett's Buildings, Holbourn. The reaſon of my deſiring a return of theſe ſtatutes is occaſioned by Dr. Newton's requeſt to me, that they may not be tranſcribed, and be forth-coming on demand. When the truly worthy Doctor has had farther experience of them, I believe he intends to make them public, with ſuch alterations as he ſhall think proper, with the conſent of the Crown.

"Have you ſeen an octavo volume, publiſhed laſt year, with this title, "Pluralities indefenſible?" The author's uprightneſs and courage, zeal and judgement, ſhine throughout the book. I cannot help valuing the reverend author, who, though he choſe to be anonymous, was quickly diſcovered. His name is Dr. Newton, principal of Hertford college, Oxford.

The

The book, I hear with pleasure, is already working in the consciences of private gentlemen. When, or in what form, the abuses too truly complained of in the above-named treatise will be laid before the great council of the nation, must be referred to Him who sitteth in the heavens over all, whose ways are in the deep, and whose judgements are not known by the fallen children of fallen parents.

"It will be a pleasure to you, Sir, to be acquainted, that the charity-schools in Wales are still supported, and carrying on the best of conquests. By means of these nurseries, the name of our blessed and dearest Redeemer is made known to many souls, who, before the erection of these schools, may be said to have lived underground. The light of the sun of righteousness had never cheared their benighted minds, nor fortified their spiritual eye-sight to look beyond this perishable system, and to fix their affections on things above. Mr. Jones, the principal agent, under God, in behalf of these schools, is preserved in an unexpected manner among us by the adorable goodness of Him who bringeth down to the grave, and bringeth up.

"I remain, reverend Sir, your obliged friend and servant, JOHN THOROLD."

3. "*Kensington Gravel pits, July* 26, 1743.

"Rev. and dear Sir,

"I waited for a few lines from my much honoured friend, Dr. Newton, before I returned my acknowledgements for your last favour of the 8th of July.

"This day I am favoured with a letter from the Doctor, and am hereby prepared to return you a satisfactory answer to your kind remark on a passage in the Rules and Statutes for his Society. Take then Dr. Newton's answer in his own words: 'With regard to the passage transcribed from your correspondent's letter, I have only this to say, that the charities to poor housekeepers were restrained to such of them as should have attended on the service of the church, in order to encourage such attendance. But, upon a review of that passage, I agree with the gentleman, and think the thought is too narrow, and can easily foresee there may be other persons in such circumstances as would become those who attend most strictly on the service of the church not to overlook. My service to the gentleman, whoever he is, with my thanks for his remark. I hope he will be so good as to suggest to me any other particulars he would have me re-consider.'

"This you have a specimen what an open ingenuous spirit Dr. Newton is endued with, which I could not excuse myself from exhibiting to your view. I am not insensible how lovely such a behaviour appears in your eyes.

"It pleases the gracious Dispenser of life, and health, sickness and death, to spare Mr. Jones in a very unexpected manner. The work he is the instrument of carrying on in Wales will not die with him: when he is removed out of the distorted view of prejudice and error, it will speak his praises in the gates of justice and equity, and embalm his memory with odours, much more fragrant and permanent than those which spring from the most spicy and balmy mountains and plains of the earth.

"I am almost every Tuesday at Mr. Broughton's from eleven to one o'clock, where I should be glad to see you if it suits your convenience.

"If I did not acknowledge your letter before last, it was an omission in me, for which I beg your excuse.

"O that we may be made meet, through the merits of our most holy Saviour, to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light, where ignorance and sin can find no admission, where every thing is as it should be, and love throws an inexpressible beauty on every look, word, and action, of every bright, wise, happy inhabitant. The Church triumphant is a city that is at unity in itself indeed, where the whole business is joy and love. The blessed Jesus is the purchaser of these infinite possessions. I remain, dear Sir, your affectionate friend, JOHN THOROLD."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 19.

I HAVE to inform a Constant Reader, that the common soft soap, or sweet soap, and whiting mixed, have been used with the greatest success in removing the stains of wine from muslin after it has been washed, though it would be adviseable to apply them if possible before washing. The composition must be laid on the spots, kept constantly wet, and exposed to the sun and air. MOLESEY.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

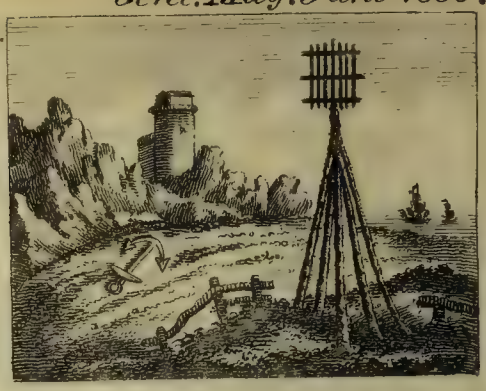
THERE is a slight error in your Obituary, vol. LXIX. p. 1089, under the account of KIEN LONG. The author of the Pursuits of Literature did not address a letter to that emperor, as there asserted, but made use of the monarch's name, as the supposed writer of an epistle to his Britannic Majesty, as the very name of the work sufficiently indicates, *viz.* "The imperial Epistle from Kien Long, Emperor of China, to George the Third," &c.

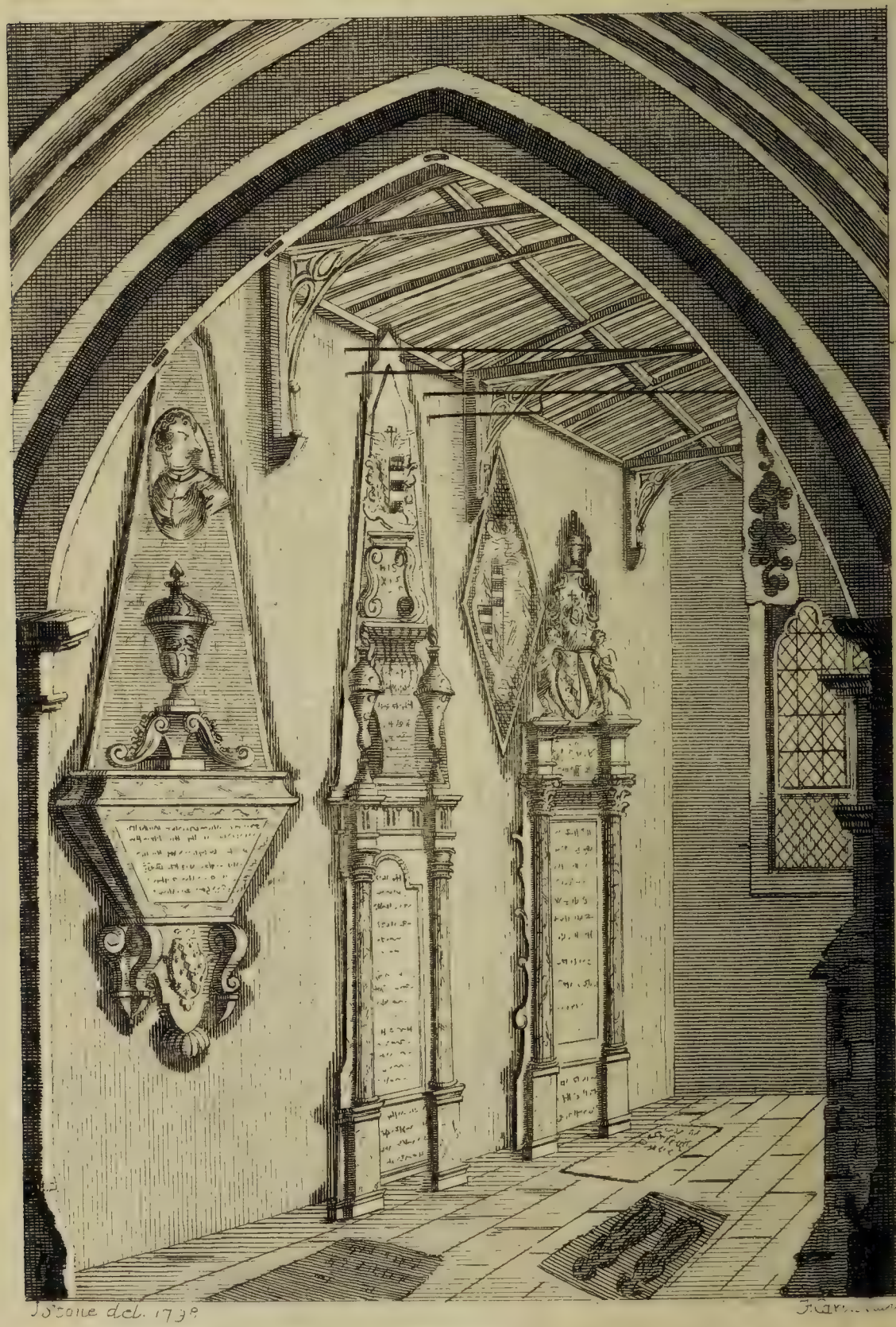
Permit me to enquire, who was the proprietor of Binderton house, in the county of Sussex, previous to its being purchased by Sir James Peachey, father of Lord Selsea? A RAMBLER.

Mr.

Fig. 3. p. 565.

Fig. 2. p. 506.





J. Stone del. 1738

Inside View of PLEYDELL'S Aile in FARRINGDON Church.

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb Regis, Oct.* 24, 1798.

THE inclosed view of Pleydell's aile, on the North side of the chancel in Faringdon church, was taken from the staircase leading to the organ-loft, through an arch in the East wall of the upper North transept.

In the middle of the floor is a large marble grave-stone, on which are embossed the figures of a man and woman; and under,

"Hic jacet TOBIAS PLEYDELL, armiger, et ELINOR, uxor ejus, qui quidem Tobias obiit decimo octavo die Octobris, anno Domini milleſſimo quingenteſimo octogenteſimo tertio.

Beati qui moriuntur in Domino."

Towards the West end is a grave-stone with this,

"Here lieth the body of BARTHOLOMEW YEATE, esq. who departed the 7th of August, an. Dom. 1708, aged 23."

At the head of the stone the arms of Yeate, *viz.* Embattled per fess, Or and Gules, between three gates changed.

On one of the buttresses of the tower, which projects into the aile, is a neat monument with

"Hanc juxta columnam dormiunt reliquiæ LIONELLI RICH, generosi; qui obiit viceſimo tertio die Decembris, 1742, ætatis 40.

Filius erat natu tertius Lionelli Rich, de Dodswell, in comitatu Gloceſtri, armigeri; et uxorem duxit Annam, Henrici Pye, armigeri, filiam, quæ marmor hoc voluit extrui.

Amoris et gratitudinis monumentum."

The arms on the top are,

Parted per pale, Sable and Gules, a crosslet fitché Or, between four fleurs de lis of the same, impaling *Pye*, Ermine, a bend fusil Gules.

On a slab of white marble lying on the floor near the North-east corner:

"Here lies
Sir ROBERT PYE, knt.
lord of this manor.
He was esteemed a fine gentleman
by all who knew him.
Here also lies
Dame ANNE, his wife,
daughter of the
famous Mr. Hampden.
They lived together sixty years
with great reputation;
and both died A.D. 1701.
His grandson, Henry Pye, esq.
laid this stone over them,
A.D. 1730."

Against the North wall, towards the East end, is a noble monument of white marble, with columns of blue, in the Corinthian order, supporting cherubs of alabaster, one of them holding a scull. Over the centre, on variegated marble, the arms of Pye impaling Curzon, *viz.* Argent, on a bend Sable three hawks Or, collared and armed Gu. —Crest, a crosslet fitché Gules, between two wings proper. Over all, an urn adorned with festoons of flowers.

"His subtus jacet
JANA PYE,
uxor Henrici Pye,
de Faringdon, in comitatu Berch.
armigeri,
et Nathaniel Curzon,
de Kettleston, in agro Derbienſi,
baronetti,
filia natu ſecunda:
orta ex familiâ
propter antiquitatem
ac intemeratam in eccleſiam fidem
pariter illuſtri.
Vixit tanquam vitæ cœleſtis provida,
tanquam ejuſdem ſecura obiit;
in Deum, parentes, conjugem,
ſemper pientiſſima.
Primâ et præproperâ puerperiâ immaturâ abrepta
die Martii 15to, annoq. { ſalutis humanæ 1706to, ætatis ſuæ 23tio.
In æternam uxoris deſideratiſſimæ memoriam, atque filii vix matri ſuperſtitis, ſupremum hoc amoris doloriſque monumentum poſuit maritus mœſtiſſimus."

The next monument, namely, the middle one, against the same wall, is of most beautiful variegating marble. It is supported by columns of the Doric order, crowned with elegant urns. The arms on the top are Pye impaling Bathurst, *viz.* Sable, two bars Ermine in chief, three crosses pattée Or.—Motto. *In glorior.*—Crest, as the former.

On a small tablet under the arms:

"H. S. I.
ANNA PYE,
Henrici Pye, de Faringdon Magn.

in

in com. Berch. arm.
uxor altera et deſideratiſſima;
Benjamin Bathurſt, in agro Northampton,
militis,
filia unica;
honoratiſſimi Allen Bathurſt, baronis,
ſoror charitſſima."

Under this, on a large table between the columns:

"Siſte gradum, viator!
Ecce
variolarum ſpolia!
nunquam, eheu, ſplendidiora!
Uxorum lectiſſimam, optimam,
amicam cordate ſinceram,
matrem pientiſſimam
ſuſtulerunt;
omnium, quibus nota, delicias.
Familiarium decus,
inopum patronam,
amoverunt;
rei œconomicæ pertiſſimam,
fidei Chriſtianæ colentiſſimam,
pietatis omnimodæ obſervantiſſimam,
eripuere.
Virtutes tamen remanent intactæ;
his illa
non amplius fungi poteſt,
in æternum vero fruitur;
his nos
haud amplius frui poſſumus,
ſed perpetui fungamur.
Sin dotes eximiæ tam animi quam corporis
deflendæ ſint,
Luctui conjugis nullus erit modus.
Ob. 6to Octobris, anno Dom. 1729,
ætat. ſuæ 39."

Below all:

"Caro huic nomini
ſuum poſtremo ſuperaddi voluit
conjux amantiſſimus
Henricus Pye;
ut idem marmor,
quod cineribus pretioſiſſimis antehac ſacraverat,
mutua nomina,
mutuam fidem et amorem,
poſteris annotaret."

Weſtward of the laſt-mentioned, againſt the ſame wall, is a grand obeliſk of grey marble finely embelliſhed with ſuitable ornaments, particularly a capital buſt in *alto relievo* of the late Admiral Pye, over a ſuperb urn of white marble:

"Here lieth the body of Henry Pye, of this place, and afterwards of Knotting, in the county of Bedford, eſq. He was deſcended of a very antient family, whoſe dignity he ſuſtained and adorned with the added merits of his own amiable virtues. He had a gracefulneſs in his perſon, an affability in his demeanour, a courteſy and politeneſs in his manners, with an open benevolence and generoſity in his diſpoſition, which plainly denoted him

The true Engliſh Gentleman.

He married, firſt, Jane, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. who died and left no iſſue. The ſorrow he felt at her death he affectionately expreſſed by the monument he erected to her memory. But this loſs was abundantly ſupplied by his happy union with Anne, daughter of Sir Benjamin Bathurſt, knt. and ſiſter of Allen Lord Bathurſt, of Cirenceſter, in the county of Glouceſter; a union more intimately endeared to him by a numerous offſpring of ſixteen children, thirteen of whom lived to ſhare his active love and zeal for their welfare after the ſevere loſs of a moſt affectionate mother, to whoſe remembrance he conſecrated the adjoining monument. He married alſo, in the year 1732-3, Iſabella, daughter of —— Warren, eſq. who ſurvived him, and lies buried near this place.

His ſecond ſon, Vice-admiral Thomas Pye, erected this marble in teſtimony of his grateful duteous reſpect to his father, who died January 6, 1749, aged 65.

And in memory of William Pye, a brother he loved and lamented, who fought and fell, as became a ſoldier, in an engagement near Bengal, in the Eaſt-Indies, on Feb. 5, 1759, aged 30."

Several eſcocheons and funeral flags are diſperſed in various parts of this aile, whoſe armorial bearings are nearly the ſame as thoſe already noticed. J. Stone.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 17, 1799.

LOOKING over ſome papers the other day, which I brought with me many years ago from Germany, I found the incloſed antient puzzle (*fig.* 2); which, as a matter of curioſity, I hope you may think deſerving of a place in your Magazine; and ſhall be glad to ſee an explanation of it from ſome of your correſpondents. Julius.

Mr. Urban, *May* 21.

TO obviate and ſet right an innocent error is near of kin to the advancement of truth. In your laſt volume, p. 1022, "A Lover of Cathedrals and Choir Worſhip" has given us a valuable though brief deſcription of the cathedrals in Ireland, partly from his own knowledge. Whether the writer is an inhabitan

inhabitant or a native of the ſiſter kingdom, I know not; but I was particularly ſtruck with a paſſage in his letter, which I merely tranſcribe to introduce a few remarks upon it.

"It was a ſtrange neglect, at the time of the Reformation, that the BIBLE and *Common Prayer* was not tranſlated into the Iriſh language, and copiouſly diſperſed in that country; for, as there was no eſtabliſhment of the *Liturgy* in Iriſh in any church in the kingdom, if any of the poor ignorant peaſantry by chance went to a Proteſtant church, not knowing the Engliſh tongue, they could not be much more improved or informed than by hearing the Latin ſervice at maſs; and would prefer the latter, as what they were more accuſtomed to. But, perhaps, it is not too late now to do ſomething of the kind in the country pariſhes which are at a diſtance from the towns. *Wales* was better attended to than *Ireland*, at the Reformation, in theſe matters; and in ſeveral churches of the Principality the ſervice is in the common language, *i. e.* the *Welſh*. I have more than once *heard the eſtabliſhed Liturgy of Ireland read there in French, but never in Iriſh*; which, as I juſt now obſerved, it ought to be in remote places."

I know not, Mr. Urban, how amply an Iriſh verſion of the Holy Scriptures hath ever been circulated in Ireland; but of its exiſtence all doubt is precluded. From a note indeed in your Magazine, where (LXVIII. p. 1054) a review is given of "Butler's Memoirs of Hildeſley, Biſhop of Sodor and Mann," one might be led to believe that the ſacred volume had not been rendered into the Iriſh tongue. The contrary, however, is the fact; and Bp. Bedell's Bible prevents ſo deep a reflection on the theological literature of Ireland. The New Teſtament alſo, by O'Donnell, is expreſſly noticed in Letter LXXV. (written by Gen. Sir J. Adolphus Oughton in 1771, Appendix to Hildeſley, p. 625). And, ſpeaking of what had been done for the people of Mann, Major Vallancy tells his friend, the ingenious P. Moore, of that iſland (Letter XCIV. Dec. 1780, Appendix, p. 670),

"I have peruſed the Manks Bible and Teſtament with great pleaſure and much inſtruction. I admire the ſimplicity and force of the language, and the beauty of the verſion, where many vulgariſms have crept into *the Iriſh tranſlation*," &c.

How far that tranſlation is now circulated in Ireland, or to whoſe neglect or overſight the omiſſion to uſe it is to be attributed, is beſt known by the Clergy there. Never could a fairer opportunity occur to bring it forward than the preſent times afford. I am aſſured that the London Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge hath expreſſed an earneſt wiſh that ſomething could be done to preſent the Iriſh people with the Word of God in their native tongue, and give it a general circulation through the country. A very celebrated Prelate of ours, in a Northern dioceſe, whoſe mind is ever employed on furthering the beſt deſigns, has ſignified, I underſtand, his intention of addreſſing the ſuperior Clergy of Ireland on the ſubject. And may ſo good a purpoſe ſucceed, to reſcue their poor countrymen from being a prey to Popery on the one hand, and to barbarity, from invincible ignorance, on the other! I doubt not, that, if an application were made from Ireland in ſome ſuch reſpectable channel, it would ſoon appear that the London Society is as ready to lend its aid in ſuch a cauſe, as it moſt liberally was to encourage the Manks verſion under the auſpices of the venerable Hildeſley.

The following paſſage from his Memoirs is ſo intereſting on this head as to demand attention. Speaking of Biſhop Wilſon, than whom there could hardly exiſt a better man,

"TO HIM," ſays the Rev. Philip Moore*, "for firſt ſuggeſting the hint, and to our late worthy Biſhop Hildeſley for indefatigably purſuing it, we owe the ineſtimable bleſſing of having the Sacred Oracles and our Liturgy in the native language of our iſle; which, though we had not before, yet, ever ſince the commencement of the Reformation, our biſhops took ſome care

* Letter XC. addreſſed to Major Vallancey, p. 657.

to

to see to, by enjoining their clergy to *preach*, and to *instruct*, and *pray with the people*, in their own language. And what was the consequence? By the blessing of God on these salutary means, the Reformation made so rapid a progress among us, that for many years past we have not a single native, except one old woman now (1776), a Papist, nor any other sectary that is an islander in the whole diocese. We are all of one heart and one mind, glorifying and praising God, in the beauty of holiness, as it consists in the decency of uniformity and order in the public worship of God. Had the same method been pursued *in Ireland*, the same causes, no doubt, would have produced the same effects there as they have done in Great Britain and in the Isle of Man. The English the Welsh, and the Scotch clergy, addressed *their* people in their own respective language. In Ireland, I presume from the effects, it was not so, but that the native Irish were either not preached to at all, or were addressed in English, which they did not, could not, or would not understand. And thus, as the Apostle observes, they continued, and still continue, mutually barbarians to each other, ἀκ ἰδιώτης, what he elegantly calls ἑρμηνεὺν τῆς φώνης, or the εὔσημον λόγον (1 Cor. xiv. 11. 9). Their priests all speak Irish, which gives them every advantage over the clergy of the Established Church, few or none of whom, I fear, give themselves much concern about such a qualification. I have heard something of a scheme proposed by the great Archbishop Usher for an Irish professorship in your university. Had that taken place, I leave it to your sagacity to conceive, as I can well imagine, the salutary effects of so wise a measure."

Yours, &c. B. D.

Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century.—Essay V.

DURING the reign of Anne, the nation had to deplore the setting of two bright luminaries, Mr. Locke and Sir John Holt, knt. Two more estimable characters perhaps Britain never was blessed with at any one period, and whose excellencies live, and will live, in the grateful remembrance of every lover of honesty, jurisprudence, and literature.

John Locke was born at Wrington, near Bristol, in 1632. His father was an attorney; and had a command in the parliament army during the civil war. His education commenced at Westminster school, and was completed at Christchurch college, in Oxford. Having a propensity to the healing art, he directed his studies into the necessary channel, intending to fix his residence in his favourite city of Oxford. But it not answering his expectation, in 1664 he was appointed secretary to the British envoy at the Court of Brandenburgh. Soon quitting this situation, he returned to Oxford; where accidentally becoming acquainted with Lord Ashley, the foundation of his future happiness and celebrity was secured; for in his lordship he found a sincere and generous patron, who not only introduced him to the attention of the noble and great, but by his interest procured for him those situations in life, which gave him leisure to pursue the studies necessary to the accomplishment of the great works he then had in contemplation. The next appointment which he held under Government was the secretaryship of presentations; but this he lost when his patron, now become Lord Shaftesbury, was deprived of the seals. Soon after, he was made secretary to the Board of Trade, and continued in that situation till it was dissolved in 1674. Returning to his studentship at Christchurch, in 1675 he took his degree of batchelor in medicine, and, on account of ill health, shortly after visited Montpelier and some other places on the Continent. On the disgrace of Lord Shaftesbury, in 1679, having lately returned to England, he retired to Holland, to avoid the vengeance of the Court; which, during his absence, deprived him of his studentship. From this time he remained in exile till the arrival of the Prince of Orange; and from the proceedings of Government it was certainly most prudent for him so to do; for, though a pardon was offered him, and which he treated with that contempt it deserved, yet, upon the invasion of the Duke of Monmouth, they still doubted of his sincerity,

and

nd formally requested his appre-
ension through their envoy at the
Hague; but he eluded their vigi-
ance, and continued in safety.

During his exile, he entered in-
o the closest intimacy with Le
Clerc, Limborch, and other mem-
bers of a literary society at Amster-
dam; and while abroad he compo-
sed his principal work, the Essay
on Human Understanding; a work
which will never be forgotten while
ime shall last, and which will en-
dear his memory to every lover of
literature, and give a permanence
o the English language not sur-
passed by any of the labours of our
most favourite authors.

On the accomplishment of the
Revolution his interest was great,
and his abilities such as would have
nsured him the appointment to
some of the most honourable, if not
most lucrative, situations; but, as
his modesty was to be equalled only
by his learning, he was content
with being appointed a commis-
sioner of appeals. In 1695, he was
made a commissioner of trade and
plantations; but this office he filled
for the short space of five years
only, for the asthmatic complaint,
to which he had been subject near-
ly through life, now rapidly gain-
ing on him, he took up his perma-
nent abode at Oates, in Essex, the
seat of Sir Francis Masham, where
for some years he had been most
kindly and generously entertained
by its hospitable proprietor. Con-
tinuing gradually to decline till Oc-
tober, 1704, on the 28th of that
month he with the greatest calm-
ness and resignation delivered up
his soul into the hands of his mer-
ciful and beneficent Creator.

Though the character of this
great and good man deserves the
pen of the most able biographer,
and has had far greater justice done
to it than either my limits or abi-
lities will allow; yet it would be
unpardonable, having thus far no-
ticed the man, not to attempt to
pourtray some of the excellencies of
his mind and heart.

From his earliest life he was re-
marked to be particularly attentive
to the subjects under his conside-
ration; and, having made consi-
derable progress in his education,
his thoughts appeared to be direct-
ed principally to the sources whence
he drew those inestimable works,
which have as much pleased as they
have profited mankind. He pos-
sessed a certain urbanity of man-
ners, and an ingenious turn of
mind, which rendered him not
only amusing but deeply instruc-
tive. And though his powers were
formed for the closest investigation
of the most abstruse speculations,
yet he could unbend himself with
the greatest facility and propriety,
and enter into the freedom and vi-
vacity of the most polite circles.
But this appeared to arise more
from a desire to conform to what is
considered as an evidence of good
breeding than from natural incli-
nation, as he most particularly
shone when the conversation took a
serious and contemplative turn;
then was manifest the knowledge
which he had accumulated by in-
tense study, and somewhat of the
extent of that capacity which was
so amply stored with the requisites
necessary to form the accomplished
scholar, and which did afterwards
furnish the world with some of its
most invaluable treasures.

His works, which are various,
prove that he was calculated to
shine either as a politician, a pole-
mic, or a divine. In each of these
characters his labours were such as
would have insured him general
respect and renown; but his Essay
on Human Understanding alone
would have entitled him to one of
the first niches in the Temple of
Fame, and consequently enrolled
his name among the first of the
British worthies; for therein the
reasoning faculty is not only direct-
ed into the right channel, but its
boundaries are most accurately de-
fined, and thereby we are taught
how to separate truth from error,
and how to substantiate every argu-
ment

mention the defence of the former, whether natural or revealed.

Though he had condeſcended to inveſtigate thoroughly the moſt common, and, as they are generally conſidered, the moſt trifling concerns of life, and reduced even theſe to a ſyſtem and order; yet the cloſe of his life manifeſted, that all his ſpeculations on the works of Nature and Art tended chiefly to the enriching of his mind with the moſt comprehenſive knowledge of, deepeſt veneration for, and ſincereſt devotion to, the great Author of all things. Seeing his end approaching, he relinquiſhed all other purſuits, and, confining himſelf to the Revealed Will of his God, he found in the Scriptures that ſtrong conſolation and hope which they are ſo admirably calculated to convey to the mind of every ſincere enquirer after eſſential truth.

Thus died the man, who, if there had been any deceit or ſubterfuge in Chriſtianity, had been the moſt likely of all others to have diſcovered it; and whoſe honeſty was ſuch, that not the ſanction of 6000 years, nor the opinions of the whole world, would have deterred him from giving it its proper expoſure. But, ſeeing *he died in the faith*, let the withings and puny infidels of the day miſtruſt their imbecile ſpeculations, and, adverting to the pure channels of real information, may they be conſtrained to lay aſide their philoſophy, "falſely ſo called," and be enabled to follow him as he followed Chriſt! So ſhall they find with him, that the end of the righteous man "is peace and aſſurance for ever!"

The other excellent character which we have now to pourtray is that of Sir John Holt, who was born at Thame, in Oxfordſhire, in 1642, and was ſon of Sir Thomas Holt, recorder of Abingdon. After a proper continuance at the grammar-ſchool at that place, he was entered at Oriel college, Oxford, which he left at the age of 17, to proſecute his ſtudies at Gray's inn, where he made ſuch progreſs as ſoon to attain a degree of public ſanction and reſpect. Being made recorder of London, March 5, 1685-6 (the office at that time being under the appointment of the Court), he manifeſted the greateſt patriotiſm, and was knighted; but his ſtrenuous oppoſition to the abolition of the teſt, and the diſpenſing power of the king, deprived him of his ſituation, but obtained him the applauſe and intereſt of the people at large.

At the commencement of the convention parliament he was choſen a member, and appointed a manager on the part of the Commons; and, throughout the whole of the important buſineſs, manifeſted the moſt conſummate knowledge of the laws of his country, and the tendereſt ſolicitude for the rights of the people, equally reſpecting the juſt prerogative of the Crown, and guarding and ſecuring the liberties of the ſubject; in a word, laying the foundation for the glorious Conſtitution which we now enjoy.

On May 4, 1689, he was appointed lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, and ſworn of the privy council to King William and Queen Mary; and, throughout the long period of 21 years, filled that honourable ſtation with the greateſt credit to himſelf and benefit to the nation. Strongly attached to the liberty of the ſubject, he ſuffered it in no inſtance to be infringed on under his juriſdiction; and though this inflexible juſtice expoſed him to the diſpleaſure of both houſes of parliament, in the caſe of Lord Banbury, &c. yet the greateſt authority could not ſhake his integrity, as his noble determination was "that he ſhould know nothing but the diſcharge of his duty."

In 1700, on the reſignation of Lord Chancellor Somers, he moſt modeſtly refuſed the great ſeal, though earneſtly ſolicited by his Majeſty to accept it; and with the greateſt diligence and unſhaken fidelity filled the office of lord chief

juſtice

juſtice till March 5, 1709-10, when his uſeful life was terminated by a lingering illneſs, which he bore with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation, in the 68th year of his age.

Though the juvenile days of the lord chief juſtice appear to have been marked with a conſiderable degree of levity, not to ſay indiſcretion, yet no ſooner was he called into active life than he manifeſted all that ſolidity and circumſpection which became his ſituation. In him was truly conſpicuous "the upright judge:" unappalled by the frowns of authority, or the contempt of the vulgar, he knew no bias but the laws of the land, the dictates of his conſcience, and the will of his God. Poſſeſſing himſelf a due ſenſe of liberty, the ſtricteſt honeſty, fidelity, and loyalty, he not only cheriſhed theſe virtues in others, but ever defended them with the moſt unſhaken perſeverance and determination. So that on the whole of his conduct we may ſay, that the Bench was never filled by a judge who adminiſtered the laws of the country with more fidelity to his ſovereign, more to the happineſs of the ſubject, or with more honour to himſelf, than *Lord Chief Juſtice Holt.*

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

P. 316, col. 1, l. 50, for *Marſham* read *Maſkam.*

Ibid. col. 2, l. 15, for *was* read *were.*

Biographical Anecdotes of Richard Mulcaster.

(Continued from p. 421.)

Of Mulcaſter, though eminent for his learning, we find no memorials by his contemporaries; what, therefore, was his character in private life cannot now be recovered. His temper was warm, but not haſty; and, though the witty Fuller has accuſed him of uſing his ſcholars too harſhly, we may willingly make ſome allowance when we find he was educated under the ſame maſter with Aſcham, Dr. Nicholas Udall, whoſe ſeverity he perhaps imbibed*.

While thus deſcanting on the private character of Mulcaſter, I think it not to his diſpraiſe to mention, that, like Aſcham, he was fond of archery, a ſcience once of national concern. And, though in Henry VIII's reign its revival was for the laſt time properly enforced by the legiſlature, it was much encouraged during that of Elizabeth. From the *Poſitions* we learn that, in 1581, a ſociety of archers exiſted, who termed themſelves *Prince Arthur's knights.* In explanation of their title it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that Arthur, elder brother to Henry VIII. was particularly fond of this exerciſe, inſomuch, that his name became the proverbial appellation of an expert bowman. Of this (hitherto unnoticed) ſociety Mulcaſter was a member, as will ſufficiently appear in the following extract.

(Poſitions, p. 101)—Archery "do I like beſt generally of any round ſtirring without the dores, upon the cauſes before alleadged; which if I did not, that worthy man, our late learned countri-man maiſter Aſkam, would be half angrie with me, though he were of a milde diſpoſition, who, both for trayning the archer to his bow, and the ſcholler to his booke, hath ſhewed himſelfe a cunning *archer*, and a ſkilful maiſter.

"In the middeſt of ſo many earneſt matters I may be allowed to entermingle one which hath a relice of mirth; for, in prayſing of *archerie* as a principall exerciſe to the preſeruing of health, how can I but praiſe them who profeſſe it throughly, and maintaine it nobly, the friendly and franke fellowſhip of Prince Arthur's knightes in

* Dr. Nicholas Udall was of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, and became maſter of Eton ſchool about 1534. Bale ſtyled him "elegantiſſimus omnium literarum magiſter, et earum feliciſſimus interpres." His ſcholar, Nicholas Tuſſer, has left the world a true character of his ſeverity in the following lines:

"From Paul's I went, to Eton ſent
To learn ſtraightways the Latin phraſe,
Where fifty-three ſtripes given to me
At once I had,
"For fault but ſmall, or none at all,
It came to paſs thus beat I was.
See, Udall, ſee, the mercy of thee
To me, poor lad."

and

and about the citie of London, which of late years have ſo revived the exerciſe, ſo countenaunced the artificers, ſo enflamed emulation, as in themſelves for frindly meeting, in workmen for good gayning, in companies for earneſt comparing, it is almoſt growne to an orderly diſcipline, to cheriſhe louing ſociety, to enrich labouring pouertie, to maintaihe honeſt activity, which their ſo encouraging the under travellours, and ſo encreaſing the healthfull traine, if I had facred to ſilence, would not my good freind in the citie, maiſter Hewgh Offly, and the ſame my noble fellow in that order Syr Launcelot, at our next meeting ha e give' me a ſowre nodde, being the chief furtherer of the fact which I commend, and the famoſeſt knight of *the fellowſhip which I am of?* Nay, would not even Prince Arthur himſelfe, maiſter Thomas Smith, and the whole table of thoſe well known knights and moſt active *archers*, haue laid in their chaleng again their fellow knight, if, ſpeaking of their paſtime, I ſhould have ſpared their names? Whereunto I am eaſily led, bycauſe the exerciſe deſeruing ſuch praiſe, they that loue ſo praiſeworthie a thing neither can of themſelves, neither ought at my hand to be hudled up in ſilence."

To return from this digreſſion. Of a clergyman it is pleaſing to obſerve, with an eminent divine, "he was a prieſt in his own houſe as well as in the temple." Mulcaſter, we are ſatisfied from his writings, was a warm Proteſtant; but what was his piety, or what his converſion from Popery, we are not told. And he ſeems never to have engaged himſelf in the buſy controverſies of the Reformation*. As a ſcholar he ranks high. His Engliſh productions boaſt an exuberance of expreſſion not often found in the writers of his own day; and his Latin, not inelegant, were celebrated in their time. But for his ſkill in the Greek and Oriental tongues we muſt truſt to the voice of Fame. For the laſt of theſe, however, he was eſteemed by the celebrated Hugh Broughton, a man of eminence for Eaſtern learning, but miſerably ignorant in every other ſpecies of literature.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 23.

PUTTENHAM, in Surrey, is much celebrated for its ſalubrity by Mr. Swift, its rector, who, in a letter to Mr. Aubrey (Surrey, IV. 23), ſays,

"In this little ſpot you ſee a *ſpecimen* of the *antediluvian* world; the ſtreets crouded with

Natus natorum, et qui naſcentur ab illis;"

and ſuch a tribe of patriarchs within doors, as if this place were exempted from the feebleneſs and haſty decays of this laſt age of the world, and Death confined to keep his due ſeaſon for harveſt, mowing down none until Time had ripened them for his ſcythe."

Whether this happy privilege ſtill ſubſiſts at Puttenham, or is transferred to Elſted, a village equidiſtant from Godelming in a direction, I know not; but have ſent you a few inſtances of longevity from the latter church-yard.

Thomas Snelling,	1765	aged	87
William Moore,	1767	—	61
Margaret, his wife	1779	—	72
Nicholas Knight	1790	—	85
Thomas Chitty	–		82
Anne Parſons	–		78
Richard Wilkinſon	–		90
James Wilkinſon	–		83
James Wilkinſon, jun.	–		52
John Wilkinſon	–		77
John Curtis –	–		68
His wife –	–		62
Peter Eames –	–		67
His wife –	–		60

Verſes on Nicholas King.

"A well-ſpent life makes death a welcome friend,
For joy enſueth which has no end."

On Thomas Snelling.

"Impartial judge of all the world,
I truſt my cauſe to thee,
And hope thy mercies will extend,
O gracious Lord, to me."

On William Moore.

"A covering cloud thou art to me,
And all thy lambs and ſheep beſide.
My ſweet ſalvation now I ſee;
Chriſt is my life and precious guide."

On Margaret Moore.

"Jeſu great, and Saviour dear,
Before this . . . . . go.
In mercy we are drawing near,
And wean our hearts from things below."

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

* Fuller has recorded the teſtimony of "thoſe who heard him preach, that his ſermons were not excellent." The Hiſtorian is doubtleſs incorrect when he writes that Mulcaſter died about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Mr.

Fig. 4.

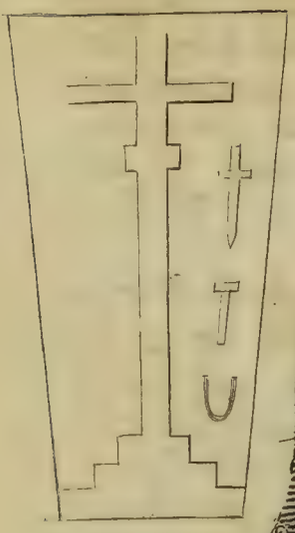


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6. a

Fig. 1.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

I SEND you a copy of a drawing (*Plate II. fig.* 1), in the hands of the late Rev. Mr. Sympſon, of Lincoln, of an antient braſs mortar belonging to the infirmary of St. Mary's abbey at York; which, at the time the drawing was taken by Haines, who drew for Mr. Drake, was in the poſſeſſion of Henry Fairfax, eſq. of Towlſton, near Tadcaſter. The quatrefoils on the ſides of the veſſel are filled with animals rampant and paſſant alternately.

Inſcription round the edge:

"Mortarium S'c'i Joh'is Evange
de Ferinaria be Marie Ebo
me fecit A. D MCCCVIII.
Fr. Will'm de Toutnore."

Fig. 2. is exactly half the ſize of a circular brick in my poſſeſſion, of which I can give no farther account; and deſire an explanation.

Fig. 3. is part of a Roman patera, found in September 1798, in taking up the foundations of the Roman wall, near the Were-dykes, at Lincoln. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

FIG. 4. is an exact drawing of a grave-ſtone lying in the priory, now in ruins, near Hornby, nine miles from Lancaſter, the property of John Marſden, eſq. of Hornby caſtle. I ſhall be much obliged if any of your Antiquarian correſpondents can give any account whom they ſuppoſe may have been buried under it, and about what period. I underſtand this priory, or cell, as it is by ſome called, formerly belonged to Croxton abbey, in Leiceſterſhire.

I cannot help taking this opportunity of adding, that Hornby is a neat town: and the antient caſtle there has been chiefly rebuilt by Mr. Marſden, who reſides there. The caſtle is a moſt delightful ſituation, and commands an extenſive proſpect. Mr. Marſden, ſince he purchaſed the lordſhip of Hornby, and reſided there, has made great improvements in the buildings, lands, and collieries. Hornby is the favourite ride from the town of Lancaſter, the road going on the banks of the Lune, where there are ſeveral delightful and romantic proſpects much admired by all ſtrangers. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Macclesfield, June* 7.

ON the Weſt ſide of Peak foreſt, and about two miles diſtant from Chapel-in-the-Frith, there is a remarkable intermitting ſpring, which I had the pleaſure of viſiting, in company with a gentleman from Macclesfield, a few days ago. It is ſituated on the new turnpike-road between Chapel and Caſtleton, upon the right-hand ſide, and cloſe to the road. We found the reſervoir nearly full. The water was running out, and none coming in. After waiting about ten minutes, we perceived the water beginning to riſe at the head and farther ſide of the reſervoir; and, in a very ſhort time, it ran quite fluently from the mouths of two or three ſmall tunnels. The troughs filled; they overflowed; and in four minutes the large reſervoir was completely filled. The ſprings ceaſed to flow; there was a ſtillneſs on the ſurface of the water; and in 12 minutes it ran off as before, in a channel at the lower end of the reſervoir, which paſſes under the turnpike-road, leaving very little water in the bed of the reſervoir. In four minutes more it was filled again; ſo that, in the compaſs of little more than half-an-hour, we ſaw the whole operation twice completed. This was after a wet ſeaſon, though the day on which we viſited the ſpring, April 15, 1800, was particularly fine. An old acquaintance of mine, who had accompanied us from Chapel, declared that, though he had gone 50 times paſt the place, he had never witneſſed the phænomenon before; and Mrs. Orgill, of the inn, who had lived at Chapel all the days of her life, told us ſhe had not even ſeen the place. How ſtrange, in perſons living ſo near

near the ſpot, does this want of curioſity appear, eſpecially in a female!

We were informed, that the intervals between ebbing and flowring are various, according to the quantity of rain which falls at different ſeaſons of the year. The well, on the day we ſaw it, flowed nearly *four* times in an hour. Sometimes it does not flow above *once* in the ſame ſpace of time; and, in very dry ſeaſons, perhaps not more than once in 12 hours. This well, which is juſtly conſidered as one of the wonders of the Peak, is much viſited, during the ſeaſon, by the company who reſort to Buxton.

The well is ſituated at the foot of a large hill, which riſes to a conſiderable height. A few moments before the appearance of the water, a gurgling noiſe is heard at a diſtance, which gives notice of the approach of the water. It then begins to flow, gradually at the firſt, from ſeveral places at the upper end of the reſervoirs, and afterwards forms a ſtream ſufficiently large to turn a mill. The water, which is perfectly clear and quite cold, is never frozen, even in the ſevereſt weather.

The common and perhaps the moſt philoſophical and ſatisfactory, way of accounting for this ſtriking phænomenon is, by conſidering it as the effect of a natural *ſyphon*, or craine, formed in the earth.

Thoſe who underſtand the principles upon which this inſtrument acts, will eaſily apprehend and account for the various phænomena which attend Barmour and other intermitting ſprings. The water in the ſuppoſed cavity at A, for example, gradually riſing, forces itſelf into the natural ſyphon or tube at B, and, aſcending till it reach the higheſt point C, it begins to deſcend through the other leg of the ſyphon, and flows out at D. When the ſurface of the water, at A, is lower than the other extremity of the ſyphon, B, it will ceaſe to flow, the whole of the water contained in the ſyphon running out at D into the external reſervoir or well at E.

According to the preceding hypotheſis, it is evident that the time which elapſes, during the filling of the internal reſervoir, at A, will be various, according to the wetneſs or dryneſs of the ſeaſon; whereas, whenever it begins to flow, the time in which it diſcharges the contents of the reſervoir underground, will be nearly the ſame. If this obſervation be agreeable to fact, it will afford a very ſtrong, if not a deciſive, confirmation of the truth of the preſent theory.

I have recently been favoured with a letter from a gentleman, who has reſided at Chapel a conſiderable time, in anſwer to a query I had propoſed, "Whether the period of influx ever exceeded four or five minutes?" He has ſeen it ebb and flow at many different periods, and is perſuaded that my conjecture is perfectly right. In all ſeaſons, the duration of time, from the moment of its beginning to flow till that of ebbing, is nearly the ſame, *viz.* about four or five minutes; but the intervals between ebbing and flowing depend entirely upon the ſeaſon. He was once preſent when it ſeemed to flow without intermiſſion; but, as the ſeaſon was remarkably wet, it may be preſumed that the channel underground from one reſervoir to another was, at that time, conſtantly full, ſo that at the ſurface no variation was perceptible.

Yours, &c. T. Molineux.

Mr. Urban, *Notts, June* 8.

HAVING ſeen, p. 306, an account of the effects of lightning on an elm, by your ingenious correſpondent, J. P. Malcolm, I have ventured to ſend you a drawing (*fig.* 6), which I took about five years ago, of a tree ſtruck with lightning in a very extraordinary manner. This tree is in Birkland, an extenſive wood on Sherwood foreſt, in which are many

thy venerable majeſtic oaks*. The lightning evidently appears to have come from the South-weſt; and in that direction there is an opening of 50 yards clear of other trees. The diſcharge of the electric fluid from the clouds ſeems here to have been attracted by the negative electricity contained in the earth; for, it plainly appears to have ſtruck the tree near the ground, where it tore off the bark, and formed ſeveral ſpiral channels round the tree; as high as * from thence to the top of the tree the bark remained untouched; and where it had been ſtripped off the trunk was perfectly ſmooth. I ſhould, therefore, imagine there muſt have been two vivid flaſhes; the firſt tore off the bark; and the ſecond, containing the united force of both electricities, might cut the ſpiral channels, which are in ſome places an inch deep.

The ſtorm happened about 25 years ago. Circumference of the tree, at the bottom, 19 feet 10 inches; at one yard from the ground, 15 feet. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

LATELY hearing the xxth chapter of St. Luke's Goſpel read in my pariſh church, I could not help being ſtruck with the words of verſe 35:

"But they that ſhall *be counted worthy* (καταξιωθεντες) that world, and the reſurrection from the dead, neither marry nor are given in marriage."

I ſhould be very ſorry to encourage ſceptical thoughts; but the firſt thought that occurred to me on the ſubject was, that only a certain number of mankind will be thought worthy to obtain another world and a future reſurrection, the happineſs of being children of God, and, by being children of the reſurrection, are raiſed again. This being the deſtiny of the good and virtuous portion of our fellow-creatures, how dreadful is to be the condition of the reſt! Does not this diſtinction between the good and bad imply that the latter will not be raiſed again, and conſequently will not be the ſons of God? Aweful thought! that ſo large a part of human kind ſhould, by their own folly and careleſſneſs, ſuffer the loſs of ſuch privileges and advantages, for which annihilation is a poor compenſation. It may be ſaid that the words of Matt. xxii. 30, and Mark xii. 25. are not ſo ſtrong, but ſpeak of the reſurrection in general: εν γαρ τη αναστασει, in the reſurrection, οταν γαρ εκ νεκρων αναστωσιν, when *they* ſhall riſe again; as if the reſurrection was general. But that there is to be a diſtinction between the righteous and wicked in a future ſtate ſeems farther implied in our Lord's own words, John viii. 51: "He that keepeth my word ſhall never ſee death." I wiſh ſome of your ſeriouſly-minded correſpondents, who have ſtudied this matter, would favour you with their ſentiments.

The character of the καταξιωθεντες is, that they can die no more, are equal to the angels, and are children of God being *children* of *the reſurrection*, Luke xx. 36. It is theſe who have part in the firſt reſurrection, on whom the ſecond death hath no power, Rev. xx. 6. At the ſecond death, death and hell themſelves were caſt into the lake of fire; into which was alſo caſt whoſoever was not found *written* in the *book of life*, Ib. xiv. 15.

Mr. Weſton, in his "Conjectures on the New Teſtament," juſt publiſhed, has not removed the difficulty; for, on Mark xx. 28, he explains "a ranſom for *many*," a ranſom for *all* who believed, or ſhould believe, in Chriſt. *Many* in the Old Teſtament means *all*; רבים, for inſtance, in Dan. xii 2, muſt mean the whole race of mankind if it means the reſurrection. "And many of them that ſleep in the duſt of the earth ſhall ariſe, ſome to everlaſting life, and ſome

* The ſize of one of theſe is given in the Deſcriptions and Sketches of ſome remarkable Oaks in the Park at Welbeck, p. 13.

to everlasting shame and contempt." Daniel had no idea of a *partial* resurrection. According to him, good and bad shall arise, and exist rewarded or punished. P.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

I HAVE often lamented, with your correspondent p. 6, the profanation of the name of God at our theatres. In Mr. Garrick's time a much greater decency was observed. Since that, some favourite actors, or rather buffoons, have transplanted their common conversation into the dialogues given them; and, without any authority from the author, have introduced those oaths and curses which no man of reflection can hear uttered, in such a place particularly, without deep concern. Sorry am I to add, that some authors (if the putters together of such trash and nonsense as has for some time disgraced our theatres, deserve that name) observing that the performers were not checked in the licence they assumed, have indulged them by really putting down for them to speak in publick what the writer ought to blush for having put down in private. A song in a very recent performance is one of too many instances which might be given. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *London*, *May* 29.

PERCEIVING in p. 229, an account of an intended topographical history of Cleveland, by the Rev. Mr. Graves, of Yarm, for which he solicits anecdotes of such eminent characters as first drew breath in that district, I transmit you a few particulars respecting the illustrious navigator Cook. They may, indeed, be considered as *nugæ*; but the mind involuntarily confers importance upon trifles which bear affinity to such a man. By a species of alchemy as it were, it changes dross into gold, and dwells with a secret complaisance on these minute indications of character, which mark with a bold outline the mental features of mankind, individualizing every human being, and distinguishing every mind by its peculiar and specific habits.

About three years ago, being in the North of England, I accidentally met with a very respectable man, the owner of two vessels which traded between Cleveland port, a small creek in the river Tees, and London. He told me that he was born at Marton, and went to school with Cook. It was a very obscure seminary, the master a decent man, who taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, comformably to *antient practice*. The number of his scholars were about thirty, being chiefly the children of people in the lower ranks of life, or of industrious farmers in the neighbourhood of the village. Young Cook was never much regarded by the other boys in the school, and was in general left behind in their juvenile expeditions. This my informer attributed to his steady adherence to his own plans and schemes, never giving way to the *contre-projets* of his associates. This, instead of conciliating their regard, naturally rendered them averse from his company; and my friend, who was more intimate and a greater favourite with the young navigator than the rest of his school-fellows, said, that "he had such an obstinate and sturdy way of his own" as made him sometimes appear in an unpleasant light: notwithstanding which "there was a something" in his manners and deportment, which attracted the reverence and respect of the other boys. Frequently on an evening, when they had assembled together in the village to set out in search of bird-nests, Cook might be seen in the midst of them strenuously contending that they should proceed to a particular spot. This he would sometimes do with such inflexible earnestness as to be deserted by the greater part of his comrades. Who does not here perceive

perceive the ſeeds of that undaunted reſolution and perſeverance, which afterwards accelerated his progreſs to immortality? As to his attainments in the ſchool, I was told, "there was nothing which diſtinguiſhed him much from the other boys." He did not prognoſticate his future greatneſs like Hercules in his cradle; nor had he any keen and experienced obſerver to ſay of him, as Sylla of Cæſar, that "in that boy he perceived many Marius's."

I now come to an anecdote of this great man which places him in the moſt amiable point of view. At the time the Endeavour was fitting out in the river for his firſt voyage, his old ſchoolfellow (to whom I am indebted for theſe particulars) was maſter of a ſmall ſloop. He informed me that one afternoon as he was coming up the river laden with goods, he accidentally run athwart the bows of the Endeavour when ſhe was dropping down, and did her conſiderable damage. On this he was ordered on board to explain his conduct to the commander. As ſoon as he entered the cabin, Cook, with a frown of diſpleaſure, ſharply reproved him for his negligence. His quondam friend, without attempting to excuſe himſelf, ſaid with a ſeamanlike bluntneſs, that "he hoped he would deal kindly with an old acquaintance." Cook's curioſity now induced him to requeſt an explanation; which his friend accordingly gave him by ſimply reciting the adventures of their youthful years. The ſurprize and pleaſure which he teſtified on this occaſion were very great; and he liſtened to the anecdotes of his native village with emotion. They ſounded to his ear, in the ſituation he then was, as "tales of other times;" and the preſence of the companion of his infancy recalled to his remembrance the almoſt obliterated ſcenes of early life. On his departure, Cook ſhewed him every mark of kindneſs and reſpect, gave him a quantity of wine, and made him various other preſents. I think the native goodneſs of this great man is ſtrongly pourtrayed in this anecdote. When I conſider the relative ſituations of the parties, the one appointed the conductor of an undertaking of the utmoſt national importance, the other toiling in an employment the moſt humble and laborious, I cannot ſufficiently admire him, who forgot the ſuperiority of his ſtation in the ardour of friendſhip, and, rejecting the dictates of pride, generouſly recognized his old companion with affection and eſteem. VEDRA.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

I LEARN from the Britiſh Critic of laſt month, p. 543—547, that Mr. Allwood, the ingenious author of the Literary Antiquities of Greece, not long publiſhed, has happily eſtabliſhed an hiſtorical conformity between the famine in the time of the patriarch Joſeph, who by his divine foreſight made Egypt the granary of the world, and that deſcribed by Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus*. The words of the latter are, γενομενων ΟΜΟΛΟΓΟΥΜΕΝΩΣ αυχμων μεγαλων, και τα πασαν σχεδον την οικουμενην ΠΛΗΝ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ, ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ της χωρας; "there were confeſſedly great droughts over almoſt all the world except Egypt, which was protected by the *Genius of the country*." The Genius who uſually preſerved this country from famine was the Nile. But the Genius in the preſent inſtance was not the river, but Joſeph, whom the Egyptians denominated *Pſontompanech*, "the revealer of ſecrets;" which word Moſes writes *Tſaphnathphaneh*, varying, to ſuit the dialect of the Hebrews, a word confeſſedly foreign to their language. This extraordinary perſon Diodorus calls the *Genius of the place*; and thus both hiſtorians concur in the ſame fact. The Britiſh Critic juſtly objects to the bold rendering of Ιω-

* B. I. vol. II. p. 34, ed. Weſſeling.

τὸν by "Genius of the place;" an interpretation, however specious in some points, actually inadmissible, the Greek historian attributing the preservation of Egypt from the famine to the well-known peculiarity of the country. He thus indeed contradicts the real history of the famine in it for want of knowing it. The Nile appears to have operated on the present occasion with a *malignant* influence, not a benign one, on his country, by *not* overflowing it, as he generally did and does. The river, in Pharaoh's dream, is made the cause both of the drought and the plenty. "Thus, from a circumstance not noticed by Mr. A. himself, and even with a real contradiction in Diodorus to Moses, we find the former *at last*, 'according to a most wonderful degree, with the evidence of the inspired penman." A SCRIPTURIST.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

YOUR favourable reception, and immediate insertion, of the Inspector's explanatory letter, in your valuable Miscellany, p. 201, encourages me to offer, through you, to my brother-commentators on the Prophetic Writings, some farther elucidations of the mysterious subjects there considered, in order to remove objections to "the *Hebræising* Mahomet into the number 666;" which your correspondent *Iulus* notices as "a clever contrivance," p. 13.

1. The application of "the false prophet's" name to this mystical number is by no means novel. Full 900 years ago it occurred to *Euthemius*, patriarch of *Constantinople*, who as cleverly *Græcised* it thus:

Μ, Α, Ο, Μ, Ε, Τ, Ι, Σ
40, 1, 70, 40, 5, 300, 10, 200 = 666.

Iulus, therefore, may learn from this instance also, that there is *nothing new under the sun*. And why should the same privilege be denied to the Hebrew and Arabic alphabets (whose numerals are the same) that is allowed to the Greek? More especially since Hebrew and Arabic are immediately connected as kindred dialects at least of the same stock (supposing that the well-founded title of the Hebrew to be the *primæval* language is questioned, see the *Inspector*, p. 131), whereas Arabic and Greek are but remotely connected, and their numerals differ.

2. Some readers, unacquainted with the structure of Oriental languages, have objected, that "the usual reduplication of the second letter *Heth*" is unwarrantable.

ם, ח, ח*, ו, ה
666 = 4 6, 40, 8*, 8, 600

With such objectors the question can only be determined by authority; and I will appeal to one the most respectable. That great Orientalist, Sir *William Jones*, furnishes the following description of the elementary *Sanscrit* character, represented fig. 49, plate II.* in his curious and scientific remarks on the *Orthography of Asiatic words*, or most correct mode of representing Oriental articulate sounds by European letters. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. I. p. 32.

"The strong breathing *Ha* is the second element of articulate sounds. The very hard breathing of the *Arabs* may be well expressed by *doubling* the mark of aspiration, as in *Mubhammed*; or by an *accent* above it, in the manner of the long vowels, as in *Ab'med*"—[corresponding to the *Dagesh forte* in Hebrew, which doubles the letter in which it is inserted].

In the precise instance, therefore, of the modern *correct* pronunciation of the word "*Muhhammed*" in Arabia, we have sufficient evidence of the propriety of this reduplication of the mark of aspiration, Arabic *Hha*, or Hebrew *Heth*.

3. Others object to the licence of substituting the final *Mem*, and its value, 600, instead of the medial, 40, in the beginning of the name; but when they consider, that what is initial in Hebrew writing and Arabic, and the alphabets derived immediately thence, proceeding from right to left, is final in Sanscrit and the European alphabets, from left to right, they will, I am persuaded,

perſuaded, acquieſce in the legitimacy of the ſubſtitution.

Pleaſe to accept my additional thanks, Mr Urban, for your ſpeedy and commendatory annunciation of a recent publication, intituled, *Analyſis Fluxionum*, &c. in your laſt, p. 345, in which I have endeavoured to vindicate the illuſtrious father of Britiſh philoſophy, *Newton*, from the injurious imputations of *French* academicians, *Scottiſh* profeſſors, and *Engliſh* reviewers, idly impeaching his admirable inventions and ſage concluſions in metaphyſicks, mathematicks, natural philoſophy, and theology.

To your ſtudious, frank, and public-ſpirited correſpondent, *Meſſala* (p. 310), I hold myſelf highly indebted for his very favourable report of the *Iriſh Purſuits of Literature*. If he will take the trouble of analyſing the Dedication—"*To Erin, Britannia, and the reading World*," &c. and compare it with the ſeveral parts of the work, he will find out (like *you*) a clue to its comprehenſive plan; and thence be led to conclude, that in *unity of deſign* it is not, perhaps, inferior to the Engliſh Purſuits of Literature, of which it is intended to be an enlarged commentary.

THE INSPECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

THE celebrated Mr. Bright, of Malden, not being recorded in your Index, and but ſlightly in your Obituary, at the time of his death, Nov. 10, 1750, aged 29 (XX. 525), I ſend you the following ſummary of his extraordinary weight, as collected by Mr. Morant, Hiſtory of Eſſex, I. 338 [R]; from the Phil. Tranſ. XLVII. 188.

"He was a man ſo extremely fat, and of ſuch an uncommon bulk and weight, that there are few if any ſuch inſtances to be found in any country, or upon record in any books. At the age of 12 years and a half, he weighed 10ſt. 4lb. horſeman's weight, i. e. 144lb. He increaſed in bulk as he grew up, ſo that, in 7 years more, he weighed 336lb. He went on increaſing, and probably in pretty near the ſame proportion. For the laſt time he was weighed, which was about 13 months before he died, his nett weight was 41ſt. 10lb. or 584lb. At the time of his death, as he was manifeſtly grown bigger ſince the laſt weighing, if we take the ſame proportion by which he had increaſed for many years upon an average, *viz.* of about 2 ſt. a year, and only allow 4lb. additional for the laſt year, on account of his moving about but very little, this will bring him to 44ſt. or 616lb. neat weight.—As to his meaſure, he was 5 feet 9½ inches high. His body, round the cheſt, juſt under the arms, meaſured 5 feet 6 inches, and round the belly, 6 feet 11 inches. His arm, in the middle of it, was 2 feet 2 inches about; and his leg 2 feet 8 inches. After his death, ſeven men were buttoned in his waiſtcoat without breaking a ſtitch, or ſtraining a button."

CRITIQUE IV.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, when brought forward as illuſtrative of the Antient Hiſtory of this Country.

(Continued from p. 321.)

SCENE III. Cibber calls it "The Preſence." No ſuch term with Shakſpeare. We muſt underſtand by the word, a grand chamber in a palace; inſtead of which we ſee a ſlight careleſs copy of ſome ſide aile of a church diveſted of its windows, and in lieu of which is hung up modern fancy armour. In the centre are modern ſquare and oblong pannelled doors to an immenſe large doorway! Thus much for a "Preſence" chamber.

We may now give our opinion of the dreſſes of the various characters in this play by the groſs. The male characters ſport thoſe motley half-and-half robes already deſcribed; while the females, unreſtrained, appear attired in all the elegance of drapery which the ton of the preſent hour gives to the faſhionable world.

Act. III. ſcene I. "The palace," according to Cibber. Taking the name of the ſcene in this ſenſe, we are prepared to ſee ſome part of the interior of the palace at Weſtminſter.

Weſtminſter. No ſuch thing; a view in a hall indeed is given, but of no particular ſtructure. It is true, the artiſt, by ſelecting exact copies of our antient architecture, and exhibiting them here, has ſhewn his good ſenſe and true taſte: but why was he not directed by the managers to take his ſcene from Weſtminſter-hall, he being, from this proof of his ſkill, ſo well enabled to perfect ſuch an undertaking? But the misfortune attending the government of the ſtage is, that the managers, actors, and the artiſts (concerned in the embelliſhments of it), never "take counſel together," ſo as to give the whole performance its due appropriate effect; which an union of opinion would naturally beſtow. No; the artiſt is to paint ſuch and ſuch a ſcene, without ever being told for what purpoſe it is intended.

Scene II. Conveniently modern, thanks to Cibber, who thus writes: "Scene draws, and diſcovers Lady Anne ſitting on a couch." The conference in this ſcene is entirely from the pen of this dramatic innovator, who has taken ſuch unbounded liberty towards robbing Shakſpeare of his brighteſt honours in this his play of Richard III. that it would not only be a painful but tedious talk, to go about to mark the innumerable alterations that this rifler has made in one of his great maſter's moſt admired productions; therefore, I ſhall wave in my critique any more obſervations on ſuch his poetic depredations, but confine myſelf to my profeſſional purſuit.

The chamber now before us is painted without evincing the leaſt knowledge of either the peculiarities of our antient architecture, or the arrangement of the interior of a manſion erected in that ſtyle; where it is generally found that the baſement ſtories were groined, and that the principal chambers were finiſhed with flat cielings divided into various compartments, their walls partly plain and hung with tapeſtry, their windows and doors richly decorated, the former with painted glaſs, and whoſe ſills were ſo near the floor that a view might be had of the country. What do we find here? Octangular pilaſters againſt the wall, ſupporting ſemicircular groined arches of an entire modern deſign. Various niches too (but of the fancy kind), and one ſtrange made-up window raiſed ſeveral feet from the floor. One would think conſiſtency were baniſhed here altogether; for we meet with, under the ſaid window, a door of entrance, againſt which the couch is placed whereon the Lady Anne is diſcovered ſitting.

The celebrated actor, who ſo well fills the part of Richard, would do well in future in this ſcene to have in his hand ſome antient illuminated Miſſal, and not come forward with a common bound octavo book, perhaps the uſurping edition of this play, or the Secret Hiſtory of the Green-room. Here can be no excuſe that the proprietors withheld ſuch a neceſſary accompaniment, whatever they may do in the more enlarged decorations of Shakſpeare's plays.

Act IV. ſcene I. The chamber in the Tower again.

Scene II. "The Preſence." This royal chamber is not that we witneſſed in the ſecond act, but one in a very different ſtyle; therefore, we muſt ſuppoſe ourſelves (in compliment to the manager's careleſſneſs) in ſome other of our antient palaces, where we behold an apartment, ſtudied to a moſt ſcrupulous exactitude in ſome of its principal parts, after that moſt beautiful and exceſſive rich chapel within the area of the cloiſters of St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter*. However excellently the artiſt may have ſhewn his powers in diſplaying the antient architecture of this kingdom, the managers ſhould not have preſented a painting, which

* Publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries in their architectural work of St. Stephen's chapel.

can

can only be aſſimilated to a very ſmall room, or bower, for the large and magnificent chamber of an Engliſh monarch, ſeated in kingly ſtate (on, by-the-bye, a modern arm-chair).

It is neceſſary, as my office of critick has obliged me to condemn hitherto the efforts of ſcene-painters for their inattentive delineations of our Pointed-arch ſtyle of architecture, now to beſtow every praiſe on the ingenious and indefatigable hand, who has ſo well ſhewn on the ſtage the dawn of that architectural ſplendour, which, if conſtantly adhered to in all our hiſtoric dramas, would ſoon bring before a wondering publick the majeſty of former times.

Scene III. Another chamber in the Tower. A tolerable attempt at the elaborate works of our antient bowers. But why, in the name of common ſenſe, hang up a portrait of Oliver Cromwell's day?

Scene IV. The gate of entrance in the Tower again. Common ſenſe again demands, why muſt a parade drum and fife play modern marches, and particularly the well-known one of the Belleiſle march? Why muſt Richard, in his ſtate of Duke of Glouceſter, of king, and when he is about to take the hoſtile field, appear in one and the ſame dreſs? Why does he wield a truncheon? I muſt anſwer. The galleries would not reliſh unfamiliar muſick; would not know Richard in a new dreſs, or cloſed in complete ſteel; and would not be ſatisfied to ſee a king going to battle with any other *inſignia* than what is depicted on ſigns at alehouſe doors for the principal characteriſtick of a modern commander. Speaking of the drum (a ſide one) and the fife, I find no higher authority than Elizabeth's or Henry the Eighth's reign: before thoſe periods the champions of old ruſhed to arms to the ſound of trumpets only. By no means let us paſs by the ſolitary banner of Richard's "pomp and circumſtance of war," whereon is embroidered a "white roſe." What! a king of England ſeek the invaders of his kingdom, and not diſplay his royal banner! Good ſir managers, remedy this gap in your memories at any rate. Nay, our imitative Richard ſhould think of this.

Act V ſcene I. A wood. Richmond here ſwerves a little from the common playhouſe equipment, and ſtruts in a ſort of piecemeal armour made up of odds and ends; for we find only part of his body and thighs covered with it. A chief of an army thus poorly arrayed, when his whole perſon ſhould have been in ſplendid armour! How is this to be anſwered? By way of diſtinguiſhing Richmond's party, we have likewiſe another ſolitary banner with a "red roſe." Where are Richmond's armorial bearings? They are wanting too. Now let us attend to the melody of his drum and fife. Why, the very march when the colours are received on the parade every morning in St. James's park, and when our Sovereign is ſaluted by his guards: but it is an air that John Bull delights in.

Scene II. Another wood. More modern marches.

Scene III. A tented field. As the faſhion of tents, &c. has undergone no material alteration for many centuries, I ſhall paſs theſe before us unnoticed.

Scene IV. Another tented field. The obſervation on the foregoing ſcene may apply to this.

Scene V. Richard's tent. Deſigned in ſuch an accommodating way, that it will ſerve for any occaſion, antient or modern, that is, when ſtrict criticiſm is not put to the teſt. The furniture, *a couch, a common table,* a *chandelier,* and ſome odd pieces of armour laid about on the floor. I would wiſh to avoid particularizing the wretched ſhifts the ſervants of the ſtage are put to in hawling of the above paraphernalia,

Scene

Scene VI. One of the preceding woods.

Scene VII. An open plain with ſome wood. Here we have a long flouriſh of trumpets, but the performers never make their appearance.

In the ſeveral ſcenes in this act the characters talk much about "though lock'd up in ſteel"—"What! is my beaver eaſier than it was, and all my armour laid up into my tent?"—"Hark! from the tents the armourers accompliſhing the knights."—"Your friends are up, and buckle on their armour."—"Then are the ſubſtance of ten thouſand ſoldiers arm'd all in proof."—"Advance your *ſtandards*."—"Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head." Now, it is no leſs ſtrange than true, that, excepting the breaſt-plate and thigh-pieces on Richmond, not one of the *dramatis perſonæ* hath the ſmalleſt particle of armour on his perſon; nor are there any archers, though ſo ſtrongly called on by Richard. The conflict between him and Richmond may be termed a fencing match, not that ſemblance of martial proweſs, which diſtinguiſhed the mortal ſtrife between two old Engliſh warriors, with battle-axe, lance, and ſhield. How will the learned reader, unuſed to theatric ſights, give credit to this deſcription of the manner in which the buſineſs of ſuch a theatre as that of Drury-lane is conducted? How will he ſuppoſe that the all-accompliſhed manager can be ſo indifferent to what ought to be the firſt object to engage his ſtudy and his attention? Or how will they reconcile the want of deſire in one of the firſt performers on the ſtage to reap that ſtore of knowledge of our antient *coſtume*, which, I am informed, has lately been offered for his acceptance and inſtruction, by an artiſt ſtudious in theſe matters, to give thoſe needful ſcenic aids, ſo as to accord with, and ſet off his moſt excellent acting? Then would deriſion be driven from his ſide, and juſt applauſe ever attend "his hour on the ſtage." But ſo it is, the whole train of uſages within theatric walls have from time to time been running on in one courſe of ſtrange inconſiſtencies; and whether Richard, who ſo particularly deſcribes his armour, though he never puts it on, or Macbeth and the reſt of the characters in that play ſhine in their plaid drapery (which parti-coloured garments, it is well known, are not to be met with in antient Scottiſh paintings, and particularly ſo far back as the eleventh century), yet the houſes are filled, the people applaud, and the managers find their treaſuries filled to the top of their higheſt expectations. Thus do theſe their *weighty* conſiderations weigh down all my *light* ſtring of theatric criticiſms, the beam of reaſon and propriety being kicked up by faſhion and folly.

By way of concluſion to this Number I ſhall mention, that I have by me a drawing which I made from a *baſſo-relievo* of the death of Richard III. in Boſworth field, over the chimney-piece in the library of Goſfield hall, Eſſex, the ſeat of the Marquis of Buckingham. It is a fine piece of ſculpture, and in perfect preſervation, appearing to have been executed at no very great diſtance of time from that memorable event. In the centre we find Richard overthrown (the crown being held by both his hands), and Richmond in the attitude of having juſt ſtruck the blow that had levelled the uſurper to the earth. Several of Richard's followers are flying from the field; while thoſe warriors that remain ſeem to have become mere ſpectators of the combat between the two heads of the white and red roſe parties. The whole of the two armies are in armour, and the principal perſonages appear with their emblazoned ſhields and other devices. In the back-ground are various tents, *banners*, and all the warlike appendages on embattled hoſts.

As

As I have with the utmoſt freedom pointed out the moſt glaring proofs of the want of common knowledge of our antient *coſtume*, ſhewn in the getting up of this play; ſo have I, with the ſame unreſerve, made known in what way the manager might eaſily become acquainted with thoſe requiſite objects, and avoid the palpable errors which at preſent diſgrace the Engliſh ſtage, and the hiſtoric pages of this country.

An ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

TRANSLATION OF AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM AN AGED CLERGYMAN IN SWITZERLAND TO A FRIEND.

SIR, *May* 5, 1800.

I PRESUME the letter * I ſent nearly about this time of the year never reached you; its contents were of little conſequence. I truſt, however, this may prove more fortunate, as you muſt, no doubt, have felt anxious for your country, your relations, and acquaintance. The circumſtances in which we were placed, and from which we are not yet extricated, are truly critical and diſaſtrous. Peace alone can ſet bounds to our misfortunes, and releaſe us from the dread of worſe calamities. We pray for it moſt ardently.

My ſiſter and I ſpent a very mournful winter. I have been brought down to the brink of the grave; whence, thank God! though ſtill very weak, I am recovered. My memory and hearing are both impaired. In ſhort, every thing juſtifies the melancholy apprehenſion, that I ſhall not enjoy the happineſs of ſeeing you again. Receive at all events, I conjure you, ſir, my ſolemn aſſurance, that (whatever be the hour when Almighty God may pleaſe to withdraw me from the world) I ſhall never ceaſe to retain the warm ſentiments of attachment I vowed to you in our earlieſt youth; nor ſhall my prayers to Heaven for your welfare ever be ſuſpended.

You muſt not expect news about our frontiers from me. No ſuch intelligence is communicated to us, but in garbled accounts from Paris. I ſhall content myſelf, therefore, with informing you how we live, and what is preciſely our preſent ſituation.

Nobility and gentry, with their ſeveral titles of diſtinction, are no more. All are plain male and female citizens. We have now neither borough towns, nor privileges attached to corporations; all are *communes*. Thus, we no longer ſay "the town of Lauſanne," but "the commune of Lauſanne;" and ſo on with the reſt: we no longer ſay "a burgher of ſuch or ſuch a corporation," but "a co-proprietor, or partner, in common eſtates." Nay, it ſeems highly probable that theſe ſame common eſtates will ſhortly be ſwallowed up by impoſts, requiſitions, and forced loans. The richeſt are neceſſitated to borrow, and with very great difficulty procure money at five per cent intereſt; but this they are compelled to do, to preſerve appearances.

The Leman canton, once called the Pays de Vaud, is ſtill very fortunate, when compared with Eaſt Switzerland, and the Vallois; which were the chief theatres of war. All Upper Vallois, eſpecially, has been entirely ruined: hamlets were burnt and houſes deſtroyed for ſeven leagues round; to ſuch a degree, that not only collections were obliged to be made throughout the other parts of Helvetia to aſſiſt the ravaged cantons, but they had alſo to undertake the voluntary maintenance of ſeveral thouſand orphans from thoſe places, and to fix a tax in their favour of one in every thouſand on all kinds of property. Add to this, the comings and goings of French troops,

* See this very intereſting letter in our vol. LXVIII, p. 280. EDIT.

troops, for whom the country was generally forced to provide. I am perſuaded that Lauſanne, for inſtance, ſince the beginning of the year 1798, has quartered more than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND. Our borough, happening not to lie in the way of their march, ſuffered leſs in this reſpect than others. When the artillery and ammunition-cheſts entered Switzerland, it coſt the little village of Lignerolles 18 Louis in breakfaſts for the men and horſe. The roads this way are deſtroyed, and the villages plunged in debt. Hay roſe to ſuch a price, that they paid 50 batz the quintal or hundred weight, for forage for the French, of whom there were 170 at Orbe, before New-year's day; and then 80 light artillery, till towards the end of March. My ſon preferred lodging the men he had to billet, at the inn, at ten batz a day each: the town furniſhed hay for provender. In my village, we have only had to maintain one column of Vaudeſe on their paſſage and return, and two detachments of artillery-drivers, horſes and men, for 15 days. Although they averred they had received no pay for 13 months, they behaved extremely well.

The impoſts, *to which we had ever been wholly unaccuſtomed*, are burthenſome and innumerable. Salt is one crutz in the pound dearer. All paper is ſtamped. The duties on gold watches and ſaddle-horſes are a louis each. Coach-horſes as high as five Louis for four; ſaddled hackneys 4l. and hackney coach-horſes as much, at leaſt, per head. Teſtamentary and inteſtate ſucceſſions, ſales, &c. &c. &c. The quantity of this kind of taxes is ſo enormous, that I ſhall waſte no more time in ſpecifying them. In ſhort, we have paid four in every thouſand on all public and private property, whether lands or funds. Yet the nation is ſo ſettled, that on diſbanding the troops before winter, it could not furniſh the pay due to them for four or five months ſervice. We are aſſured that even the public functionaries are unpaid. It is very certain, at leaſt, that the miniſters of religion have received nothing from the 30th September, and 30th October, 1798. At midſummer next about 500l. in caſh, together with 30 ſacks of wheat and 20 ſacks of oats, will be owing to me. I have a curate for my pariſh ſo long only as I can continue to pay him regularly every quarter out of my own pocket. Things cannot long go on in this manner; and I hope that a petition I addreſſed to the chief conſtituted authorities, to obtain part payment of my dues, will not have been preſented in vain.

The conſtitution, againſt which the commonalty exclaim, as well as the legiſlative body and ſenate, has rendered the profeſſion of Goſpel-miniſtry irkſome and nugatory. We are ſimply *predicants*. None will, henceforth, engage in this vocation; and Religion muſt, of courſe, decline for want of miniſters to expound its doctrines. We have now no conſiſtory to guard the public morals. The Sabbath is profaned; and the people travel, nay they even hunt, on ſacrament-days. Morals, and "*the decent charities of life*," decay, for want of laws to check licentiouſneſs, and magiſtrates to enforce diſcipline. The pure blood of the Swiſs becomes contaminated. In Vallois, for inſtance, a cutaneous diſorder gains ground conſiderably, of ſo malignant a nature that it baffles every external and internal application. I forbear to deſcant upon ſecret maladies, which, they ſay, have grown very ripe wherever the French troops reſided. Add to theſe, a mental contagion, by principles theoretically and practically propagated; namely, IRRELIGION. The troops perform no viſible acts of devotion, and deride thoſe who retain them. Robberies multiply apace; as do likewiſe bankruptcies and litigations, the fruitful

fruitful ſources of all kind of knavery. The number of poor increaſes in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner: ſome ſink into indigence through their own miſmanagement; and others for want of work, as nobody employs more than he can poſſibly do without. There is not a gibbet in the whole country, to overawe the diſſolute, except at Lauſanne; and that has never been uſed ſince the revolution. Liberty has degenerated into the vileſt anarchy. To complete our wretchedneſs, theſe diſtricts are ſorely viſited with an epidemic diſeaſe that carries many off. Such as recover, gain ground very ſlowly and with great difficulty. Some became deaf or nearly blind, ſome have had their intellects deranged, or have loſt the uſe of their limbs.

Opinions vary, from village to village. Every hamlet, family, and houſehold, has its ſeparate and eternal ſquabbles. The father leans one way, the children another; whilſt even theſe latter cannot agree *. The evil has moreover ſpread to our chief governing authorities, between whom very little harmony exiſts, with full as little goodwill among the members of each towards one another.

The councils of the towns and communes who, beſides the regulation of public eſtates, were charged with the ſuperintendance of the police, are aboliſhed. In every diſtrict, at preſent, there is a municipality to direct the police, &c. It is nominated not only by freeholders, but by non-freeholders too, who are reſident on the ſpot, and have completed their twentieth year. Only clergymen, reputed and convicted rogues, and bankrupts, are excluded from theſe and all ſimilar aſſemblies. Could you but behold how elections are carried on, you would heartily pity us. Here it is a party buſineſs, there an alehouſe job. In our own country communes, nobody will undertake ſubordinate offices. The adminiſtration has the care of public eſtates. It is choſen by the co-proprietors, or freeholders who have completed their twentieth year. But every year a ſtated number of members of the municipality and adminiſtration muſt go out of office by lot. Such is the regulation; but I think this a ſerious evil, becauſe thus the moſt efficient men are often kept out of adminiſtration, and thoſe who might be ſerviceable have not ſufficient time to perfect themſelves in their duties.

Notwithſtanding the wiſh of all parties for peace, I doubt whether we ſhall enjoy that bleſſing for a great while yet either abroad or at home. So long as the offenſive and defenſive treaty with France exiſts in full force, we ſhall be involved in all her wars, without deriving any other advantage from the compact than the honour of ſerving LA GRANDE NATION! an honour, moſt aſſuredly, that ill compenſates the tranquillity we have loſt. Neither can we enjoy peace among ourſelves, from the heart-burnings and cabals which will annually take place at elections for the chief departments. People may harangue as much as they pleaſe about our being a ſovereign and free nation; I have no objection to grant the fact; but, when I conſider what we loſt; what the ſacrifice coſt us; and, ſtill worſe, what we may yet apprehend; I more than ſuſpect we are little benefited by the reſult.

We wear the badge and livery of freedom. True! Even miniſters aſcended the pulpit with national cockades. This compliance was in-

* Moſt juſtly (with all due reverence be it obſerved) may we apply to the French Revolution the following ever-memorable words: Δοκεῖτε ὅτι εἰρήνην παρεσιόμην δοῦναι ἐν τῇ γῇ; οὐχί, λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἢ διαμερισμόν. Ἔσονται γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν πέντε ἐν ἑνὶ οἴκῳ διαμεμερισμένοι, τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυσὶ, καὶ δύο ἐπὶ τρισί. Διαμερισθήσεται πατὴρ ἐφ' υἱῷ, καὶ υἱὸς ἐπὶ πατρί· μήτηρ ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ, καὶ θυγάτηρ ἐπὶ μητρί· πενθερὰ ἐπὶ τὴν νύμφην αὐτῆς, καὶ νύμφη ἐπὶ τὴν πενθερὰν αὐτῆς. TRANSLATOR.

diſpenſable,

diſpenſable, unleſs they choſe to incur the animadverſions denounced by law againſt ſuch as would not diſplay the abovementioned ſymbol. This faſhion, however, is gradually going out. Once, a perſon could not go from one diſtrict to another without a paſſport from the deputy-prefect. This coſt three batz. So that the inhabitants of the little village of Effert, a good half league from Orbe, could not go there to mill or market without a permit, which they were obliged to fetch from Yverdun, a league and a half at leaſt from Effert aforeſaid. The communes growing tired of the expence of a guard of four men to enforce the ſhewing of theſe permits, the injunction fell to the ground. Still it would be very difficult to emigrate from Helvetia, on account of the various documents required.

The quantity of requiſitions and charges heaped upon the communes is incredible: there is no end of them. At one time, we muſt ſend to Pontarlier for corn and hay; at another time, we muſt furniſh carts and waggons for their wounded ſoldiers. Now, again, we muſt deliver up carriages and horſes, which they either detain for months, or return in an unſerviceable condition. In a word, they diſpoſe of us and our effects as of the mere kitchen-ſtuff in their gardens.

It is ſaid that from 15 to 20,000 men will be quartered in the Pays de Vaud. The diſtrict of Orbe was apprized on Sunday that 1200 huſſars were at hand, and hay was ſought every where for their horſes. They came yeſterday; but it does not ſeem likely that they will make any great ſtay.

The women and young maidens dare not go to market but in large companies. This precaution becomes abſolutely neceſſary, for three of this place eſcaped violation by a kind of miracle only. One is ſince dead of the conſequences of her fright, and the two others were dangerouſly ill.

Theſe fellows entertain ſuch looſe notions with regard to women, that they marry without the intervention of either prieſt or lawyer. The moſt decent among them walk thrice round the tree of liberty with their pretended wives; and this ceremony conſtitutes a formal republican marriage. Such a one took place at Yverdun between a French ſoldier and a damſel of this diſtrict. Theſe marriages laſt about as long as thoſe of the feathered tribe—*a whole ſpring* at fartheſt.

The Pays de Vaud muſt needs have been richer than was generally imagined, ſince it is not yet quite exhauſted. It bids fair, however, to be ſo very ſoon, unleſs Providence take us quickly under its protection. The fortunes of the lords of the manor, which appeared moſt flouriſhing and ſound, are annihilated. They were deſpoiled of all honorary and ſterling rights, partly with, partly without, indemnification—to wit, the great and ſmall tithes, which were appraiſed at a very low rate, and of which they now receive neither principal nor intereſt. The landlords, who formerly paid nothing, are now forced to pay four in every thouſand of their income, without reckoning the other multitudinous taxes laid upon them. The merchants complain they can no longer ſell their goods; the maſter-workmen and heads of manufactories ſit with their arms folded, or ſaunter about public-houſes, for want of cuſtom. In ſhort, though we be not yet ruined, the criſis is viſibly accelerating.

The huſbandmen made but a miſerable harveſt. Little corn is ſold, and that little does not pay its keep. None but phyſicians, attorneys, and apothecaries, thrive here. Very little gold is in circulation; ſilver ſpecie is not quite ſo ſcarce; and ſmall change is pretty plentiful. Yet proviſions are very dear. A buſhel of wheat, weighing between 18 and 20 lb. coſts 30 batz. Wine ſells 10 louis the pipe wholeſale.

ſale; it was ſtill dearer immediately after vintage; but ſuch a glut of Burgundy came on, that our own country wines lay in a great meaſure on the vintners' hands.

A more prolix detail might poſſibly weary you; and, indeed, I myſelf find it very troubleſome to write much at a time. This long letter kept me nearly four days; I here end it this 8th of May. Adieu! * * *

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXIV.

The Antient Palace *of the* Kings of England *at* Weſtminſter, *continued.*

Third Piece of Tapeſtry.

OUR attention is firſt directed to three kneeling perſonages on the left-hand, paying their devotions to a ſtatue in complete armour holding a ſword and ſhield. The ſcene is the interior of a building, and, no doubt, deſigned for a religious one. Below are ſeveral royal characters, the principal of whom is in an attitude of rage and deſpair, while the others ſeem as if giving him comfort. Near the above three kneeling figures are three others; one is in the veſtments of a biſhop. In the back-ground to theſe ſubjects are ſome towers and other manſions. The dreſſes of theſe figures ſhew them in their civil capacities.

We next encounter a fleet of ſhips, one of which has battlements on the edge of its ſides; hence the origin of our preſent naval term, "forecaſtle." On the top of the maſts are circular ſtructures full of archers.

Theſe ſhips are full of warriors, many of whom have landed, and are beſieging the walls of a city; ſome are ſcaling the walls, and others are attacking the gate of entrance, from which the beſieged are making a vigorous ſally. We cannot but note one knight, who is mounting a ſcaling-ladder, and holds his ſhield to defend himſelf from a huge ſtone about to be hurled upon him by a ſoldier on one of the towers. Another knight is getting over the battlements, aſſiſted by his eſquire in a very curious though natural manner. His temerity is exceſſive, as he is received by a multitude of foes all prepared ready to deſtroy him. Here again we muſt regret the loſs of the continuation and the lower part of this piece of tapeſtry; the former curtailment leaves the ſtory in the dark, and the latter deprives us of the principal parts of many of the figures. We can perceive in the fore-ground veſtiges of two trumpeters, who ſeem the only muſical inciters to raiſe the ſounds of war. This circumſtance, however, proves, that antiently trumpets alone were uſed in warlike engagements. The buildings of this city are grand, and the deſigns of the towers are much varied. The dreſſes, both civil and military, are of the ſplendid kind; and the warlike inſtruments numerous and much diverſified in their ſeveral forms. A noble banner is ſet up before the walls, in token of the determination of the aſſailants to conquer or die.

Fourth piece of Tapeſtry.—We are now to witneſs a battle on land, wherein many of the combatants are females. The moſt intereſting objects are a knight and a female in the fore-ground. The conflict between them is fatal, and terminates in the deſtruction of the latter. The feeble reſiſtance ſhewn by the heroine to the energetic force of her ſubduer, who is in the act of ſevering her head from her body, is well expreſſed; and as her liſtleſs ſword falls, ſo falls the heart in commiſerating her untimely fate. Other females are ſharing the ſame deſtiny from the hands of their ruthleſs foes, while the greater part of them are leaving the field, and entering into the walls of a city. The next conſpicuous character, in point of ſituation in the Tapeſtry, is a king ſurrounded by his valiant knights. Doubly armed

is

is that monarch who bears his ſubjects' love as well as courage to protect him: they ſeem as if ready to engage in the general ſtrife. The great point of inſtruction to be gained from this ſubject is, the various attitudes of offence and defence ſhewn either by the ſpear or ſwordſmen; they are ſtrongly marked and deciſive. In the retinue of the king are two trumpeters, but unaccompanied with any other performers. The ſeveral armours are ſplendid in the extreme; gold and jewels, diſpoſed in ornamental deſigns, are every where diſplayed; and in the dreſs of the firſt female (juſt mentioned) elegance and taſte are happily united; a light delicate armour covers the whole body, over which is worn a flowing drapery, which, by the openings on its ſides, diſcovers the whole form of the dying fair-one. The banners borne by each power and their principal leaders are very profuſe and coſtly, and ſhew their ſeveral arms and devices. One banner in particular (that belonging to the female hoſt) muſt claim all our attention from the bearings wrought on it. In a bend is depicted three female royal heads, while the whole field of the banner is hung with ſmall bells. This embelliſhment of the banner with bells will now prove how nearly connected this Tapeſtry is with the *coſtume* of this country, and elucidate a paſſage in the Deſcription of the Decorations in the Cathedral Church of Durham before the Change of Religion in the Sixteenth Century; where, among the inexhauſtible religious reliques, was ſhewn, and carried in proceſſion on feſtival days, St. Cuthbert's banner, made in commemoration of the victory gained over the king of Scots by Queen Philippa, conſort to Edward III. After particularizing the many rich ornaments wherewith it was adorned, it is obſerved, that it was "moſt artfully compiled and framed, being finely fringed about the edges and ſkirts with fringe of red ſilk and gold, and ſeveral little ſilver bells faſtened to the ſkirts of the ſaid banner-cloth like facring bells," &c. This banner was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, to the intent of giving victory in any future battle: and the hiſtory obſerves, it never failed "to bring home victory*." The ſpears appear ſome ſtraight, and others in ſweeping lines. One of the knights on foot has hanging to his ſide the hand ſhield, which weapon of defence is obſervable from the earlieſt repreſentations down to the 16th century; many of which, both in braſs and in iron, continue to be dug up occaſionally at this hour, corroborating their hiſtoric uſe. The armour and capariſons on the horſes partake of the ſame ſpecies of grandeur as are manifeſted on the perſons of their riders. The gate of entrance into the city is ſo very familiar to the eye of an Antiquary, that we are the more deeply impreſſed with the idea that the Tapeſtry in queſtion is the work of our forefathers. We are now led into a religious ſtructure, where we find an aſſemblage of royal characters, conſtituting a convention, and who are in attitudes of appealing to the Deity to confirm their reſolutions. Their robes are highly adorned and varied, and the coverings on their heads ſhew an endleſs diverſity in fancy and true dignity. As we are partial to the deſire of aſſimilating objects in this Tapeſtry to our own remains, the ſtatue ſeated under the canopied throne comes home to many of our ſculptured royal effigies in various parts of the kingdom. Over the city, in the background, are ſtill more royal characters in conference, attended by their guards. Behind them are many tents with ornamental forms worked in the ſtyle of our pointed-arch modes of architecture. Many fine buildings likewiſe are ſeen in this part of the Tapeſtry.

We next follow two dignified

* See the Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Durham, publiſhed 1769.

perſons

perſons who are entering into another religious ſtructure, which is highly enriched with columns, arches, compartments, baſſo-relievos, and ſtatues. It is divided into two ſtories, which are open to the view, to the intent of ſhewing the tranſactions carried on within them. In the upper ſtory are the two perſons juſt noticed; they are giving money, and aſſiſting in ſome religious ceremonies before an altar. Two biſhops are engaged in nearly the like actions. In the lower ſtory is another altar, under which a perſon is kindling a fire, while a biſhop is blowing with a pair of bellows (in make like thoſe in preſent uſe) a flame on the top, whereon is lying a ſlaughtered lamb, whoſe entrails an eagle is tearing out. A great number of ſtanders-by are expreſſing their aſtoniſhment at the extraordinary event. This piece of Tapeſtry is in good preſervation, and uncurtailed, except in ſome wanton ſmall tearings off at certain modern conveniencies. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Copy of a Letter from JOHN-BOOTH LACEY, *Eſq. to* HENRY LAYING, *Eſq.* Clare, Suffolk.

SIR, *January* 4, 1800.

IT is too notorious, and much to be lamented, that the various means which have been uſed hitherto, for relieving and bettering the condition of the poor and lower claſſes of the people, have proved, generally, ineffectual. *The axe has not been laid to the root*, or elſe the object would have been obtained. The beſt relief that can be procured for the poor muſt come from themſelves, *viz. the practice of œconomy*. Neither *conſtant work* nor *good wages* will better the condition of them, without œconomy (ſo far as relates to diet eſpecially) be enjoined and purſued.

It is in vain, and a *waſteful uſe of money*, to attempt to effect it otherwiſe. We ſee men earning from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a day, and yet they and their families appear in rags and other emblems of poverty; and this poverty, in nine caſes out of ten, originates from *ignorance in cookery*, and wilful waſte. Food and its modes of preparation are very important matters to them, becauſe *three-fourths* of their incomes are expended in this way: and hence, any plan that would *tend to leſſen* this demand on their incomes *is ſtriking at the very root of the evil*.

All thoſe plans and projects that have been uſed hitherto are very tedious and *round-about ones*; vaſt ſums of money expended to little purpoſe. To animadvert on them would extend this addreſs to great length; but I cannot omit noticing one of them in particular; I mean, the abſurd cuſtom of diſtributing *beef* and *beer*, at Chriſtmas, to perhaps 200 or 300 people, mounting in the whole to the coſt of the donor, 10l. 20l. or 40l.; and all for what? For *one* meal or two at the moſt. After this act of generoſity, theſe benefactors then *falſely* ſuppoſe they have done wonders, and the news-papers as falſely proclaim them. The poor are then left *to look out elſewhere* for the remaining 364 days in the year. What *good* can *one* meal or two do a man, ſuppoſing the beſt in Chriſtendom? Would it not be a much more wholeſome plan, to employ this 10l. 20l. or 40l. in ſome way that would bid fair to procure *a decent meal every day in the year?*

That this may be effected, I firmly believe, from my own experience at Norwich, where ſome manufacturing people were the objects. Firſt, *increaſe of wages was tried*; which failed in bettering their condition apparently. Next, *a reward for induſtry*; and the prize fell to a man who had done the *moſt work* in a given period, but who had no *œconomical knowledge*, or much inclination to attain it. *He worked like a horſe, and ſpent his money like an aſs*; and his family became equally troubleſome to a pariſh as thoſe who had earned leſs. Next, *ſoup was cooked for them three days in the week*: this they were fond of almoſt to a man. It was then cooked for them *every day*, Sundays excepted; when in a ſhort time they became tired of it, and ſaid they could not *live daily on ſoup*; ſo ſtill they occaſionally became troubleſome to pariſhes. I am, therefore, well convinced, that the ſoup ſhops eſtabliſhing in all parts of the kingdom will not *remove poverty and wretchedneſs*. The relief

relief will be but *temporary*; and the moment they ceaſe, for the reaſon above aſſigned, then *begins want and wretchedneſs again, unleſs all the victuals the poor eat are provided for by their employers in lieu of wages.*

During the hard froſt in 1798-9, application was made to the pariſh, and to the benevolent reſiding in it, for a ſubſcription to the poor. Experience having told, "that œconomy is better than riches," *Receipts for making good ſoups, and other diſhes*, were diſtributed to thoſe objects of charity, with as much money as would purchaſe the materials, cooking utenſils, &c. with a premium of *ten guineas* and a *barrel of ale*, who ſhould prove the *moſt frugal* in the ſpace of one month. The conſequence was, there became a great ſtruggle for the prizes, that made it rather difficult to judge who was the moſt entitled; but at laſt were adjudged to two who had employed the *ſaving from income*, which was nearly 40l. *per cent.* in the *purchaſe of ſome good and cheap clothing*. Suffice it to ſay, theſe people have now become *habituated* to this frugal cookery, and of courſe are *not ſo much, or ſcarce at all*, troubleſome to any one for relief. The receipts were copied from *Melroe's economical Cookery Book*, and Buchan's *Obſervations on Diet.*

I have had ſuch thorough proof of the excellence of the above ſcheme, that I have made purchaſes of all the good books and receipts I can find, ſuch as from Colquhoun, Buchan, Romford, Melroe, &c.; had the diſhes prepared, taſted, and approved of, by others; the books and receipts diſtributed, with premiums offered for ſuch and ſuch diſhes, that have influenced many to purſue the inſtructions contained, and muſt, in time, enforce a better mode of domeſtic œconomy.

The expence attending the diffuſion of this knowledge has not been more than 2s. 6d. to each object; and ſhould others, who wiſh to befriend the poor, find this mode *ſlighted by them*, 2s. 6d. in *money* or *food* with ſuch deſcription of people can be but of little uſe, and they are *not worthy* of ſuch gratuity. With me, thoſe who deſpiſe, or appear to deſpiſe, my plan, *I mark them*; (i. e.) *if they were ſtarving for a bit of bread I would not relieve them*; and I hold it as a principle, that thoſe who relieve ſuch *encourage them in their extravagance.*

From the above, I am induced to offer for your conſideration a rough ſketch of a *Plan of a Society for promoting Oeconomy, and diffuſing the knowledge of it*, proper to be eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, grounded on precedent, as may be found in the agricultural ſocieties and elſewhere, *viz.* "To the cottager who maintains the largeſt family of legitimate children without being troubleſome to a pariſh"—*Ten Guineas.*

Purſuing this to a farther extent, the following will appear eligible as

PREMIUMS.

To any perſon, whoſe income exceeds not 70l. who can invent the moſt wholeſome, frugal, and nutritious diſh, not as yet mentioned or deſcribed in any cookery book or pamphlet, conſidered ſerviceable to the poor, by the ſociety—*Twenty Guineas.*

To the labourer, labouring mechanick, &c. with *a wife and three children, or upwards*, who can invent the moſt wholeſome, palatable, and nutritious ſoup, coſting not more than 5d. a gallon, and which ſoup he ſhall uſe the oftener in his family from July 1, to October 1, following—*Thirty Guineas.*

To any perſon, whoſe income exceeds not 70l. a year, or as above deſcribed, who can live in the moſt ſumptuous and the cheapeſt manner from July 1, to October 1 following—*Fifty Guineas.*

To any perſon, as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe rice the oftener, and upon the beſt principle, for the ſpace of time above mentioned—*Fifty Guineas.*

To thoſe, as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe certain cooking utenſils, hereafter to be mentioned, and given to them—*A Gratuity.*

To thoſe, above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe a certain fuel inſtead of coals and wood—*A Gratuity.*

To any perſon, as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe to the greateſt extent the inſtructions laid down in the writings of Colquhoun, Buchan, Romford, and Melroe—*An Hundred Guineas.*

N. B. The above ſketch of premiums may be varied, ſo to be adapted to a *national, provincial, or parochial, œconomical ſociety.*

Obſervation.—There may be many books

books beſides the abovementioned that deſerve notice; but I know from experience theſe to be highly meritorious, *and ought to have an extenſive circulation*, previous to any good being expected in the practice of good œconomy. Enquiries have been made reſpecting the authors and their views, and the following is the reſult.

Mr. Colquhoun ſays, "he has no views under heaven but to ſerve the public." His book may be had at prime-coſt, perhaps 2d. It contains ſome good receipts for making ſoups, and ſenſible obſervations thereon.

Dr. Buchan *publiſhes for money*; but, in conſideration of an extenſive ſale, would reduce the price; and it would be ungenerous to quote from him without leave being firſt aſked and granted. His book contains good receipts for making bread, with ſenſible obſervations thereon, and diet in general.

Count Romford has been known to ſignify, *he wants no remuneration for his labours.* The extra profit at preſent goes to his printer and publiſher. His volumes contain good deſcriptions of uſeful cooking utenſils, kitchen-places, fuel, &c. &c.

Mrs. Melroe, a widow in narrow circumſtances, contracted a debt in her huſband's time, would compound with the ſociety on their own terms; would cut and carve her book into pennyworths, or ſell the copy-right, to enable her to eſtabliſh a cook-ſhop for a livelihood. Her work contains more uſeful information on œconomical cookery than all the others put together; and her reaſoning is concluſive and juſt.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

OPPORTUNITY has never occurred to ſay that, in vol. LXVIII. p. 398, there is an error in caſting up the number of baronets become peers; it ſhould be 78 inſtead of 68; and, conſequently, the then remaining baronets were only 506.

P. 272. It is aſked, if Lord Carrington is related to a former Lord Carrington, of Wotton, of the name of Smith? Probably not in the ſmalleſt degree; their arms &c. are totally different. Wotton is now poſſeſſed by Sir Edward Smythe, of Eſhe, in Durham, and Acton Burnell, in Salop, bart.

P. 446. The date of the creation of the Clarkes, baronets, is erroneous; it ſhould be 1617. The baronet there mentioned being of the Clarkes, of Salford, in Warwickſhire.

P. 542. James, 14th Earl, (father of the Earl of Errol, here mentioned) had by his firſt marriage a daughter, Mary, married to Major-General John Scot, of Balcomic; from whom ſhe was afterwards divorced. He died in 1778, not in 1788, ſucceeded by this ſon George-James, 15th Earl.

P. 556. Knights bannerets had no diſtinguiſhing mark in their arms. Baronets of Scotland are, in fact, baronets of Nova Scotia. Some of thoſe of Engliſh families have not been regiſtered in Scotland.

P. 635, read, the Hon. James Bruce was member for Marlborough in Wilts, not for Ayleſbury.

P. 902. After Baynes, dele bart.; he is a knight.

P. 909. Lord Shuldam was ſaid to have married in 1790, Mrs. Hercourt, of Englefield-green, in Surrey.

P. 912, read, John, Viſcount Galway, not Earl.

P. 943, read, Sir Charles Tyrell, of Heron and Springfield, in Eſſex, bart. inſtead of Thornton, Bucks.

P. 1007. A native of Berkſhire aſſerts, that the eſtate of Ockwells was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Finch, of Waterford, *well knows* that it was ſo in the year 1781, and believes ſeveral years ſince that time. After this confident aſſertion, could it be ſuppoſed that there is not one word of truth in all this? Neither Mr. Finch or any of *his* family are, or ever were, in poſſeſſion of it. I notice this merely becauſe, about this time, you had much viſionary and fabulous matter foiſted into your pages, under various ſignatures from Berkſhire, bearing the guiſe of hiſtory and truth, but in reality nothing more than ſuggeſtion and an affectation of knowledge where it did not exiſt.

Vol. LXIX. p. 5. The baronetcy of Giffard became extinct in 1736, on the death of Sir John.

P. 7. The arms born by Lord Tyrone, are thoſe of Beresford.

P. 249. Sir Robert Rich (ſon of the field-marſhal Sir Robert) was ſucceeded by his brother George, having no ſurviving male iſſue; but, his only daughter having married the Rev. Charles Boſtock, D. D. he has taken the name of Rich, and, in 1791, was created a baronet. Sir George beforementioned

forementioned was insane, and died in January 1799, whereby the title of that parent became extinct.

P. 250, read, Lord Aylmer had several other children.

P. 286 is an old tale told of half a dozen different persons, but certainly does not appertain to Sir Peter Delme, who was a merchant of the first eminence.

P. 345. Quere, was not Major Lemon an only son?

P. 352. The late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart. died in 1768.

P. 357. The late Sir Wm. Bowyer, bart. died in 1767.

P. 445. Sir Kenrick Clayton, bart. died in 1769.

P. 472. Sir Richard Clayton, of Adlington, in Lancashire, bart. was so created in 1774, however omitted in the Court Kalendar.

P. 569. Who was the Rev. Wm. Graham, calling himself Lord Preston, who died in 1774?

P. 725. Lord Fielding had more children, than are there mentioned.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

PERMIT me, through your estimable Magazine, to inform your correspondent, J. Gee, p. 218, that an archdeaconry exists in the diocese of Meath, *viz.* of Kells; and which is now filled by the Rev. Thomas Lacy, nephew to Dr. Obeirne, the present bishop of that see; and whose name I find, in that station, in both of the Dublin Almanacks; in that published by S. and J. W. Stewart, p. 89 line 2, and in that printed by S. Watson, p. 87, near the bottom of the page. Indeed, small reliance is to be had upon this late compilation; which, in p. 103, has added a 25th alderman to the city of Dublin (whose constitution is a lord-mayor and 24 aldermen only.) by inserting the name of Mr. W. Thompson, a gentleman who died in the year 1799, and never had been an alderman of any corporation whatsoever. The gentleman, mentioned in your p. 275 as dean of Killalla, should have been named Walter Blake Kinsan, instead of William, as printed by mistake. JACK PRANCER.

To prevent putrid Fevers in Jails and Workhouses.

FRESH air by any apertures, doors or windows. Doors and windows should be opposite to each other, to procure motion, agitation, and a current in the air. Where such apertures cannot be had, an aperture of a foot square at the corner of the room, or middle part, opposite to the door of entrance, which aperture is formed by a piece of deal or oak plank of a foot square, with as many holes as may be, of half an inch square, and a wooden tube, or gutter, of six or eight inches square, to run up by the side of the wall, until it acquires a free aperture on the roof of the building.

A plan of a similar kind, a few years since, was introduced with success in a large workhouse in the Eastern part of this kingdom, containing 1000 persons in crowded apartments, when a putrid fever broke out. It was done by the order of an eminent physician, who particularly directed the windows on the several stair-cases to be unglazed, for the purpose of airing and ventilating the house. V. and B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 28.

THE gentlemen of the Faculty would, perhaps, laugh if they were to know who is about to give medical advice, or would bid me stick to my last. Let them laugh, or let them say what they please, so that they will condescend to try my remedy; let them take some poor patient to begin with; they may be very charitable at a cheap rate; and, if they find it succeed there, they may go on to one who will pay liberally for a cure, without caring how simple the means. I can assure those gentlemen, and their patients, that, if it does not cure, it will not kill. That is more, Mr. Urban, than can be said of all medicines. Providence, ever kind, has put my specifick within the reach of every one. Under every edge are to be found Clivers (I believe some call it Goosegrass). A large wine-glass full of the juice, obtained by pounding the leaves and stalks in a marble mortar, and taken every morning, will produce a wonderful effect; but perseverance is necessary. Covent-garden will supply any quantity before it will furnish green pease, and at a much cheaper rate. Now is the time.

So much for assertion; now for proof.

In the summer of 1798, the trial of the effects to be expected from the use of it was made on a boy about 12 years old, who was covered with ulcers, and who, from them and from a contraction in one leg, could not walk with-

ithout two crutches. He took the ice every morning so long as Covent-garden supplied the herb, and ound great relief; the wounds were ealed, and he was able to go with ne crutch. In the winter some began o appear again. As soon as the Cliers could be got, in the Spring of 799, the use of them was resumed, nd continued so long as they could be rocured, though every wound had isappeared for some time. Towards he spring there was some small return; nd he is now to go through a third ourse. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

TO effectually cure the sting of a bee, and that in the space of half an hour at the most, but often of a few minutes, appears to me of so much real utility, that I am pleased to have it in my power to communicate the following easy method, which I have seen repeatedly tried, and never without the desired consequence.

Indigo dissolved in water in a spoon; apply the wash to the part stung, and it will presently give ease. The sooner applied the better. ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

IN answer to Mr. Brown's positions, p. 433, it is to be observed, 1st, that the *impossibility* of *pure* Cow-pox being infectious has been proved by Mr. Fosbrooke, in the Medical and Physical Journal; 2d, that people have had the Small-pox twice; and it is well known that the security, both of the variolous and vaccine inoculations, depends upon the state of the matter used in the inoculation; 3d, that sore arms are either consequences of design or negligence in the medical practitioner; a little extract of goulard healing them *in principio**. I shall conclude this with only further noting, that, were I to argue against the variolous inoculation, because some have sore arms in it as in Cow-pox, and others have died of it, would not such argument be instantly rejected? T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, June* 20.

I HAVE remarked, with a mixture of surprize and concern, that several persons have taken great pains to discourage the new inoculation, by starting frivolous and ill-founded objections, which must unnecessarily agitate the public opinion. The leading points to be settled in this debate are few, and easy to be ascertained.

The Cow-pox is alledged to be a preventative of the Small-pox; and of the truth of this allegation impartial enquirers may readily be satisfied. From the best information I can obtain, there have been about 14,000 persons inoculated for the Cow-pox; the greater part of whom have resisted the infection of the Small-pox, in whatever manner it was attempted to be communicated; and, beside these, many people have received the disorder casually, from 10 to 50 years ago, who still remain unsusceptible of the Small-pox. It is particularly deserving attention, that, in so many thousand experiments, instituted for the express purpose of determining the fact, *not one* exception has been found to invalidate my assertion of the vaccine disease preventing the variolous: and in all those cases, which objectors have adduced as exceptions, not one of them was authenticated by the testimony of competent witnesses.

Vague and delusive reports have been circulated of a few patients having died of the Cow-pox; and of others having suffered from the continuance of obstinate disgusting ulcers upon the inoculated arm. I have been at considerable pains to investigate the truth of these reports, and have been so fortunate as to discover, in some instances, that the fabricators of these stories were grossly ignorant of the nature of the disease. Mr. Bagster's child, who was said to have died of the Cow-pox, I found, on enquiry, had fallen a victim to the inoculated Small-pox under the care of Mr. Sutton. Other patients, who had a plentiful crop of eruptions resembling the Small-pox, were not secluded from the effluvia of this latter disease, and therefore became contaminated *before* the Cow-pox had passed through its regular stages: from this spurious sort, or from a violent matter derived from the cow, it is not improbable many inoculated subjects might have had unfavourable symptoms; but, certainly, there exists not a shadow of proof, that a single genuine Cow-pock patient has died of the disease, or suffered materially from pustules on the arm! The

* See Dr. Jenner, to whom *exclusively* is owing every discovery of moment on the subject.

febrile

febrile ſymptoms of the vaccine diſorder are in general ſo mild as not to derange the moſt delicate infants, nor to be at all hazardous to the condition of females advanced far in pregnancy; and it is an extremely rare occurrence for patients to have eruptions on any other part beſides the arm.

The only remaining point on which I think it neceſſary to offer any remark, is the ſuppoſed infectious nature of the complaint in queſtion. I publiſhed a caſe in the *London Medical Review* for April, 1800, which, *prima facie*, ſeemed to be an inſtance of the Cow-pock being tranſmitted by means of *effluvia*: but, ſince the publication of that caſe, I have been completely ſatisfied to the contrary; and have ſtated the grounds of my opinion, in the 16th Number of the work above alluded to. All the gentlemen, who have had much experience in this complaint, are now perſuaded that it can only be communicated by actual contact of the *virus*; ſo that no perſon can receive the Cow-pox through the medium of the atmoſphere. This circumſtance, added to the mildneſs of the ſymptoms, gives the Cow-pox a decided advantage over the Small-pox; and, for the cauſe of humanity, I hope it will, at no diſtant period, nearly eradicate that deſtructive ſcourge of ſociety.

WILLIAM BLAIR,
Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, and of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, &c. &c.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 23, continued.

MR. *Whitbread* ſpoke at conſiderable length, and expreſſed his entire diſapprobation of the addreſs propoſed. He concluded by obſerving, that, under our preſent circumſtances, we ought not to refuſe the propoſals of Buonaparte for a general pacification.

Mr. *Canning* ſeconded Mr. Dundas's motion in a very able ſpeech; which we are under the neceſſity of omitting for want of room.

Mr. *Erſkine* began by ſtating the queſtion. The Houſe was not called upon to approve a treaty, but to conſider the propriety of rejecting overtures of peace, and this after eight years of war to deſtroy the principles of the French Revolution, which it was now ſaid had remained inviolable. If it were true that theſe principles were unaltered, after the efforts to deſtroy them, there remained but little chance of now putting them down; we ſhould aſk (as Mr. Burke did in the American war) what we ſhall do with them? He complained that Miniſters had always put the reaſon of their indiſpoſition towards peace on grounds too general; and that ſuch generalities and ſuch anſwers, as that now under conſideration, had produced all the calamities of the war. If negotiation had taken place at the time of the death of the king of France (an event which all muſt deplore), hoſtilities might have been averted; but ever ſince that period Miniſters had not, he believed, been ſincerely deſirous of peace. The firſt act of aggreſſion had been committed by this country, in ſending away the French ambaſſador Chauvelin; and it was thought France would ſink under the preſſure of the coalition againſt her; but that very preſſure had produced all her greatneſs. Her preſent government was leſs dangerous, in reſpect to revolutionary principles, than thoſe which had preceded it; and much leſs objectionable in regard to negotiation than others with which his Majeſty had profeſſed a readineſs to treat. Miniſters, if they did not chooſe to treat ſingly, might have referred the queſtion to their Allies, rather than have ſent ſo haughty an anſwer. He thought the French Government would be permanent; and if it were ſo, uniting all claſſes under it, and powerful hereafter, Britain would be unable to make ſuch good terms of peace as at preſent. When France ſhall lord it over us, then ſhall we expoſe our weakneſs by offering to treat. He did not ſuppoſe Buonaparte offered peace out of love for Britain, but to ſerve himſelf. Mr. Erſkine next ſhewed the impoſſibility of reſtoring the Bourbon family; as they muſt not only be reſtored, but the antient nobility, who would diſpoſſeſs all the landed proprietors; and he nor no man would be a friend to a revolution that would take away their property. Did any one ſuppoſe he would wiſh to ſee ſuch a change in this country as would de-

prive

prive him of what money he might have in the 3 *per cents.* for inſtance? The Bourbons threatened to come with cannon and bayonets to the boſoms of the French proprietors; but Buonaparte, ſeated on his throne, might deſpiſe them and the ſquibs of the Treaſury bench. Miniſters ſhould have treated, to have ſhewn that the indiſpoſition towards peace was on the ſide of France. Had France ſent ſuch an anſwer to England as the Miniſters had returned to France, he would have given his laſt guinea to have proſecuted the war. He concluded by ſaying, he ſhould move no amendment, as he could not tell ſo well what it was proper to do, as what was improper to be done.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* prefaced a long and brilliant ſpeech by remarking, that it was impoſſible to ſeparate the preſent queſtion from the antecedent crimes, horrors, and exceſſes, of the French Revolution, and the origin of the war. Into theſe ſubjects, therefore, he entered very much at large, and traced the principle of French aggreſſion from the decree of Nov. 1792, and the diſmiſſal of Chauvelin, to the preſent hour. By the murder of their king, they reduced the French ambaſſador accredited from him to this country to the ſituation of a private individual, and were thus themſelves the cauſe of the diſmiſſal of which they preſumed to complain; and their conduct in every reſpect, from that time to this, had been marked with arrogance, perfidy, and impoſture. They had enacted for themſelves laws which were to ſuperſede the antient laws of nations, and the general principle of intercourſe between ſtates. Every thinking man ſoon ſaw the real object of the French revolutioniſts—their true principle was hoſtility to all acknowledged rights and uſages of men and nations. Mr. Pitt then commented on the declaration of Nov. 19, 1792—the claim to the Rhine as the French boundary—and the attack in Holland. It had been the practice to recur to the views of the ſurrounding nations, as a juſtification of French ambition; but the rulers of all the ſucceſſive parties in France had each conteſſed that Great Britain was not the aggreſſor in the war; and, whatever credit may be due to the aſſertions of antecedent treaties and declarations, the treaty of Pavia was an utter forgery; and the declaration of Pilnitz, made while the King of France was in confinement, was diſclaimed by Auſtria and this country on the King's aſſenting to the conſtitution; that conſtitution which brought him to the ſcaffold. Of the forbearance of this country, the inſtructions to our Miniſter at the court of St. Peterſburg were a memorable proof. Lord Grenville ſent a diſpatch to that Miniſter, deſiring explanation of the grounds of war of the powers engaging againſt France. There were two points to which this explanation was particularly directed. Firſt, to aſcertain the line of conduct it would be politic and juſt to adopt againſt France in her then circumſtances; and, ſecondly, to eſtimate the force neceſſary to maintain the rights of the nations of Europe againſt their republican invaders. It was conſidered, that the moſt adviſeable ſtep in the purſuit of thoſe objects would be, to direct that Miniſter to enter on an explanation with the powers at war with France, in order to his being enabled to propoſe terms of peace to that nation. Thoſe terms were, that ſhe ſhould withdraw her armies within her antient limits, renounce her conqueſts, and give up all views of interfering with the Governments of other nations. In return, the powers of Europe were to give up all views of interference in the affairs of France, and to withdraw from the war. But ſhould theſe terms not be accepted, or, being accepted, not ſtrictly kept, then thoſe powers of Europe were to engage themſelves to effect a change in the Government of France, and to obtain indemnity for their expences and riſks in the conteſt. After ſtating the particulars of this aggreſſive conduct during the whole courſe of the war, Mr. Pitt entered into a hiſtory of the ſucceſſive negociations with France at Paris and Liſle. On this occaſion the character of the Chief Conſul might be reflected on inſtructively. He followed the rupture of our negotiations with aggreſſions in Italy, every State of which, Sardinia, Modena, Genoa, Venice, Rome, Naples, he had overrun, plundered, and deceived; had amuſed with treaties, and diſtracted with perfidy. In every inſtance he failed to obſerve the faith of treaties. They were, indeed, no ſooner concluded, than the moſt ſhameful breach of

of them preſaged the final violation of every principle of honour, and of all the rights of conſtituted authority. Hence was the march of Buonaparte, his victories, his armiſtices, his treaties, nothing but a ſeries of acts of oppreſſion, of plunder, of tyranny, of injuſtice, of every vice and every wickedneſs which could corrupt a people, and ſubvert a government. Theſe were the demonſtrations of that inviolable reſpect for their early declarations in favour of peace, which the Government of France diſcloſed. Yet much was her conduct to be reprehended; inconſiſtent as had been her actions with her profeſſions, the poſture of affairs in Europe appearing to require it, we again entered on the work of peace. Our ambaſſador went to Liſle, and offered all our conqueſts, except a ſmall colony taken from Holland, and ſome dependency of Spain, captured in the courſe of the war. But this overture was alſo proudly rejected. The moment when the Emperor made peace it was ſeized on as the moſt auſpicious to negociate for this country; but not favours of time or of place, no openneſs and frankneſs of character, could even procure to our ambaſſador the diſtinction due to his rank, and the deference due to his talents. We were again inſulted, and again diſappointed. What was tranſacting about this time in one diſtinguiſhed corner of Europe, diſtinguiſhed for its misfortunes and its virtues, the Houſe muſt recollect. In Switzerland the conduct of France, of France that neither was inſulted nor injured by that commonwealth, was, for turpitude and treachery, left without a parallel in the annals of crime. The maſk being thrown off, a perfidious armiſtice, on the part of Switzerland an armiſtice obſerved with perfect good faith, was broken. Were then a plea wanting ſtill to diſavow that monſtrous injuſtice, the French revolution, gentlemen might look to Switzerland, and in the circumſtances of her ſituation they would know how to trace the catalogue of the aggreſſions of France to an inherent principle. It was not in Europe alone that we were to look for proofs of the atrocious mind of France. We might trace deep and frightful features of the ſpirit of the revolution in America. It remained to ſpeak of the aggreſſion of France againſt Egypt. Here it would not fail to occur to gentlemen, that the genuine principles of the Jacobin denomination were moſt promptly acted on, even in the progreſs of her fleets to the Egyptian ſhores. Buonaparte took Malta in his way, a place and an object indeed ſo ſmall, that it had ſcarce been fitting to mention it, but that nothing can eſcape the ſearching eye of the French Revoluioniſts. Mr. Pitt here gave the hiſtory of that expedition, and reprobated the aggreſſion on the dominions of the Porte, the acknowledged antient ally of France, but whoſe ſubjects Buonaparte attempted to deceive by falſe and ſpecious proclamations and profeſſions. Another object was alſo given to that enterprize: it was to be conducted to the ſhores of India; thence to drive away the Britiſh colonies. The true object ſeems, however, to have been the acquiſition of territory; and how well they have ſucceeded is to be ſeen in their fallen power and ruined finances. But the temper and the heart were faithful to that other project, the expulſion of the Britiſh from India: Buonaparte had ſent forward the true pioneers in revolutions, the meſſengers of peace and freedom, enemies to all governments, to all princes, to all people, to all religion, except the government, the people, and the religion of his good ally Citizen Tippoo. [*Laugh.*] If ſuch were the views, the projects, the atchievements of Buonaparte, if ſuch were the nature of the French Revolution, its ſcope and object; was it not quite evident that love of aggrandizement was only diſclaimed to amuſe the weak or ill-judging powers of Europe; while an infatuated hatred againſt all religion, all order, all decorum, all juſtice, all regular and acknowledged and well-organized government, was the paſſion of that adventurous Republic? This was the firſt active principle of the revolution. It was its ſoul from its birth. It was the ſpirit which fired its deſtructive pride, and ſuſtained it in its march to the extremities of every crime, to the overthrow of eſtabliſhments, to the conſecration of Atheiſm in the Temples of their God, that actuated them to a ferocious perſecution of every virtue, that has ſubmitted them to the vileſt crimes. It is that ſpirit which leaves nothing to juſtice to controul, which ſeizes the reins of power, that it may pervert the laws and inſtitutes of ſubject provinces to

to decree uſurpation, and confirm and give over to the adminiſtration of the Republic the acquiſitions of rapine. It is that ſpirit of the revolution which has grown with its growth, which has ſtrengthened with its ſtrength, but which has not diminiſhed with its misfortunes, nor been ſubdued by defeat. It was the ſpirit of the revolution from its riſe, and all the ſtages of its progreſs, which the firſt aſſembly diſcloſed, which Robeſpiere aſſerted, of which Briſſot only ſought a different mode of active operative preſervation, which the conſtitutions of every ſucceeding faction recognized, and which gave all its atrocious energy to the directorial ſyſtem; Rewbell, Barras, and all of that party breathed all its rancour, dealt around them all its poiſon; that ſpirit which actuates Buonaparte more than all, in whom all is concentrated, a ſpirit that cannot by accident be deſtroyed, or by art ſuppreſſed; that is formidable from the alliance of the moſt tremendous evils, of the worſt principles in the general community of France, is ſuſtained and repleniſhed by that mighty force which the tyrant knows how to command; but from the inflictions of which France bleeds at every pore, and is ſuffering for her crimes, "aſking pardon of God and man." That ſpirit which pervades the Councils of the Uſurpation; it has enabled her dictator to give an Empire to his will; with it he poſſeſſes the gigantic means of arouſing the whole earth, while the revolutionary ſyſtem of finance accumulates a command of reſources in proportion to the robberies and deſolation which wait on its functions, and this, accompanied by a ſpirit of proſelytiſm all over the world, accommodated to all nations, for every one of whom the agents of revolutions have a ſet of grievances, of complaints, and demands, with a due proportion of ſeditions and treaſons; and, in aid of all its arms, a perfidy which nothing can bind, a reſtleſs cupidity which nothing can allay, and an impatient ambition which nothing can reſtrain. Under the conviction of this character, it was now for the nation to conſider, whether we were to crouch to the new uſurpations in France, while yet our reſources—while the hearts of the country are entire, true to the national glory—to the Sovereign: whether againſt the diſorders and crimes, and inſtability of that revolution, we were to take a precarious ſecurity; whether we were to be forbidden to probe the new ſyſtem, to try by the teſt of experience, and having done ſo, then aſk whether the change was ſuch as gave ſecurity againſt the danger of recurring uſurpations. Another characteriſtic of the revolutions of unhappy France was, that not one of them endured long enough to give it the ſanction of confirmed experience; in fact, the ſhiftings of the ſcenes had been ſo rapid, that the riſe of one faction has juſt been permitted to give way to another advancing cloſe to its train. He therefore conjured the Houſe to direct the reſources, the energies of the country, againſt that deſtructive ſpirit. Mr. Pitt concluded by declaring his opinion of the danger and impolicy of treating at the preſent moment with Buonaparte, whoſe impatience he conſidered as a confeſſion of weakneſs, and whoſe uſurpation might yet be completely overthrown by the united and continued efforts of Great Britain and her allies; if it did not fall a victim to thoſe internal attacks which the power of a ſtranger and a deſpot had to dread. He believed the war would ſtill be ſucceſsful, and that France would prefer a branch of the houſe of Bourbon to a Corſican adventurer. The ſtate of the war in the Weſt of France ſhewed the power of the Royaliſts; and though perhaps they had taken the field too ſoon, they ought to be ſupported. After a warm recapitulation of all the topics of his ſpeech, Mr. Pitt ended, by expreſſing his earneſt and ſincere deſire of a *ſafe, honourable, permanent* peace; but he thought the country more likely to loſe than gain by an *immediate* peace, which might put to the hazard its laws, its liberties, its crown, and its conſtitution.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, that at ſo late an hour (one o'clock) he ſhould not treſpaſs very far upon the patience of the Houſe. We were now, he obſerved, at a new æra of the war, and yet we were led back to the very commencement for its motives. After ſeven years of burdenſome and calamitous hoſtilities, there was nothing before the Houſe but a repetition of the ſame fanciful calculations reſpecting financial reſources, and the ſources of human

man action, by which they had been ſo often deceived. It was now five years ſince they had been told "that France was not only on the verge, but in the very gulph of bankruptcy." Theſe aſſertions were known to be fallacious; and yet now, at this new æra, the Right Honourable gentleman came forward with his plans for rendering the war perpetual! He would not follow the example of the Miniſter, by retracing the hiſtory of its commencement. Lord Malmeſbury, when in Paris, had properly ſaid, that it was uſeleſs, in ſuch a caſe, to retort or recriminate; and, as the friend of peace, he could not but be decidedly of this opinion. He was free to avow, that, in his judgement, this country was originally the aggreſſor. The ſame was alſo clear of Auſtria and Pruſſia; for, if the latter had not entertained ſuch a conſciouſneſs, we ſhould undoubtedly have been called upon at the time for thoſe aids which, by a defenſive treaty, we were bound to ſupply. The late French king had, no doubt, periſhed cruelly, becauſe unjuſtly. There was, however, a moral certainty, that he acted at one time in concert with Auſtria. The declaration of Pilnitz was certainly to be conſtrued into an interference with the interior affairs of France; and, if any two powers on the Continent had ſigned ſuch a declaration with a view to our internal government, we ſhould certainly conſider it as an aggreſſion of a moſt violent nature. When we looked to the conduct of France, we had certainly no right to complain of any act before the war, the decree of the 19th of November only excepted. This, however, did not relate particularly to this country, and an explanation of the decree was offered by M. Chauvelin. If this explanation was unſatisfactory, another might have been demanded; but, after the cataſtrophe of the King, no queſtion was put by Lord Grenville, with reſpect to the mode of preſerving peace. The Miniſter had now, for the firſt time, preſented a communication with the Court of St. Peterſburg, of the contents of which he could not but approve. He regretted, however, that it had not been called more effectually into action, by ſending thoſe queries, as to the mode of pacification, to Paris, inſtead of St. Peterſburg. It reminded him of what had been ſaid of certain Eaſt India letters, which contained every thing that was virtuous in theory, and criminal in fact. This may be applied to ſeveral ſtate papers, both of France and of this country. The diſmiſſal of M. Chauvelin, he muſt contend, amounted to a direct declaration of war, becauſe, by the commercial treaty, a proclamation was not neceſſary, ſuch a diſmiſſal being tantamount to a proclamation. He was not now about to defend the revolutionary politics of France, either internally or externally; but he muſt ſay, that the new rulers had adopted preciſely the principles of the Houſe of Bourbon. Their wars and their treaties were all made on *Bourbonite* principles. The new government had taken for its model the conduct of Louis XIV. who, whenever he conquered a place, immediately eſtabliſhed a chamber of claims, in order to find whether they had dormant claims, which would enable him to carry the war ſtill farther. When he commenced an unjuſt war on Holland, our Charles II. formed the triple alliance, which was wiſely calculated to check the ambition of Louis. But for the advice of De Witt, they would have ſtripped him of all his conqueſts; they left him a part, with an injunction to go no farther. Such ought to have been the conduct of England and Ruſſia with reſpect to Savoy. Our hiſtorian, Hume, who always ſpoke with reſpect of kings, ſaid, that Louis XIV. was always unfortunate in not being able to find a pretext. This ſeemed to be pretty generally the caſe with the new Republick. He could not believe that England entertained no hoſtility to France before Auguſt, 1792. The conſtitutional king offered that England ſhould mediate between France and Auſtria. This, however, had been refuſed, at a time when there was room for an explicit declaration of our belief that France was not inclined to relinquiſh her former principles. We had never even hinted what it was that would ſatisfy us; and whoever in this caſe left others to conjecture, might be regarded as not very averſe to a diſpute. France had certainly acted in ſuch a manner as to diſguſt all Europe; but ſome of the inſtances quoted againſt her were not ſtrictly correct. Sardinia, for inſtance, when attacked by her, was actually one of the belige-

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rent powers, and ſubſidized by this country. This attack was not therefore unjuſtifiable. He had heard ſomewhat of a battle, in which almoſt all the parties were killed; and the cauſe was found to be, that all were found to be furniſhed with *offenſive*, and few with *defenſive* weapons. It was ſo in this war of words, in which every one was forward to attack, but ſcarcely one of the parties could boaſt of a ſhield for their character. What had been ſaid of France with reſpect to Switzerland, may be applied to the combined powers in regard to Poland. But it may be ſaid, that the manner of ſubjugating Poland was comparatively mild. Let Suvvarroff, the hero of Prague, who was ſaid to ſurpaſs Buonaparte in valour, as in virtue, ſtand forward to anſwer: the man who ordered an whole diſtrict to be murdered, man, woman, and child, merely becauſe they dared to prefer their own king and conſtitution! But France, it ſeems, has attacked Switzerland, the favoured reſidence of liberty. Who was it that firſt endangered the liberty of Switzerland, by endeavouring to force her from her neutrality, but the Britiſh Cabinet? His noble relative, Lord R. Fitzgerald, was the perſon charged to ſay that her neutrality was regarded as criminal. Our conduct was preciſely ſimilar with reſpect to Tuſcany and Genoa. This war, in fact, had been remarkably productive of the inſolence of the greater to the ſmaller ſtates on every ſide. The transfer of Venice was ſolely charged on the French, when, in fact, it was equally diſgraceful to the Emperor; it was a traffic in human fleſh; an half million of ſlaves in one quarter, for half a million in another! But the laſt charge, and the moſt curious, on the French was, that they had been at war with all the nations of Europe, except Sweden and Denmark. It is obſervable, however, that this was the repeated boaſt of our Miniſters, who declared that they would bring down every nation to act upon the French, until they rooted out their principles; and now the complaint was, that France had been at war with thoſe nations. Who had brought the Emperor of Ruſſia, he muſt aſk, to ſtand forth in defence of what was called "religion and ſocial order?" Mr. Fox then proceeded to notice the former negotiations. Thoſe were deemed matters of ſerious concern; but now it was held to be impoſſible to make peace with a nation ſo criminal and unſtable. Every objection, however, to a negotiation at preſent, went equally againſt thoſe of 1796 and 1797. The Miniſter had now given, for the firſt time, an honeſt account of thoſe tranſactions. He had ſtated that he was apprehenſive of danger from his very ſucceſs, and that he was led to negotiate only by the unequivocal voice of the people. He was glad to hear the term unequivocal, a term, which, had he employed it, would have been unſparingly contradicted. But he could not believe the Miniſter ſincere in the firſt negotiation, when he was ſo apprehenſive of danger, and was dictated to by a voice to which he was ſo unaccuſtomed to liſten! The Miniſter ſaid, that this negotiation did not break off on account of Belgium, but of a monſtrous propoſition offered by the French. Was this fairly ſtated? No, all that was ſaid in his Majeſty's declaration was, that he ſhould be ready to renew the diſcuſſion whenever it was propoſed. The negotiation was renewed next year; it was broken off, and followed by a ſimilar declaration. Surely then another negotiation was neceſſary to redeem the pledge of 1797. Was it to be underſtood, that when Miniſters were beaten, they were ready to treat, and when ſucceſsful, to refuſe all negotiation? They had formerly ſaid, that thoſe who avoided all diſcuſſion were to blame; but did not Lord Grenville avoid all diſcuſſion with Buonaparte? The former negotiations were, however, ſaid to have been entered upon for the purpoſe of convincing the people, and reconciling them to a new and ſolid ſyſtem of finance. That ſolid ſyſtem having now made its appearance in ſhape of the Triple Aſſeſſed taxes, and the Income tax, the people are now to have nothing more to do with the matter. The valuable conſideration has been ſecured, and therefore the language is now, that we can have no peace with perfidious France. If theſe negotiations, however, had the deſcribed tendency of opening the purſes, and quickening the ſpirits of the people, it ſhould be well conſidered, whether the refuſal to negotiate may not cauſe them to relapſe into deſpondency.

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The Miniſter has ſaid, that he did not wiſh to preſs the Bourbon family on the people of France; but he has only pointed out that path to peace, without mentioning any other. He has not even aſked for their *contre projet*, nor does it appear that he will ſtill liſten to it if offered. As ſtrangely ſuggeſted are the terms upon which he now ſays that he will be ready to treat with Buonaparte. One of them is, that the latter ſhall repent of his wicked conduct; another, that he ſhall obſerve in war a peaceable demeanour; another, if he ſhall be enabled to entertain a better opinion of him! Men ſometimes in private conteſts learned to entertain a better opinion of each other; but, in wars between nations, he had never heard of one being beaten into a good opinion of each other. It was the natural character of war to exaſperate, and not to conciliate. It was again ſaid that the Miniſter might treat, if he found the people of France generally to acquieſce in the Government of Buonaparte. On this he muſt obſerve, that Cromwell was a hypocrite and an uſurper, yet it would have been weakneſs or inſanity in France or Spain to have refuſed the peace or alliance which he offered. The character of Buonaparte, in point of ſplendid abilities, was not certainly inferior to that of Cromwell. But it was ſtill to be remembered, that though *one* can make war, it requires *two* to make a peace. If Buonaparte ſhould be confirmed in his power, would he not be more unreaſonable? Was the conteſt to be continued through every change of circumſtances, until either a Bourbon was placed on the throne of France, or Buonaparte was enabled to tread upon our necks? He begged leave ſolemnly to appeal to the Houſe, and to aſk, whether, if the Miniſter had acted on the declaration of 1797, and entered into a negotiation, they would not have been ready to vote an addreſs of thanks? Thoſe who felt in their hearts that they would have voted for ſuch an addreſs, could not feel juſtified in voting with the Miniſter on the preſent occaſion. What was become of the ſpirit of the Houſe of Commons, if they now meet only to diſcuſs what the Miniſter called his ſolid ſyſtem of finances? He repeated, that thoſe who would have voted loudly for peace, if ſuch had been the Miniſter's pleaſure, could not conſcientiouſly lend their cold approbation to the preſent addreſs. He did not ſee why the conduct of Buonaparte in France ſhould be ſo much condemned. He had reformed her conſtitution, as a military man generally does, by taking all the power into his own hands. He could not ſuppoſe that a military government was wholly deſtitute of freedom: ſuch a government now prevailed in Ireland, and yet that country was held to be in the moſt happy and fit ſituation to decide on her moſt important intereſt. But it was ſaid that Buonaparte had intimated, "that the exiſtence of the French Republick, and of the Britiſh Government, were incompatible!" Did not the right hon. gentleman oppoſite to him juſt now intimate the ſame? He was not very ſolicitous to defend Buonaparte; but he muſt annex the leſs value to theſe reproaches, on recollecting that the great and good man lately deceaſed, Gen. Waſhington, was vilified in the ſame manner during the American war. The queſtion which was aſked, how long it would be the intereſt of Buonaparte to keep the peace, might as well have been aſked in 1782, or at any preceding period of the French Government. He truſted that Miniſters would take ſome pity on the condition of man, and not continue the war for a theory. It was ſaid by ſome, that we could afford to pauſe and examine matters for twelve months; but if we were to pauſe, would it not be better to pauſe in peace? He could not approve of the half-way policy of the Miniſter with reſpect to the Chouans. If he did not chooſe to make it a common cauſe with them, ſhould he determine to go a certain length, and then deſert them? Was it to conciliate or incline Buonaparte to a peace, to ſay, we ſhall uſe the Chouans, if poſſible, to overthrow your power; if we fail, we leave them to your mercy? After ſome other energetic obſervations, Mr. Fox concluded by reverting to his former obſervation, that every gentleman who thought in his conſcience that he ſhould have voted with the Miniſter, if he had propoſed to negotiate, ſhould certainly vote againſt the preſent addreſs. The Houſe then divided, Ayes 265; Noes 64.

(To be continued.)

UNION

UNION WITH IRELAND.

86. *Essays on the Political Circumstances of* Ireland, *written during the Administration of Earl* Camden; *with an Appendix, containing Thoughts on the Will of the People, and a Postscript now first published. By a Gentleman of the North of* Ireland.

THIS country gentleman developes "the original principles of the United Irishmen, and lays down conclusions, formed by an unprejudiced observer, respecting that Association in its earliest stages, and the reasonings which led to those conclusions, and the grounds on which they rested; and this with the zeal of well-founded reprobation, of anxious indignant humanity." He begins with comparing the conduct of the mad enthusiast, who involved London in flames in the year 1780, with that of the able and eloquent leader of sedition who excited a riot when Lord Camden landed at Dublin; and, by his influence with Lord C's predecessor, Lord Fitzwilliam, endangered an opposition to, or change of, the government from the Catholicks, which only the recall of the lord lieutenant could allay. Having illustrated and proved these assertions, he proceeds to paint, in strong and unequivocal colours, the conduct of French democracy, and the fruits of the tree of liberty wherever it has been planted. He goes on to detect the rise and progress, the views and machinations, of the Society of United Irishmen, the agitations raised by which are "so unlike to any thing which ever before occurred in our memory, so determinately *political*, and so singularly *systematic*. It is notorious that for years they have been labouring, in every possible way, to detach and alienate the lower ranks from the higher ranks, the people from the government, in hand-bills of various name and title, studiously framed so as to operate on vulgar minds through the medium of their ruling passions, and disseminated so industriously as to find their way to every village, fair, and market; they have been incessantly inculcating on the multitude that they were the most wretched, abused, oppressed people under the canopy of heaven; that their misery arose solely from a political cause, the radically bad government under which they lived; that their happiness must depend on an alteration of the government; and that, since those in power were not disposed to comply with the popular wish, the people ought to do justice to themselves, by having recourse to such movements as could not be resisted." (pp. 58, 59.)—"The person, be he who he may, mountebank or politician, who descants on human misery, will be sure of an audience; and, if he flatters the passions while he pretends to furnish remedies, his prescriptions will be received as a dictator or an oracle." (p. 60.) It would be well if a parallel for all this could not have been found, a few years back, in our own country, where the boasted liberty of the press was abused to similar baneful circulations. May we not add that a mistaken sympathy for supposed misery of the poor, aggravated by false philanthropy, may have a tendency to produce consequences which the benevolent mind is not aware of at the first impulse of its feelings, suggesting to the poor complaints of what they bear with patience when not descanted upon in their hearing; or if the relief, from a concurrence of circumstances, becomes impossible to be continued, a relapse into misery draws with it the most fatal consequences? We say not this to check well-meant exertions, but to correct the abuse of them in time. Our author very properly contrasts the indolence of the gentry of France, in neglecting to check combinations, detect misrepresentations, and preventing their adherents and neighbours from being debauched by the maddening principles of the Jacobins, with the exertions of the English gentry, and the inducements the gentry of Ireland have to support a constitution such as a French gentleman could not feel or enforce on the ranks beneath him the advantages or blessings of. So far from the distresses of the poor being made a plea for the combinations in Ireland, they originated in Belfast and its neighbourhood, a region where distress is as little known as in any one in Europe. "Here it is notorious the spirit of Fraternization first embodied itself in a society on the very face of which, even in its infancy, every revolutionary feature was boldly prominent. Its first voice was an outcry, not against personal or civil wrongs, for it felt none; not against supposed political faults or deficiencies, for of these it disdained to take cognizance; but against the existing constitution of the kingdom." We have, said they, 'no national government;' and the object it aimed at was correspondent to its

its complaint, an abolition of the Commons Houſe of Parliament, and the ſubſtitution of a mob-elected and mob-dependent aſſembly in its room. "We have gone, ſay they, to what we conceive to be the root of the evil; we have ſtated what we conceive to be the remedy. With a parliament *thus reformed*, EVERY THING *is eaſy*; *without it*, NOTHING *can be done*; and we do call upon and earneſtly exhort our countrymen to follow our example, and form ſimilar ſocieties in every quarter of the kingdom. Frantic as the call was, it thrilled upon the ready-toned heart-ſtrings of the congenial ſpirits in this metropolis. A ſociety was forthwith *organized*, in name, in principle, in purſuit, the ſame with its original, but in form approaching yet more nearly to the caſt and figure of the French Aſſembly. Its officers were almoſt the ſame; the dignity and the powers of its preſident were an exact miniature likeneſs; and, leſt even a ceremony ſhould be wanting, the ſignal for profound ſilence, with which all were bound implicitly to comply, was the *putting-on of the preſident's hat*. It had alſo its committees, not only of accommodation and correſpondence, but of *conſtitution* and *finance*; and it had already, by anticipation, the ſymbol of Republican Ireland (the ſame as on the buttons of its life guards), as a ſeal to authenticate its acts. In a word, it appears to have been, not the mere model of what was intended, but an actual proviſional Conſtitution, put together in frame-work, and as it placed upon rollers, juſt ready to be ſhoved into the place of the old Conſtitution the very moment its demolition could be effected, and its ruins cleared off. But was all this ponderous machinery an expedient ſuggeſted by *diſtreſs*? Were they who had projected it the wretched and unfortunate? had they eloped from Baſtiles? or were they made deſperate by confiſcations? Were they not, on the contrary, in profitable trades, if not already in opulent circumſtances? If thoſe of them who were in genteel profeſſions (and ſuch, perhaps, formed a numerous part) were not, in all inſtances, as eminent in their way as ſome others, ſurely they could not accuſe the Government on that account. No act of parliament debarred them from taking fees, either from clients or patients. What then made them ſo very miſerable? We can only reply, that they were ſick of the ſame diſeaſe with their brethren at Belfaſt; they were politically hypochondriacal; they imagined their heads too big for the ſituations they were in; and they only wanted to pull down the Government and the Conſtitution, that they might have room to move about at pleaſure." (p. 75—77.)—"When it was peculiarly incumbent on them to be explicit with reſpect to grievances, they mentioned nothing more than the game laws, the ſtamp act, and the criminal code, becauſe 'it would have been tedious, and perhaps *unſafe*, to be more particular.' Tediouſneſs might have been avoided by mentioning thoſe only that were moſt intolerable; and as to *danger*, it is inconſiſtent they ſhould deem it hazardous to ſtate particular grievances when at the ſame moment they were urging the overthrow of the whole Conſtitution. The only danger they could apprehend was that of attempting to adduce what could not be ſubſtantiated. And, in fact, what law could they poſſibly have brought forward, the repeal of which would enable the cottager, at a twelvemonth's end, to purchaſe a new coat or an additional blanket for his bed? If the preſent Conſtitution were the cauſe of national unhappineſs, that unhappineſs would neceſſarily extend, more or leſs, over the whole kingdom; becauſe the *whole nation*, being ſubject to the influence of the Conſtitution, the effects ariſing from that influence muſt be as extenſive as the cauſe. But will even the effrontery of Faction aſſert, that miſery appears generally throughout the nation? Will any man who has underſtanding, who has eyes, ſubſcribe to ſo ſhameleſs a falſehood? If inſtances of diſtreſs exiſt, are they not clearly confined to ſome particular places, while commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, are almoſt every where elſe extending and increaſing? What follows? Evidently the diſtreſs complained of ariſes from accidental cauſes, and not from the Government or the Conſtitution." (pp. 85, 86.) Let this be attended to by thoſe who in this kingdom exaggerate the miſeries of the poor by their *temporary* plans for their relief—*temporary*, becauſe already, by their own confeſſion, not likely to be ſupported. "Would they [the reformers in Ireland] reſolve at once to make the working claſſes independent of labour, and give them unlimited credit

credit on the national purſe? or could they hope to ſecure them againſt the caſualties incidental to their ſtation, by a decree againſt ſickneſs and old age, againſt the uncertainty of the ſeaſons, and the froſts of the winter, and alſo againſt all vice, folly, and idleneſs? For, ſo long as theſe natural and moral cauſes operate, the working claſſes muſt inevitably be ſubject to infinite diſtreſſes; and the Legiſlature, which would effectually put an end to them, muſt be able to bind up free agency, and new-modify the laws of Nature. Nothing is more common with half-thinking men than to confound the evils which ariſe neceſſarily out of the ſtate of civil ſociety with thoſe which ſpring from a bad government, or a faulty conſtitution. But, to men of common ſenſe, the diſtinction will be obvious. There are, and will be in every community under heaven, deficiencies and inconveniences, burthens and grievances, which no laws can reach, and which, of courſe, no legiſlature can cure. Of theſe a great part may be palliated, but they cannot be eradicated. Providence has entailed them on our nature. Others may, unqueſtionably, be remedied, but not by Government; they ariſe from the miſconduct of Society, from the wrong exerciſe of general free agency; and it reſts with Society, by its own voluntary exertions, to remove them. For inſtance: there is, perhaps, as much diſtreſs in the metropolis as in any of the four provinces beſide. A great deal of this undoubtedly comes within the claſs of unavoidable misfortunes; but a great deal alſo ariſes, at this moment, from a cauſe equally remote from nature and politicks; I mean the influence of faſhion." (pp. 87, 88, 89.) "Let the exiſtence of diſtreſs be ever ſo certain, it is no better than refined cruelty to hold out a proſpect of relief, unleſs it can be tolerably certain that the ſcheme of mercy can be realized." (p. 95.)—Our author proceeds to combat a reſolution of the Whig Club, "That, from the information received from ſome counties, it appears that the price of labour is not adequate to the ſupport of the labouring poor in thoſe counties;" and ſhews that this is only a democratical trick, to connect inſurrection with diſtreſs. The only rational proſpect of relief muſt ariſe from the increaſe of tillage, which will remedy the evil by furniſhing employment. The only preſent reſource againſt this evil muſt be ſought in the good ſenſe and humanity of the employers; and probably it would have found a remedy in this ere now if the ſpirit of inſurgency had not been excited. But would any men in their reaſon think of raiſing wages at the call of an armed banditti? The ſuſpenſion of right, in ſuch circumſtances, if not *juſtice*, it is ſomething better; it is mercy. (p. 97.) Several of the ſucceeding eſſays are addreſſed to the *United* Iriſh; and it is obſerved, that the reſemblance between the plan for the Iriſh Union and Weiſhaupt's project of the *German Union* is ſo cloſe as almoſt to preclude the poſſibility of its ariſing from mere coincidence. The zeal which ſecrecy and ſilence produces gives a zeſt to the whole, as much in the frivolous buſineſs of Free Maſonry as in the other Union. (pp. 139, 140.) "If the Conſtitution, which we have hitherto valued as our beſt inheritance, be an object, by what means under heaven can it be ſecured, except by the moſt unqualified reſiſtance to the wretches who are combined to deſtroy it, and the moſt unequivocal reprobation of their half-hearted, hypocritical, and, if poſſible, ſtill more hateful auxiliaries?" (p. 167.)

The "Thoughts on the *Will* of the People," firſt publiſhed in the year 1794, with a P.S. now firſt publiſhed, is an admirable picture of the arbitrary power of a Democracy. Rouſſeau's "Contrat Social" is ſhewn to be the firſt ſource of the revolutionary *mania*; and Louvet himſelf has been obliged to confeſs that, of all ſpecies of ſlavery, that which Anarchy produces is the moſt intolerable; for, when it is the ignorant and deceived multitude that reigns, crimes multiply in proportion to the rulers.

87. *Speech of the Right Honourable* Sylveſter Douglas, *in the Houſe of Commons*, April 23, 1799, *on ſeconding the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the Houſe to agree with the Lords in an Addreſs to His Majeſty relative to an Union with* Ireland.

THIS may be reckoned among the beſt productions on the ſubject, and the moſt able anſwer to the ingenious arguments of the Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons.

88. *The Speech (at length) of the Honourable* Henry Grattan, *in the* Iriſh *Houſe of Commons*,

Commons, against the Union with Great Britain.

THE ſpirit with which this ſpeech (rather more argumentative than thoſe of this orator generally are) was delivered may be inferred from the concluding ſentence: "The Britiſh Miniſter propoſes to you to abolith the Parliament and to continue the Miniſter. He does more; he propoſes to you to ſubſtitute the Britiſh Parliament in your place; to deſtroy the body that reſtored your liberties; and reſtore that body which deſtroyed them. Againſt ſuch a propoſition, were I expiring on the floor, I ſhould beg to utter my laſt breath, and to record my dying teſtimony!"

89. *The Power of Parliaments conſidered, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.*

THE aim of this writer is, to prove the power and decrees of the Iriſh Parliament not IRREVOCABLE; conſequently, the Union cannot be ſupported on that ground.

90. *Practical Obſervations on the propoſed Treaty of Union between the Legiſlatures of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c. By* John Gray, *LL.D.*

A SENSIBLE and uſeful pamphlet. The author propoſes that, in fettling thoſe alterations in the King's titles which the Union will require, the words KING OF FRANCE ſhould be omitted; and that the inſignia in the armorial bearings, which have relation to that title, ſhall give place to ſuch as are emblematical of the Union. He adviſes a land-tax to be eſtabliſhed in Ireland, to be wholly expended in erecting a royal dock-yard at Kerry, or any more eligible ſituation on the Southern coaſt of that country. He ſuggeſts that two Eaſt India ſhips ſhould land their cargoes at Dublin, to ſave the Iriſh the trouble and expence of coming to London to purchaſe tea, &c.; and he recommends a land-tax for the whole empire, in proportion to the value of the land.—The greater part of the pamphlet is occupied by diſcuſſing the advantages of this latter ſpecies of revenue; which, according to Dr. Gray, may be expected in time to ſuperſede all the duties on imports and exports, and on home conſumption; and thus to enable us to convert the ports of Great Britain and Ireland into free ports.

91. *The Speech of the Right Honourable* John *Earl of* Clare, *Lord High Chancellor of* Ireland, *in the Houſe of Lords of* Ireland, *on a Motion made by him,* Feb. 10, 1800, "*That, in order to promote and ſecure the eſſential Intereſts of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *and to conſolidate the Strength, Power, and Reſources of the* Britiſh *Empire, it will be adviſable to concur in ſuch Meaſures as may beſt tend to unite the Two Kingdoms, in ſuch Manner, and on ſuch Terms and Conditions, as may be eſtabliſhed by Acts of the reſpective Parliaments of* Great Britain *and* Ireland." Dublin, *printed by Authority.*

THE noble orator thus concludes this ſpeech, in terms expreſſing the ardour with which he has laboured in favour of the propoſed Union: "It is with cordial ſincerity, and a full conviction that it [the propoſed meaſure] will give to this my native country laſting peace and ſecurity for her religion, her laws, her liberty, and her property, and increaſe of ſtrength, riches, and trade, and the final extinction of national jealouſy and animoſity, that I now propoſe to this grave aſſembly, for their adoption, an entire and perfect Union of the Kingdom of Ireland with Great Britain. If I live to ſee it completed, to my laſt hour I ſhall feel an honourable pride in reflecting on the little ſhare which I may have in contributing to effect it."

92. *Obſervations on the Union, Orange Aſſociations, and other Subjects of domeſtic Policy; with Reflections on the late Events on the Continent. A new Edition. To which is added, an Appendix, ſuggeſted by the late Debates in the* Iriſh *Parliament, and the Reſolutions of certain public Bodies of the City of* Dublin. *By* George Moore, *Eſq. of* Lincoln's Inn, *Barriſter at Law.*

"WHEN I write, I dip my pen in my heart," is a mode of expreſſion originating from this barriſter, who has laid open his whole heart in this pamphlet, the principal tendency of which is, to prove that, by an expreſs act of parliament, all Orange clubs are illegal meetings, and all perſons tendering the Orange oath are guilty of felony, and liable to tranſportation for life.

93. *Union, or not? By an Orangeman.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the ſevere deciſion of Mr. Moore, in the preceding pamphlet, an *Orangeman* dares to publiſh 42 pages in favour of the Union.

94. *A Letter, addreſſed to a Member of the Iriſh Parliament, on the Subject of the propoſed*

proposed Union between Great Britain *and* Ireland.

THIS, also, is in favour of the Union.

95. *Union, Prosperity, and Aggrandizement.*

"IN a word, the Union will make Ireland soon be as England now is; while, in securing the domestic peace, it will promote the prosperity, and conduce to the aggrandizement, of the whole empire."

96. *Protestant Ascendancy and Catholic Emancipation reconciled by a Legislative Union.*

"THE relative grandeur of France (says the sagacious Montesquieu) was, in the reign of Louis XIV. at its highest pitch, because England and Scotland had not yet formed themselves into *one united kingdom*." What would that great man have said if he had lived to see the late distracted state of Ireland? For, though disaffection prevailed in Scotland to a considerable degree at the period alluded to, yet no rebellion or insurrection had taken place of magnitude to weaken the power or distract the attention of Government from the continental war in which it was then engaged, and therefore can in no wise be compared with the Irish rebellion of 1798, whether it be considered as to its numbers and extent, its dangerous objects and ruinous consequences, much less as to the horrors and bloodshed by which it has been distinguished. Mr. Foster's objections to the Union, founded on the transactions of 1782, are examined and obviated; the present connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, and the internal state of the latter kingdom, are considered; and the objections to the Union answered. Orangemen are defined to be hostile to the Roman Catholicks, and "disappointed by the manly firmness of the Marquis Cornwallis, who has restrained the rage of contending factions, who has made the laws be respected, by distributing justice to the rich and the poor, the peer and the peasant, with a steady and impartial hand; and who, from the general confidence reposed in his virtuous character by all ranks, has been enabled to stop the effusion of blood, and to restore order and tranquillity, to a surprizing degree, in so short a time." (p. 104.)

97. *Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs, in the Year* 1799.—Ireland.

WE cannot enough applaud the temperate yet energetic review repeatedly taken of the state of public affairs by this judicious and eloquent writer, whom we have already perused with pleasure (vol. LXVII. p. 228.)

In this part of his work he has given the best summary view of the motives and conduct of both parties concerned in the great measure of Legislative Union with Ireland.

"When the great question, which is the subject of the present Considerations, was first whispered in the world, it seemed to strike upon the minds of men with a peculiar mixture of anxiety and delight, till it subsided for a time in a general suspence and astonishment.

"But this situation of the public sentiment did not arise, as I apprehend, from the novelty or the magnitude of the measure, nor from any presumption of a just opposition or rational dislike, on the part of Ireland, to so happy and so glorious a termination as it held out to her crimes, her sufferings, and her dangers.

"The constant and earnest declarations of the most ostensible persons in that kingdom, of the persons highest in situation and highest in popularity, entirely forbade and excluded that apprehension. They had loudly and repeatedly announced, 'That things could not remain upon their present establishment; that commercial jealousy was roused; that it would increase with two independent legislatures; that the seeds of separation were sown in the final settlement of 1782; that separation of interest would bring on separation of connexion.' The public opinion had kept in even tenor with the warnings of Irish statesmen, and the sense of practical evils, the dreadful course and career of calamities which every post divulged, and which advanced and expanded with progressive force and swiftness, till they bore off happiness, and peace, and virtue, from that devoted land, had prepared the public for any measure of vigour and authority, as they had legitimated every act of vigilance and power.

"Still less could the novelty of the proposal have excited surprize. It had been specifically recommended, in times comparatively fortunate, by the ablest statesmen, and political authorities, upon both sides of the water: and in one period of her history it had been solicited by Ireland herself. But it was the peculiar character and quality of the remedy, compared with the excess and virulence of the evil;

evil; it was the novelty, not of the thing, but of the circumſtances to which it was adapted, and the greatneſs, not of the meaſure, but of the mind which dictated it, that created ſuſpence and aſtoniſhment.

"That the local miſgovernment or misfortunes of Ireland ſhould, inſtead of forfeitures and penalties, be made to operate to her advantage and glory; that inſtead of a perpetual military government, and a trembling dependence upon the crown of England for a daily and precarious exiſtence, the parliament of Dublin ſhould be courted to take its ſeat in the capital of the empire, and mix and blend with the general repreſentation; that the Catholic ſhould be invited to a gradual participation of civil and political equality, and this in the midſt of the crimes of one and the weakneſs of the other, was juſtly entitled admiration and applauſe—but that which tranſcendently filled and delighted the mind of every good and honourable perſon, was the dignified and conſcious purity of the policy of Great Britain, oppoſed to the perfidious practice and immorality of her enemies. After ſo many years of a war, in which they had reſpected no right, no law, nor principle of humanity; in which the repoſe and virtues, the enjoyments and endearments of ſocial life, were the objects of hoſtility, and ſucceſs but a new and advanced point of attack; in which ſhe had ſeen her people expoſed to every artifice of cool and cruel malignity; debauched, miſled, perverted; diſciplined in revolts, and familiarized with maſſacres; after ſhe had ſeen her ſtate, during ſeven years, aſſailed and mined by force and fraud, and the balance of Europe overthrown by violence and treachery; what was the meaſure of her retaliation and revenge? What was her ambition, and where did ſhe ſeek her relative aggrandizement! She turned her eyes not to conqueſts and equivalents, but to internal improvement, to the diſcovery and advancement of her own means and reſources, to the amelioration of her own condition, to the unity and conſolidation of her own ſtrength, to her own defence, proſperity, and power. In the midſt of warfare ſhe cultivated the arts of peace; ſhe repaired her own errors, recalled her people from ſeductions, and brought her diſtant provinces under a nearer influence and inſpection; ſhe extended her arms to every part of her dominions, and preſſed her extremeſt dependencies to her boſom, while ſhe girt the mighty whole together in one compreſſing chain, one common bond of intereſt, affection, and ſecurity.

"Behold her equivalent! contemplate this augmentation of her power and greatneſs! examine her policy! probe her ambition to the quick!—mark if ſhe writhes or ſhrinks, if there be any tumour, or any foulneſs there! while the pretended deliverers of mankind prolong their polluted reign, and found their diſaſtrous hopes in the wounds and corruptions of humanity, in the diſeaſe and diſſolution of ſociety itſelf!

"When men could withdraw their eyes from this object of honeſt exultation; and had turned their thought to the critical and diſpaſſionate diſcuſſion of the ſubject itſelf, it ſeemed that the great meaſure of an incorporate Union between the two countries had naturally reſolved itſelf on the firſt aſpect into theſe important queſtions, by the ſolution of which, its fate would be decided—'Whether the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland were competent to treat for their conſtituents?' and 'whether the treaty propoſed, were beneficial to the contracting parties?' But it appears to have been conſidered by the Houſe of Commons in Ireland in another and a very different point of view beſides that of its utility, and this of their own competency and right to decide it. In that aſſembly, it did not lie between the advantages and relative intereſts of the two countries in the Union, which ſeemed virtually to be acknowledged, but it was ſuppoſed to contain ſomething humiliating to the pride and dignity of Ireland. It was not conſidered as an injury which England deſigned, but an inſult which ſhe offered to a great and independent nation. With that feeling the Houſe very naturally refuſed to entertain it for a moment. With a juſt and becoming ſpirit they rejected the diſcuſſion at once; though by a meaſure ſo precipitate and unuſual, they doubtleſs incurred ſome imputation of diſreſpect to the crown, and of ingratitude to the parent-country.

"It is neceſſary that this point ſhould be clearly and diſtinctly underſtood; and neceſſary to aſcertain whether the feelings of the Houſe of Commons were as juſt and proper as their conduct undoubtedly was while they were governed by them. For it would be ungenerous to ſuſpect of that Aſſembly, that they would have rejected with ſcorn, and refuſed to diſcuſs altogether, a great national meaſure recommended by their ſovereign, unleſs they had thought it on the one hand to imply ſome inſult and degradation to the nation they repreſent, and on the other to be ſo evidently advantageous to it, in an intereſted point of view, as to expoſe the people to the temptation and danger of overlooking the affront in the utility of the offer. Upon any other ſuppoſition it is impoſſible to account for ſo wide a departure from the eſtabliſhed rules and practice of a deliberating Aſſembly as the moving a previous queſtion upon a meſſage from the throne, and ſhutting the diſcuſſion *in limine* upon a ſubject of the very higheſt moment that

ever

ever came before them. For to take it the other way: if the offer was ſuppoſed to be diſadvantageous to Ireland, or unpopular to a great extent in the country, then it would have come certainly to be rejected upon diſcloſure and diſcuſſion; and that, with the double infamy and ſtigma deſerved both by the affront and the injury; and the Houſe of Commons of Ireland could have had no motive for depriving the Britiſh miniſter of the full maſs of mortification that awaited him.

"In that manner the ſame Aſſembly had acted in 1785 upon the occaſion of the commercial propoſitions. They ſaid that England ſold them commerce for conſtitution, and bartered her trade for their independence. This meaſure, therefore, after full and long debates, and minute inveſtigation and publicity, they refuſed with ſcorn, to the confuſion and diſappointment of its projector. But upon the preſent propoſition they were not ſo ſure of the ſenſe and high ſpirit of the public. They were fearful leſt the benefits propoſed by the union ſhould extinguiſh all ſenſe of the affront, and they wiſely and honeſtly withheld the temptation from the people.—I cannot but applaud the ſpirit and prudence of the Houſe, as one who would never expoſe the people to ſuch a danger and temptation; as one who would not put it in their power to decide amiſs, nor comply with them if they did; as one who thinks the obſequiouſneſs of a government towards their fugitive and miſtaken will, a ſpecies of the very worſt cowardice and treaſon, and the will of the people no excuſe for the compliance of a government in any diſaſtrous, or diſhonourable, or dangerous meaſure.

"But, while I applaud the conduct of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons under the impreſſions which governed them, I entertain very conſiderable doubts whether thoſe impreſſions were natural and juſt; and I think it very important to aſcertain that point, becauſe it is from that alone, that it is poſſible to combine or foreſee the fate of the propoſal. If theſe impreſſions were founded in right reaſon, there is no doubt but that that Aſſembly will perſevere in the courſe they have taken; but if they were the momentary effects of warmth and national irritability, we may expect from their good ſenſe and their virtue ſuch a temperament, as will at leaſt admit the diſcuſſion, and collect the public ſentiment with regard to it." (p. 3—14.)

"It is painful, no doubt, to withdraw the eye from theſe ambitious dreams of federal crowns and independent ſenates, to ſend back through the ivory portal theſe flattering images of power and greatneſs, and preſent the bloody and diſguſting mirror of realities. But is it my fault if the Britiſh colony in Ireland cannot read its ſtate, or recollect its origin, or perceive its dangers? Am I to blame, if it ſleeps on the brink of ruin, or for awakening it?—Would God we lived in times when we might ſlumber on in delightful or tranquil viſions, when we might rock ourſelves to reſt with innocent flatteries and deluſions! We have been rouſed with a mighty peal, and have armed by the flaſhes of contiguous conflagrations. But, if we cannot ſee the avenging power that overturns our gates, and the trident that ſhakes our foundations, we ſhall neither ſave our religion, nor our parents, nor our children; and exchange at beſt our deſtiny for an unprofitable and inglorious revenge!" (pp. 17, 18.)

This writer inclines to aſcribe much of the misfortune of Ireland to the improper treatment ſhe received from England ever ſince Henry II. conquered it.

"It is certainly a matter very little to our honour in any point of view, that after a period of ſix hundred years ſo little progreſs ſhould have been made in the conciliation of the minds of the Iriſh, in the amelioration of their condition, or in their fuſion and intermixture with the colony. It cannot be without our own fault and reproach, that we have not effectually interfered in their favour, and compelled our plantation to a more juſt and enlightened policy with regard to them; and the acmulated rancour of ſo many centuries, now burſt at laſt upon their heads, will be a dreadful caution to other conquerors how long they retain theſe odious diſtinctions, and defer the complete union and incorporation of their acquiſitions.

"It is the practice of our enemies to reproach this country with every evil and every accident that has ever befallen Ireland. But if ever their accuſations had been juſt, or they had ſought for any truth or any argument to ſupport them, they would have reproached us for our long delay, protraction, and omiſſion, of this very meaſure of union which we are now accuſed by ſome of our coloniſts of preſenting premature and untimely to their independent parliament; it is our cruel indifference to the inſtruction and well-being of the native, and our obſequious tenderneſs to the ſettler; it is, that the "final ſettlement" of Ireland has been deferred through ſo many reigns; that we are *now* attempting that which ought to have been perfected by every prince, at leaſt ſince the reformation. It is that we have not incorporated; that we have not done our duty by the ſubjects we acquired; that we have ſuffered them to preſerve the memory of an original wrong, and to remain in a ſtate of ignorance, rudeneſs, and barbariſm, worſe in its effects, and more degrading

degrading in its nature, than that in which our fathers found them ſix centuries before.

If we look to any part of the Continent which has been conquered, inherited, or acquired, by any other ſtate, we ſhall not find the ſame impolicy, and, I muſt add, the ſame cruelty as our own; for though I will never vindicate or adviſe meaſures of violence and injuſtice, I have no ſcruple to ſay that there is no violence more cruel than neglect, and no injuſtice equal to the cold continuance of the miſeries we found. Not that the meaſures we have purſued in Ireland have been always free from active violence and exceſſes; both Cromwell and William the Third made cruel retaliations upon the rebellious native, and exacted grievous forfeitures and confiſcations. If we were reproached for theſe deeds of theirs by the catholic and the attainted only, I would not complain of our accuſer, I would aſk alone if a century of kindneſs cannot efface our fathers' ſeverity? But when the grantees of Cromwell and the king, when the children of their ſoldiers, and the heirs of their rapacity, reproach us with their own gains, when they accuſe us of their own crime, and array the ſpoil and plunder they have ſeized, amongſt the articles of our impeachment, I know not, I confeſs, with what temper to anſwer them, whether with ſcorn or argument; nor whether their groſs abſurdity proceeds from the confuſion of their own underſtandings, or their contempt for ours! But let the crimes of centuries be blazoned out; let the annals of rancour and revenge be ranſacked, and the avarice and cruelty of theſe conquerors be dreſſed in all the colours of popular exaggeration; ſtill I think their crime of omiſſion was greater than their crime of commiſſion, and their cruelty in not uniting Ireland worſe than their cruelty of confiſcation. Cromwell, it is well known, would have united Holland, ſo that the policy could not have been unknown to him; and William had that occaſion and opportunity which have recurred after an hundred years, with the ſame crimes, and wickeder rebellions. Another century has found the ſame feuds, the ſame maſſacres, the ſame untamed ferocity, the ſame unreclaimed barbarity in the Iriſh people; and it has fortunately found the ſame power and fortune of the Britiſh arms defending their conqueſt, and maintaining their colony. What is the reſult of all this experience, what the wiſdom we may learn in this dreadful ſchool?" (p. 22—26.)

He, however, ſeverely blames the *preſent* conduct of the Iriſh, which is "become abſurd, when England offers union, and as the conſequence of it, emancipation: now that ſhe has at length adopted that liberal and enlightened policy which will place him upon the ſame footing as her colony, and admit him to the full participation of the bleſſings of her imperial, free, and equal conſtitution. It is wiſer, indeed, to become a Briton, than to nouriſh an eternal and unprofitable hoſtility. It is wiſer to be admitted into the ſovereignty, than to make war upon it. To unite, is wiſer than to tear open early wounds, and perſevere in interminable quarrels.

"But if he prefers the dictates of his paſſions; if he is the dupe of prieſts, of foreigners, of political reformers, of parties and promiſers; if it requires ſtill other leſſons of calamity and freſh ablutions of blood to efface theſe revengeful hopes, and prepare a happier and more pious choice; I commiſerate his error, and feel indulgence for the powerful movement of his ſoul; I cheriſh, too, the flattering hope that it is the laſt conteſt, and that the iſſue of it will effect this very union, the neceſſity of which it will eſtabliſh, though too late for his own happineſs and the preſent ſalvation of his country.

"From this miſerable and preponderant part of Ireland, I turn to that portion of it deſcended from our own loins, and nouriſhed with our own blood and treaſure: to that portion which is enthroned upon the necks of the great population of the country, and upheld in its dangerous pre-eminence by the power of the parent ſtate;—to that portion, our own grantees and coloniſts who have forgotten their birth, and denied their name; who diſowned the hand that enfeoffed them, and ſtill guards their title; which planted them on the ſoil, and maintains them there; which gave them power, and now gives them impunity. I turn to that portion of Ireland which muſt ſtand or fall with us in ſpite of its dreams of independance, which is UNITED in ſpite of forms, and identified in defiance of parchments; which, if our arm be withdrawn but a moment, will be trampled into the ground it uſurps, and which thinks it an indignity to be incorporated into our ſtate, and admitted to our empire. (p. 29—31.)

How ſtrongly does he paint the unſucceſsful ingratitude of America to her parent Great Britain! and he thinks it neceſſary to dwell on "this ſingle act of national ingratitude, which has proved the ſignal of the diſſolution of the civilized world, and ſhaken every ſtate and every form of government to its centre, and looſened the foundations of ſociety itſelf." (p. 35.)—In contraſting Scotland with Ireland, the author finds real independence ſurrendered in the former

againſt

againſt imaginary independence claimed by the latter.

"But is the Iriſh planter's independence real, or any thing but a dangerous and deluſive ſound, which tempts him to the rock, and draws him to the whirlpool? Is he independent of France, who pours her avengers upon the land? or independent of three millions of natives, who claim his eſtate with title-deeds and pikes? or independent of England, who defends him with her ſhips, her ſoldiers, and even her militia? Yet Scotland preferred to yield this real independence, ſo dear to her early prejudice. She preferred the ſubſtantial, uſeful glory of a common ſceptre and an imperial legiſlature to the dull privilege of provincial greatneſs and municipal ambition." (pp. 42, 43.)... "Has ſhe repented of her prudence, of her true and wiſe magnanimity?"

The objection, from the competency of Parliament, he eaſily diſpoſes of. He condemns the act of 1782, as unjuſtifiably extorted and weakly conceded; admits that it was impoſſible to laſt; and, if the injuſtice or folly of any meaſure could ſhake the competency of the act, this might be invalidated for incompetency (p. 50.) "Fortunately, the independence of the Iriſh colony which it eſtabliſhed, as far as lay within its power, was a nullity and a cypher." (p. 50.)

"Such were the ſentiments of the catholick and the coloniſt towards each other, that there could not be a greater misfortune to the one, or injuſtice to the other, than the removal of that ſupremacy and controul of empire in Britain, which could alone reſpectively maintain and repreſs them." (p. 53.)

"All the real and effectual change that was operated in the colony by this pretended experiment in the gift of independence was, the mere ſubſtitution of influence in the room of prerogative, and of miniſterial favour for parliamentary controul." (p. 56.)

"There are, or were at the time when the Union was firſt propoſed in the Houſe of Commons, 116 placemen out of 300 members. The privilege obtained, therefore, was not to be independent, which was impoſſible, but the privilege to be paid for obedience, which was but too eaſy." (p. 57.) "Let the Colony declare if this be the independence ſhe deſired in 1782?" (p. 58.)

This miſtaken independence he paints in lively colours.

"This independence, which corrupts and cannot ſave, which betrays and cannot protect, which injures and cannot even avenge." (p. 60.)—"Ireland has improved in induſtry and commerce, becauſe for theſe ſhe remained dependent upon the power, the tutelary care, and generoſity of England. She has thriven only in matters beyond the reach, controul, and authority of her independent parliament; and there only, and preciſely ſo far as ſhe has been upheld by the providence and the purſe of England." (p. 61.)—"The cauſe of this proſperity is not independence; nor is it poſſible to find a milder or kinder remedy for all her evils than that of union with the parent ſtate." (pp. 62, 63.)—"I think the Britiſh Miniſtry are entitled to the higheſt degree of praiſe for the candour and the loftineſs of their councils. I think the attempt is worthy of the great and generous nation over which they preſide; and, as it appears to me impoſſible to reconcile the native and the ſettler without incorporating the whole, and adopting them both into the virtues, the moderation, and the magnanimity of Britain, I am deſirous of giving to this meaſure of theirs the fulleſt and moſt unqualified applauſe and approbation. Independence is out of the queſtion; it is of the forms of dependence that it is alone important to enquire; and if I knew of any, milder, more liberal, and more beneficial to Ireland than union is, that form of dependance I would prefer and offer for the government of our colony. For it is only when the colony and the natives are united and loſt in each other that the Anglo-Iriſh will ceaſe to be dependent. It is then that they will fuſe and blend together with the empire at large, and become as independent as Scotland is, or Yorkſhire and Cornwall." (pp. 64, 65.)

"I am afraid there is a Jacobiniſm of policy, which induces ſome men to bear with or prolong evils ſuſceptible of an earlier termination, in the hope of more advantage to themſelves, or greater triumph in the iſſue. I confeſs, I fear that there are amongſt our ſettlers in Ireland ſome unrelenting minds, who expect and prefer another concluſion of the conteſt, and very different from ours; the horrible principle which has been diſcloſed even in England, induces me very ſtrongly to apprehend, that there is no obſtacle in a part of the colony more hoſtile and formidable to the projected UNION, than the hope of being enabled by the arms and treaſure of the mother-country to obtain ſuch decided and definitive ſucceſs in the civil war, as to enable their "Independent Parliament" to attain and confiſcate the remaining part of the property of Ireland not actually in the occupation of that colony." (pp. 66, 67.)

"If the only obſtacle to union in the boſom of our colony is this criminal and flagitious hope of deriving from our victories an unjuſt and miſerable ſucceſs of ſlavery and plunder, I am fearful that it is impoſſible

impoſſible to aſſign, after every allowance for paſſion and for prejudice, a better or a more pardonable plea for the refuſal or the ſilence of the Catholic. Revenge, and the hope of prey, are his undiſguiſed motives; and he is only ſo far leſs abſurd or leſs guilty than the coloniſt I have deſcribed, as he believes himſelf to have a right, according to the doctrines of impreſcriptibility, to poſſeſs the lands, which no time, no length of poſſeſſion, can alienate, no acquieſcence transfer; and as he relies for his hope of ſucceſs upon a government, which as it were from the very center and focus of robbery adopts and aſſiſts every ſyſtem, and every ſpecies of plunder, every attack upon every poſſeſſion, every innovation of right and principle, and law and property.

"I think neither of theſe hopes will be crowned with ſucceſs, becauſe the Britiſh government will never eſpouſe the crime of the Coloniſt, and becauſe the French directory will never be able to gratify the vengeance and the avarice of the Catholic. The Catholic republic may ſound well in the years of inebriated rebels, whoſe crimes have cut them off from their country as long as it ſhall be adminiſtered under any form of government, under any order whatſoever. It may ſound well and lofty in the ears of ignorant and inflated conſpirators, and the abſurdity and ſoleciſm of the term itſelf may not be diſcovered by minds confounded by their terrors, and furious from their crimes." (p. 68—70.)

"If any well-diſpoſed and enlightened Iriſhman, of either religion, is averſe to the Union, I think it is incumbent upon him to ſhew, either that the preſent order of things is good and deſirable in itſelf, or elſe that it is capable of modification and amendment. But theſe are taſks I am confident no ſuch perſon will undertake; the firſt, becauſe the direct converſe is palpable and confeſſed; and the ſecond, becauſe the conſpirators themſelves have declared upon oath, and in contemplation of death, that no modification or change, no reform or emancipation, will ſatisfy or appeaſe them. Their fanaticiſm is of a higher order; they will accept of nothing but this very catholic republic, under the protection of the atheiſt republic; and to be a free and imperial part of a Chriſtian empire, neither meets their devotion, nor gratifies their ambition." (p. 75.)

"I am not often tempted to uſe hard words; but if ever there was a deviliſh artifice on the earth; if ever there were any wickedneſs more near and natural to Hell itſelf than other crimes and atrocities; it is this foul, unrelenting, common mockery of both perſuaſions, this cruel ſacrifice of Chriſtian blood, by the inſtigation and malice of Infidelity. It is the arming of religious ſects at the bidding of Impiety; it is the maſſacre of Chriſtians by the practice of Atheiſts." (pp. 76, 77.)

"The preſent order is at war with the order of nature, and the law of neceſſity; and whether it ſhall be overthrown or not by a ſeparate regency, or by contradictory votes upon peace and war, it only exiſts at all by being conſtantly evaded, and in exact proportion to the violence it receives. In times of tranquillity (if one might dream of thoſe), it muſt be tamed by corruption into the control and obedience of England; in war it muſt either partake of force in the dangers of England, or be ſubdued by her as her firſt and moſt dangerous enemy. It is ſuſpended altogether by the preſent divided ſtate, and the coloniſts having thrown themſelves into the arms of their parent country, for protection againſt France, and againſt the nation where they have ſettled, have fully proved how impoſſible is the reality of independence, and how dangerous the illuſion. (pp. 77, 78.)

"The more I examine the antient policy and conduct of England, with regard to Ireland, I beg leave to repeat it, the more kind and generous I find it towards the colony, and I think her only real reproach has been, neglect of the natives: even now, that the miſgovernment and misfortunes of the colony ſeem, perhaps, to call for acts of rigour and forfeiture; what is the conduct of the parent ſtate, and what the language ſhe holds to her libertine? Does ſhe reſume her charters? Does ſhe cancel her grants? Does ſhe revoke the independence he has extorted from her, or place him in a ſtate of pupilage again? No. She intreats with maternal fondneſs to draw cloſer, for the common benefit and ſafety, thoſe bonds, which have always knit them together in intereſt and affection. She deſires but to confirm and ſtrengthen that REAL UNION, which has always ſubſiſted between them, in ſpite of political names, and legal diſtinction. She wiſhes to protect him ſtill, but with more efficacy and vigour, and to be able to extend her beneficence to three millions of wretched natives, whom he cannot oppreſs but with her arms, nor deliver but with his own ruin. But what are the terms of this protection, and what the price ſhe ſets upon her beneficence? Is it the ſurrender of territory? Is it taxation? Is it the abandonment of any good, or of any power? America complained that ſhe was taxed without repreſentation; but Ireland is invited to ſend an hundred commoners, and an equal proportion of her peers. But is not this number adequate and ſufficient? Scotland, with more than double the population of the colony (for the native is not yet repreſented at all) has never made this complaint. She has never complained of any combination

combination of the Engliſh majority to oppreſs her counties, or ſuſpected ſuch an injury, more than Yorkſhire or Cornwall. She has never complained that her people did not enjoy their full proportion of public office, emolument, and power, and of the favours and countenance of the crown. Her influence in the Britiſh cabinet, on the contrary, has been the burthen of Engliſh jealouſy, the theme of conſtant invective, and ſometimes of deep and ſerious accuſation. But England has never been accuſed, by the blackeſt malice of irritated recrimination, of the leaſt injuſtice, unkindneſs, or prejudice, againſt the united kingdom; what juſt, or rather what poſſible reaſon is there for Ireland to apprehend, againſt the experience of a whole century? Were the thoughts of England hoſtile and deſigning, ſhe would not preſent this Union. She would ſay to her colony—You have abuſed and miſgoverned, and are incapable to govern, and therefore your power is forfeited, and your right reverted;—you have been a bad maſter, I cancel your authority;—you have been a bad child, and I diſinherit you. This would be the language of the angry parent.—Let us liſten to her accents: 'Let us govern together.' Is that cruel, or oppreſſive, or unjuſt? 'Come and take your ſeat in my council and my ſenate;' is that hard or unnatural? 'Come, and let us conſult together for the common cauſe in the imperial ſenate of both iſlands; depute your portion of wiſdom and virtue; take your ſhare in the general adminiſtration:' Is this partial, or excluſive, or ungenerous?" (p. 83—86.)

"I will tell the candid Catholic plainly, that the parliament of Ireland *dares* not to ſet him free. It is the imperial parliament: it is the power, greatneſs, and ſuperiority of England, which alone can break his chains, or contain him in the firſt tranſports of liberty. It is the preponderance, the invulnerable greatneſs of England, which enables her to be generous, and permits her magnanimity." (p. 91.)

"Surely, for ourſelves at leaſt, it is more juſt and wiſe, that we ſhould aſſay to quench theſe interminable quarrels, and extinguiſh theſe ever-ſpringing evils, in Union." (p. 92.)

"After having diſcuſſed ſo minutely the motives, intereſts, and relative ſituation of the Colony and the Catholic, it might be liable to miſconſtruction if I were to take no further notice than I have done incidentally of thoſe clubs and conſpiracies, and of that inviſible empire exerciſed in Ireland by means of filiation and correſpondence, and ſecret oaths, more particularly as theſe treaſons and dangers have reached our own ſtate, and pervaded to the very heart and metropolis of the empire. Yet I think a little reflection will ſuffice to ſhew, that they are not entitled to much conſideration in this place; and that in referring them to the general condition and calamity of Ireland, I have confined them to their proper ſituation and importance." (p. 97.)

"I think the Jacobin will neither be contented nor ſubdued by the Union, nor in the defeat of the Union; but that he muſt be ſubdued by the execution of the laws, and hunted down by the magiſtrate wherever he is found. To offer him a government who is the ſworn enemy of governments; or a conſtitution, who hates all conſtitutions; to admit into the ſtate the common conſpirator againſt every inſtitution and every form; is to make peace with tygers, and treaties with Frenchmen. Whether, therefore, there ſhall be Union, or a prolongation of the preſent calamities, the United Iriſhmen will remain alike to be put down, or to be put out by the colonial parliament, or by the imperial.

"In this point of view there is but one queſtion,—Which is the moſt powerful and moſt likely to put him down? and as that, which I confeſs appears to me (under the preſent circumſtances of both countries, and of all countries in the world) to be paramount and pre-eminent above every other, I addreſs it, with confidence, neither to the Colony nor to the Catholic, but to both, and to every virtuous and reflecting mind of both perſuaſions, and in both kingdoms." (pp. 98, 99.)

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98. *Some Obſervations upon the Vindication of* Homer, *and of the antient Poets and Hiſtorians who have recited the Siege and Fall of* Troy, *written by* J. B. S. Morritt, *Eſq. By* Jacob Bryant.

TROY ſeems to be in a fair way of undergoing a ſecond ſiege. The conteſt is for her exiſtence, and whether ſhe ever ſuſtained the famous ſiege which has immortalized Homer. We ſee with concern the veteran who engages againſt her, like Achilles of old,

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer.

99. *An Expoſtulation, addreſſed to* The Britiſh Critick. *By* Jacob Bryant.

"THE following expoſtulation has been printed ſome time, but was not intended to be produced to the world till another treatiſe, with which it was to be accompanied, ſhould be completed. But, as the Britiſh Critick has thought proper to ſelect from his Review and to reprint that part with which Mr. Bryant is concerned, and to add to it an appendix, it ſeemed proper to haſten the publication of this apology, that the author might not be deſtitute

deſtitute of all defence. Mr. Bryant has not ſeen this new edition of the review nor the appendix, and it was by great chance that he had any intelligence concerning them. Whatever new charges may be there brought, and objections raiſed, they will probably be found anticipated and anſwered in the courſe of this vindication." *Pref.*

"In the Britiſh Critick for December, 1798, and for February, 1799, we find the vindication of Homer by Mr. Morritt ſupported, and his miſtakes countenanced. At the ſame time, there is ſuch an hoſtile diſpoſition ſhewn to the perſon whom Mr. M. has thought proper to arraign, ſo much evidence ſuppreſſed, and ſo many wrong inferences made, that it demands an oppoſite vindication, in order to maintain the truth. In the proſecution of his purpoſe, the Britiſh Critick has continually diſplayed great aſperity, and much undeſerving and unjuſt cenſure, equaling, in ſome inſtances, and in others ſurpaſſing, the invective of Mr. Morritt. We muſt, with reluctance, add, that many allegations are brought without a ſingle article being produced upon which they are ſuppoſed to be founded. Hence the recorder has no opportunity afforded him of forming a proper judgement. This will continually appear in the courſe of the review by the Britiſh Critick." (p. 1.)—The Britiſh Critick is charged with adopting Mr. Morritt's; and, as if the animadverſions of the former gentleman were not ſufficient, he has conſiderably increaſed them. There is one perſon, in particular, to whom the world will neceſſarily look up as reſponſible for theſe miſrepreſentations. And this queſtion, as I have ſaid before, will be put to him, and he will be aſked, *If he could not ſee ſuch miſtakes, why did he write? If he did ſee them, why did he ſupport them contrary to conviction and conſcience?*"—"Whoever aſſumes the prerogative of judging upon all ſcience, and determining upon every branch of literature, laſtly, of paſſing ſuch ſevere ſentence repeatedly upon unfortunate delinquents, ſhould be more upright and perfect himſelf. But the learned Critick may declare, as I have before intimated, that neither the miſtakes nor the ſtrictures in his review were from his own pen. He may inſiſt that the confuſion of ſentences, and the confuſion of ideas alſo, the inconſiſtencies and manufactured miſconceptions, muſt ſhew that they were from another hand. Why then were they adopted? And, granting the fact, this excuſe affords no ſatisfaction nor conſolation to me. If I am aſſaſſinated, it is of little conſequence whether I am ſtabbed with a keen and envenomed ſtiletto, or goaded by a dirk or dagger more dull and worſe tempered. He that applies the tool is anſwerable for the conſequences." (pp. 134, 135.)

100. *Additional Remarks on the Topography of* Troy, *&c. as given by* Homer, Strabo, *and the antient Geographers, in Anſwer to Mr.* Bryant's *late Publication. By* J. B. S. Morritt, *Eſq.**

MR. M. vindicates himſelf from the charge of having, "with the moſt diſingenuous malice, blackened and detracted from a character univerſally and deſervedly eſteemed by all men of literature." This he had properly diſregarded, as not contributing at all to the ſupport of his hypotheſis; but Mr. B. having brought the ſame charges againſt the learned conductor of "The Britiſh Critick," and, by his "Expoſtulation" with him, brought forward his reply, Mr. M, in the preſent publication, offers ſome corrections of Mr. B's topographical arguments, as, with regard to the general queſtion of the probability or improbability of Homer's ſtory, he cannot perceive any *new* one brought forward. He ſhews that he has not miſrepreſented Strabo, though that geographer did not perfectly underſtand Homer: the Scamander of Strabo was not and could not be the Scamander of Homer, which was the ſame with Xanthus in Homer; the names had been changed after Homer's time, and hence originated all the confuſion. Homer's ſtory is certainly adapted to Phrygia; and this is already a preſumption in favour of its hiſtorical truth.

Mr. M. thus concludes:

"I have thus gone through the moſt material arguments relative to the topography of Troy. I have ſhewn, I truſt, that it is conſiſtent with Homer in a very great degree; and that Strabo, as well as Pliny, tend greatly to confirm our ſtatement; but that all three are decidedly incompatible with Mr. Bryant's map and his conjecture relative to Ophrynium. I have thought it neceſſary, alſo, to reply to

* For Mr. Morritt's firſt publication, ſee vol. LXIX. p. 873.

ſome of the charges advanced againſt me in Mr. Bryant's Obſervations, eſpecially ſince he has repeated many of them in his laſt work. I never thought, when I wrote my firſt anſwer, that it would be arraigned as abuſive, or that Mr. Bryant conſidered his perſonal credit impeached by an attack on his arguments. Since, however, 'unfounded cenſures cannot but affect the character of the cenſurer,' I have been obliged to ſhew that mine are not totally unfounded, and that ſome miſquotations and miſrepreſentations of cited paſſages really do appear in Mr. Bryant's firſt works, and are repeated in his defence of them. I infer, from hence, that he is not neutral on this ſubject; that he ſees all paſſages in a point of view more favourable for his argument than others will. I therefore caution the readers of his work from truſting to his quotations; at the ſame time I believe he himſelf (ſo far from being guilty of intentional fraud) has the greateſt reliance upon the proofs he gives. Prejudices of a ſimilar nature may, for aught I know, bias me. I claim no neutrality, but I reſt the controverſy upon the arguments I have brought forward. Mr. Bryant ſays they are inconcluſive: with great ſubmiſſion I think differently; but others muſt decide the queſtion. I have as high a veneration as any one for the erudition and literary talents of Mr. Bryant; but the beſt, the greateſt, have ſometimes adopted very ſingular opinions, which no extent of literature or acuteneſs of reaſoning could defend. I am very glad to find that, in his laſt two works, the Egyptian part of the hypotheſis is abandoned for the preſent, as it certainly tends to ſimplify the queſtion between us. I ſhall therefore conclude with Mr. Bryant's favourite paſſage, which, I can aſſure him, I ſhall always underſtand without any mixture of contempt:

"Ωμηρος μεν νυν και ΒΡΥΑΝΤΙΑ επεα χαιρετε."

101. *Remarks and Obſervations on the Plain of* Troy, *made during an Excurſion in* June, 1799. *By* William Francklin, *Captain in the Service of the* Eaſt India *Company, and Author of a Tour to* Perſia, *&c.*

THESE obſervations are inſcribed to Dr. Vincent, "as a tribute of gratitude and mark of perſonal reſpect." Their author aſſures us "the general view of the plain of Troy, in its actual ſtate at the preſent hour, does cloſely correſpond with all the leading circumſtances detailed in the Iliad, which cannot be queſtioned by any one who has viſited the ſpot with Homer in his hands." Theſe obſervations, made in a ſhort tour of about 40 miles in four days, are offered to the publick as they occurred to the traveller's mind, and were noted in his journal. However pre-occupied by the aſſumption of Chevalier, or the reaſoning of Morritt, the love of truth would have compelled him to ſpeak out, if he had ſeen reaſon to detract from their opinions, or to controvert their ſtatements. This he has done freely, in an inſtance which, by ſome, perhaps, will be deemed rather eſſential than ſubordinate; but it diminiſhed nothing of his firm belief and conviction, from the beſt view of the ground he could take, and the beſt compariſon of facts and circumſtances which he could collect, that the plain of Troy deſcribed by Chevalier is, in all its general features, the very ſcene of action which Homer has deſcribed in his poems.

The narrative opens with a very intereſting detection of the impoſture of the two urns * found in the barrow of Achilles, and ſent to Count Choiſeul Gouffier, by M. Gormazina, ſon of the late French conſul at the Dardanelles, who, at the inſtance of the Count, with great labour penetrated near the centre of the barrow, and found aſhes, charcoal, and bones; and Mr. Hope rewarded him more amply for theſe remains than the Count did for the more ſplendid portion of the ornaments, and Capt. F. had his ſhare of them. The Weſt face of the barrow of Ajax has been laid open, and diſcovers within the remains of ſome very rude and antient maſonry. The vale of *Thymbra* is ſtill called *Thimbreck*, and the remains of the temple of Apollo are ſtill viſible, the ground being, for a conſiderable extent, ſtrewed with various blocks of marble, capitals and columns, of the Corinthian order, of exquiſite Parian marble, of which he counted upwards of 150 broken ones, pedeſtals and broken ſhafts: under an oak a block of marble two feet high, carved with a winged Victory in a car, and over the head of the figure a cornice which ſhews that it belonged to the outſide of a temple. A Greek inſcription on a pillar was alſo copied by Mr. Hope's painter. At the upper end of this valley, in a grove of fir-trees, are ruins of a Doric temple, fragments of columns,

* See vol. LXII. pp. 734, 736.

capitals,

capitals, and pedeſtals, of the fineſt Parian marble, the ſite called *Thimbreck Muzarlick*, or the cemetery of Thymbra. In the village of Atch Keoi are two columns of grey granite, of an order unknown, and very antient; and hence is a fine view of the plain of Troy, rich and abundantly fertile. Half a mile from this village is a tumulus not noticed by other travellers, and named *Anai Tepe*, which, in Turkiſh, ſignifies the *bill of ſtone*, though no conjecture could be formed of its deſign, it being near three miles from Troy, circular, but flat on the top. After croſſing the Simois by a ford, they came in ſight of Bunarbaſhi, the ſite of antient Troy, on an eminence at the upper part of the plain, riſing gradually from the ſources of the Scamander, at the diſtance of half a mile. "If a traveller be deſirous of viewing to advantage the ſituation of antient Troy, he will place himſelf midway between the ſprings and the city, and near to where formerly ſtood the Scæan gate. The city appears to have been bounded Eaſt and South by Mount Ida, North and Weſt by the Simois and the plain. From behind the village the hills riſe gradually, and, at two miles from the agha's houſe, are terminated by the lofty ſtations of the tomb of Hector and other high ground. When the Levanters blow, the ſurries coming over the broken ridges of Ida muſt here be experienced in the utmoſt violence, and bring the appellation of Ἴλιον πνειμόεσσαν to the ſpectators round in full force. Placed on this eminence, it requires no great ſtretch of imagination to bring in review the tranſactions of the war and the fate of Ilium, as ſung by the divine Bard. The ſeveral barriers all in view, all in the poſitions they ought to occupy; and, as they impreſſed on my own mind with ſo full a conviction as not to leave the ſmalleſt doubt remaining but that I ſtood on the very ſite of Troy, or near it, ſo I cannot think it poſſible that any one can perſonally view the evidence afforded by the diſpoſition of the country round, and theſe monuments in particular, without complete ſatisfaction in his mind that Homer deſcribed this ſcene from characters that are indelible. Barrows, it is true, are common to other countries; but that we ſhould have a riſing ground for the poſition of the city, a plain, ſuited to the conflicts of the armies, ſweeping down to the Helleſpont, two rivers, one on each ſide this plain, joining at no great diſtance from the ſea, added to the different barrows, all in the very places where they ought to be, cannot be the effect of chance, and are circumſtances ſo various that no country could produce them all unleſs it were the very ſpot deſigned. Had I been ever ſo ſceptical (and doubts I certainly had), I could not ſee two barrows, one large, and one ſmaller at Sigæum, without confeſſing that ſuch they ought to be according to the Iliad, and ſuch their place. I could not ſee the Rhæteum marked by another barrow without reflecting that Ajax was encamped on the left of the line, and that on the left he ought to have been buried. I could not view the barrow of Æſyetes, marked out by Strabo, and fixed at the moſt advantageous point for reconnoitring, without recalling the aſſignment made of it by Homer to this purpoſe; but, above all this, when I ſaw the barrow of Hector, at the back of Troy, ſtill marked by the pile of ſtones which Homer allots to this and this only, I could not help thanking Mr. M. for pointing out this peculiarity to my notice; and I muſt add my teſtimony to his, that ſuch is the fact, the ſtones are piled as his drawing repreſents them, and their appearance is not exaggerated. Now, that all theſe circumſtances ſhould be united in the ſpace of a few miles by accident, and that they ſhould all correſpond with Homer, is beyond the power of calculation, if the fact were not true: no other ſpot in the world could be accommodated to the deſcription, or anſwer to the particulars required; and if this ſpot does anſwer with ſo much preciſion, both generally and ſpecifically, here and no where elſe muſt we look for Troy." (pp. 14—16.) The tomb of Hector, though it has been opened in ſeveral places, particularly on the North ſide, has not been deprived of the characteriſtick which is peculiar to it, the heaps of ſtones. Adjoining to it is another of ſmaller ſize, coëval, perhaps, and formed of earth without ſtones, ſuppoſed that of Priam. A mile from this, on a correſponding hill to the South, is another, called *Upſhun Tepe*, which makes the *fourth* between that and the village of Atch Keoi, and not *three*, as has been repreſented by miſtake. This may be that of Paris. At no great diſtance from that of Hec-

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tor is the Acropolis, a tremendous precipice, rising abruptly to the height of 400 feet, at the bottom of which runs the Simois, whose stream is rapid, and the bed thickly strewn with stones. "Mr. Hope and myself having, with considerable difficulty, scrambled up the N.E. face of the steep, found a prodigious quantity of stone and fine Parian marble scattered over a large space, and in one spot traced what appeared to have been the site of a temple, in form of an oblong square." Mr. F. properly compares the city and citadel of Troy with the East Indian lower town or *Pettah*, and citadel; and adds, "those who have seen the hill-forts of Mysore, and many parts of the Dekkan, and will compare them with the Acropolis of Troy, may easily account for the labour of a ten years siege, or allow the appellation of the epithet of walls built by the Gods themselves not to have been exaggerated" (p. 22.) Many large blocks of marble, columns of red and grey granite, and capitals of columns, one with the device of an eagle on it, an immense block of very coarse marble, with a rude head of a cypress tree and other devices, and a figure of a warrior in alto relievo 2 feet high, with many other circumstances, on surveying the ground, prove the former existence of a city here, whose extent Mr. F. thinks could not have contained less than 40 or 50,000 inhabitants. Gargarus, the summit of Mount Ida, is somewhat more than 2 miles above the level of the plain, and has on the top an ample platform, or table-land, of a circular form, 460 feet in circumference, where, no doubt, stood the temple and altar of Jupiter the Deliverer, whence the view is magnificent and extensive. Mr. F. remarks that Mr. Morritt's progress, from 20 miles below Lectum (Cape *Baba*), to the summit of Gargarus, is the course of Juno and Sleep, Il. XIV.; and Homer's πολυπίδακος Ἴδης exactly agrees with the many springs that issue from the chain of hills that constitute Mount Ida. "From the torrents which come down from Ida and join the waters of the Simois, it must be a formidable stream in the winter season; the chain of mountains composing Ida are not, in general, remarkably high, but are abundantly well-furnished with wood, which supplies the Troad with fuel, as in former times." "At the foot of the hill on which stood the Acropolis, about 2 miles from it, and near Bounarbashi, under the shade of some willows, rises the hot or first source of Scamander, approached by a road paved with large stones, appearing very antient. The fountain is about 8 feet broad, the water beautifully clear and limpid: large slabs of Parian marble have been thrown across the mouth or cistern in which as in old time the dames of Troy still wash their garments, and bleach them on the neighbouring bank of beautiful verdure. At no great distance from the first is the second or cold spring, broader but shallow, rising from the foot of a low hill, entirely covered with rocks. Here the Scamander is now called *Kirk Geous Sou*, or the river with 40 eyes, evidently from the gushing out of its waters from numberless crevices. Of the marble which abounds here were formed the canals so particularly described by Homer, not now existing. In June both springs were perfectly cold; but both the natives and travellers assure us the first, in winter, was always hot, and emitted a steam. In the neighbourhood of these springs the country is uncommonly beautiful, and many cottages are built on the clear perennial stream of the river Scamander, concealed by sedge and marshmallows, but flowing through gardens, laid out in parterres, and planted with fruit-trees, walnut, poplar, sycamore, and arbours of vines. At a cottage near the second source is a block of marble, 3 feet high, with a warrior, well executed in relief. The harvest was nearly got in by June 23; and the female reapers wore straw hats, to defend their faces from the sun." The Turks were extremely hospitable and attentive; and Mr. F. compared the carts with the war-chariots of Homer. Our travellers traced the Scamander till they lost it in a morass, its antient bed visible, and thence in an artificial canal near Erkesseoi, 3 miles to the sea; and 3 miles S. E. of this vill is the tomb of Æsyetes, (*Udjuk Tepe*, or the *chimney-hill*) an immense mound of earth, closely beaten, 130 feet high and 1200 in circumference, whence Polites viewed the Grecian camp. They had the Simois on the right from 1½ to 2 miles distance. Between this tumulus and the vill of Erkesseoi were the two ascribed to Peneleus and Protesilaus, one of them now called *Beshek Tepe*, name of the other unknown. Mr. M. certainly failed in tracing the source of the Scamander

mander by proceeding N. and by East, and continuing his route over what he calls the Palæ Scamander, and looking no farther for the bed of the river. The present travellers traced it through a morass impassable in winter, and when Mr. Chevalier or Mr. Morritt could not have penetrated the breadth from 12 to 20 feet, which explains Achilles's getting over it by a fallen elm. They traced it through another morass, and, with slight interruptions, followed it to its junction with the Simois, which is called by the Turks *Chai Sou*, and the *united* streams *Mendrus*; which Mr. F. finds analogous to its antient name, *Scamandros*, or *Iscamandros*, Isk being, a name in most countries for *river*. The soil of the Troad exactly answers to Homer's epithet, ἐριβώλαξ, *fertile*. Throughout it a couple of buffaloes or oxen were sufficient to draw the plough, whereas 12 or 14 are required in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. There it is a hard, stiff clay; the soil of the Troad soft and rich mould: the plain was covered with numerous herds of cattle, horses, oxen, and buffaloes; the ear of the wheat is remarkably fine, and the stalk long and bearded, like that of Rohilcund, in the East Indies.

Of the tombs of Patroclus and Achilles, the first was made by Achilles for Patroclus, and the other by the Greeks, a larger for them *both*. Mr. F. seems to be inattentive to the barrow of *Antilochus*.

"Before I conclude these slight remarks on the Troad, it will be necessary, and an act of justice, to bear testimony to the excellent work of Mr. Morritt, and to his general accuracy, though he has in one or two points been erroneous, which I attribute to his leaning upon Chevalier; but his ingenious conjecture, as well as spirited and manly arguments in his controversy with Mr. Bryant, will ever place him in the light of one of the ablest vindicators of Homer, and defender of the existence of Troy." (p. 50.) "I understand Mr. Hawkins has taken actual measurement, and hope his researches will be given to the publick; to his accuracy I most chearfully submit such observations as occurred to myself in my hasty excursion. The Troad should be viewed in the winter, when the Simois would undoubtedly have a very different appearance; and, if the channel were cleared, the Scamander would afford full conviction that it has been diverted, and that it did originally join the Simois; on which head my conviction is as perfect as that of Mr. Chevalier or Mr. Morritt; and by an actual winter view can only be ascertained the distinction between the two springs at the head of the Scamander. A residence of some days at Bounarbashi would enable some well-informed traveller to examine on the spot all the circumstances which occur in the poems of Homer, and to point out the true position of the city." We hope that Mr. Hope's painter will publish his drawings when he returns to England from his interesting journey.

102. *Congress at* Rastadt. *Official Correspondence between his Excellency Count* Metternich, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, the Deputies of the Empire, and Citizens* Treilhard, Bonnier, Roberjot, *and* Jean de Bry, *Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the* French *Republick, assembled at* Rastadt *for the Purpose of negotiating a Peace between those Powers; containing the Whole of the State Papers, from the Commencement of the Negotiation, in* December, 1797, *to* April, 1799, *the Period of its Dissolution. From the original Papers, with an* English *Translation.*

THIS is a most curious, interesting, and instructive Collection of State Papers; which will naturally awaken the attention, and invite the examination, of every man who studies the eventful period that is passing by us. The sagacious politician did not, it is true, indulge very sanguine expectations of advantage from the Congress at Rastadt. It seems, however, to have influenced more or less the circumstances of the belligerent Powers; though it ultimately answered no other purpose, than to afford a breathing time for the contending powers to recover from past conflicts, and to prepare for fresh hostilities. It is, at the same time, irresistibly apparent, that the Congress displays nothing but what is honourable to the Imperial Councils, and equally disgraceful to the then existing Government of France.

To suppose that those who read for amusement will be delighted with a volume of Diplomatic Controversy, would deservedly throw a doubt on our knowledge of the human mind; but to every one who reads for historical information, these papers will be curious; to such as are in search of political knowledge, they will be peculiarly interesting;

ing; and to those who are anxious to attain diplomatic instruction, they will be found to exceed any similar collection which has been presented to our observation.

The Histories of Negotiations are usually confined to the leading circumstances of them; and the documents on which they are formed are oftentimes partially given, or curtailed, or mutilated; and, for the most part, collaterally stated, in aid of some declaration or manifesto, to support opinions that have been maintained, or to defend a conduct that has been pursued by hostile courts. This volume possesses a decided superiority over such publications. It is not the history of a Negotiation, in which there may be fallacy, sophistry, and misrepresentation; but it is the Negotiation itself; and contains every note and communication that passed between the negotiating parties, from the first day of their assembling, to the last moment of their correspondence, occupying a period of near eighteen months. Thus the negotiation is seen to proceed step by step, in its progressive and retrograde movements; sometimes appearing as if it approached a regular termination; at others threatening an abrupt conclusion; varying from confidence to suspicion, and from suspicion to confidence; continually changing the forms of its demands and refusals; playing off its reservations and conditions, and softening down the virulence of reproach, and the indignity of accusation by the formal and high-sounding language of official respect. It must, indeed, be confessed, that great diplomatic skill and political knowledge is displayed by the contending parties; but in the articles of finesse and evasion, of chicane and effrontery, the French deputies might instruct the practising lawyers of any country.—In short, this publication may be considered as offering an example of *diplomatic special pleading*, which the student in politics will find pre-eminently useful, both as to form and practice: nor is there a collection of the kind, which we could so sincerely recommend to young men, in the state offices of Government, who are officially connected with, and may hope to be practically employed in, the diplomatic concerns of their country.

Some insight is also afforded into the constitution of the German Empire, and the laws which apply to frontiers, more especially where rivers form a part of them.

In short, we consider this volume of State Papers as a very important and instructive publication: nor can we doubt that it will occupy a very respectable place in the library of every man who directs his mind to the politics of Europe; and be considered as a scientific work by all those who, from their station or duties, are more immediately connected with them.

103. *Copies of original Letters from the* French *Army in* Egypt. *Part the Third. Consisting of those Letters to the* French *Government, intercepted by the* British *Fleet in the* Mediterranean, *which have been published here by Authority, with an* English *Translation.*

WHAT the great mind of Alexander, when satiated (if satiated it ever could be) with conquest, proposed in building Alexandria—to make it the centre of commerce for the three parts of the world, what the Venetians in their prosperity actually made it, the mad ambition of an ill-constituted unstable republican government in France, taking a hint from the antient regime, attempted to effect by violence and compulsion—as if commerce could be established and carried on by the very means which must annihilate it. By their own confession, the time was not come for this grand concentration, and they have used the means most incapable of producing it. They have taken by violence what they should have acquired by conciliation; they have depopulated and plundered the resources of their project; and they have ruined themselves in the attempt. The secret of Buonaparte's expedition is now completely developed; and so is the secret of his sudden return—to beguile us into peace as he would do the Grand Seignior, but both are aware of his devices; and, whether the Turkish empire falls into pieces by some violent shock from its new allies, as he would insinuate, or crumbles away by its own weakness, it is probable, at least it is hoped, that its province will regain their long-wished-for liberty without falling under foreign dominion; and will see their own interests and advantages without French civilization.

The letters and dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been recently intercepted, on their passage from Egypt to France, by the British squadron

squadron in the Mediterranean: and have since been printed here by the authority of Government. These letters, and indeed the whole of those from among which they are selected, are addressed, either to the late French Government, or to different individuals composing it; and are evidently the first that have been sent from the remnant of the French army in Egypt, since the desertion of General Buonaparte. Among them is a copy of the instructions which Buonaparte addressed to Kleber, at his departure. It was inclosed in Kleber's official dispatch to the Directory. Undoubtedly Kleber knew his chief too well, to expect that he would tell his own story with fidelity at Paris. THERE ARE NO PRIVATE LETTERS *. The state in which the army is described to be will, perhaps, sufficiently account for this circumstance. It was not so while they had yet hope.

The paucity of private letters accounts for a suspicion that Buonaparte opened them all before their departure, and destroyed what were unfavourable to his views.

104. *The Failure of the* French *Crusade; or, The Advantages to be derived by* Great Britain *from the Restoration of* Egypt *to the* Turks. *By* Eyles Irwin, *Esq.*

WE have seen this writer's predictions verified respecting Buonaparte's expedition to the East. His general position, that, "while Great Britain was mistress of the sea, Buonaparte's views, wherever they were directed, must of course be defeated," stands on firm ground; and he is equally convinced that "this enterprize, in its issue, will rather serve to confirm public confidence than any wise endanger our possessions in the East." The benefits to be derived from the recovery of Egypt, and its reduction (as may be presumed) to a Turkish province, as far as they respect the interest of letters, and involve the interest of the publick at large, through the medium of the East India Company, by a short passage to India, and the importance of a military force in India, are all pointed out.

105. *An Essay on the Revenues of the Church of* England. *By* Morgan Cove, *LL. B. Vicar of* Sithney, Cornwall. *Second Edit.*

THE designation of this essay is, to prove the right of the Clergy of the Church of England to their revenues, which afford but a moderate competency to the many thousands whose subsistence depends on them; and that these revenues, particularly that part arising from tithes, are neither burthensome to the individual, nor injurious to the publick. We shall extract his observations on the revenues of the Church in general.

"When it is said, that the Cathedral Revenues, throughout the kingdom, amount to the gross sum of 140,000l. *per annum*, yet, let it be remembered, that there are, in all, not less than 1700 persons, who are partakers of those revenues, in a greater or smaller proportion.

"The Parochial Clergy have been more fortunate and successful, than either their Episcopal or Dignified Brethren. Their incomes, being chiefly dependent on the state of landed property, whosoever might be the possessors of it, have been necessarily more augmented, by the increased value of the rental of that property; and their rights and claims, not being of a fleeting nature, but immovably affixed to the soil of each parish, have suffered little diminution, except from the easiness, inattention, and neglect, of the Clergy themselves.

"It appears from the *Liber Regis*, according to *Archdeacon Plymley in his Charge to the Clergy of Salop in the year* 1793, that there are, in England and Wales, 5098 Rectories, 3687 Vicarages, and 2970 Churches which are neither Rectorial nor Vicarial; in all, 11,755 Churches, contained in about 10,000 parishes, at which number the parishes, throughout the kingdom, are usually estimated.

"Of these Rectories, many are, without doubt, highly valuable. The same may be said in respect to some of the Vicarages, from being possessed of large glebes, or large endowments, or from both causes united; but, however, there are many Rectories, and Vicarages, in particular, whose tithes are wholly impropriated, and without even any parsonage house. Of the Churches, which are neither Rectorial nor Vicarial, perhaps two fifths are merely Chapels of Ease, and appendant to some extensive and valuable benefices, or else built

* By this is meant, no letters from individuals in the army to private persons in France. The letter of General Dugua to the Director of Barras is, technically speaking, a private letter, as it is not written by Dugua, nor addressed to Barras, in an official capacity; but it is written wholly upon public subjects to a public man; and is indeed one of the most important documents of the whole collection.

built on ſpeculation in populous parts of the kingdom, in which diſtricts they are chiefly to be found. And, of the remaining Churches, to which neither houſes, glebes, nor tithes, moſt commonly belong, the incomes muſt neceſſarily be very inconſiderable, as they can alone proceed from trifling contingencies.'. . . .

"From the aggregate amount of the incomes of 3181 livings, now and formerly in charge in the King's Books, ſituated in every county in the kingdom, and whoſe value hath been collected almoſt entirely within the laſt ten years, from various ſources of public and private information, it appears,—that each of theſe livings is now worth, on the average, 141l. *per annum*, and that, when compared with the value annexed to them in the King's Books, they have all increated in the *general* proportion of about ten to one, ſince the time of the Reformation;—but, that the Rectories have increaſed in the ratio of nearly eleven to one, and are at preſent of the yearly value of 162l. each,—and that the Vicarages have increaſed in the ratio of rather more than nine to one, and are at preſent of the yearly value of 106l. each; the number of Rectories, included in this calculation, is 2037, and of the Vicarages 1144:—the collective value of the former, in the King's Books, being 30,150l. and of the latter 13,379l.—and the collective value of the former, at preſent, being 330,754l. and of the latter 121,403l. *per annum.*

"According, then, to the preſent average value of theſe Rectories and Vicarages, and to the number of the Rectorial, Vicarial, and other Churches throughout the kingdom, as before given from the *Liber Regis*, the revenues of the Parochial Clergy will be increaſed to the amount of 1,313,000l. *per annum*, as thus appears:—5098 Rectories, at 162l. each, will give 825,876l.—3687 Vicarages, at 106l. each, will give 398,222l.—And, 1782 (that is, three fifths of 2970) Churches, which are neither Rectorial nor Vicarial, but are preſumed to be Parochial Cures, at—ſuppoſe the ample allowance of—50l each, will give 89,100l. And when, to theſe ſums, are added the Epiſcopal, Cathedral, and Univerſity revenues, amounting, as before ſtated, to 392,000l. *per annum*, it will be ſeen, that the Biſhop of Landaff's valuation of the Church and Univerſity revenues, is exceeded, by the ſum of 205,000l."

He thus eſtimates the number of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy:

"They have been variouſly eſtimated, as much above 20,000, as below 15,000:—a medium between both, or 18,000, is, moſt probably, the correcteſt ſtatement of them, as it will allow a Supernumerary or Curate to about one half of the before ſtated number of 11,755 Churches.

"Theſe eighteen thouſand perſons, whether beneficed or expectant, with their families and dependents, make up, poſſibly, near 100,000 ſouls, reckoning at the rate of five and an half perſons to a family. However, as a part of the Clergy, like thoſe of other profeſſions, may be ſuppoſed to be ſingle men, this computation will, therefore, at firſt ſight, appear exaggerated; but, when it is conſidered, that the Clergy are an exception to thoſe of other profeſſions, and are, for the moſt part, married men, with numerous families in general, the calculation in eſtimating the whole body of them, with each a family of five and an half perſons, may turn out neither raſh nor ill-founded:—and, more eſpecially, ſince, computing two thirds of them to be married men, with families and dependents of ſeven perſons each, the ſame groſs product will almoſt appear,—as ſeven times twelve thouſand amount to 84,000, and the remaining one third, (or 6000 ſingle men) with one dependent each, will make up the whole number to be 96,000.

"And, thus, taking the population of the kingdom at 8,000,000 of perſons, the Clergy, with their families and dependants, are about an eightieth part of the people."

It appears that, by the addition of the Cathedral and the equalization of the Parochial incomes, the revenue to be enjoyed by each pariſh prieſt would not exceed 172l. *per annum.*

In a parallel drawn between the Church Eſtabliſhments of England and Scotland, we learn that

"The whole proviſion of the Miniſters of the Kirk of Scotland was eſtimated, about forty years paſt, in the year 1755, at about 68,500l *per annum*; which, being divided between 944 Miniſters, afforded to each of them, on the average, an annual income of 72l. This proviſion may, indeed, have been increaſed; but, nevertheleſs, whatever it may be now, it appears, from the foregoing authenticated publications, to be daily growing of leſs and leſs eſtimation, and ſcarcely an object of deſire. It is ſo incompetent to the decent and comfortable maintenance of the preſent Miniſtry, notwithſtanding the great cheapneſs of the neceſſaries of life in Scotland, when compared with the prices of them in England, that not only the Miniſters themſelves complain and are uneaſy in their ſituations, but their unpleaſant and confined circumſtances are ſo obvious, that the youth of reſpectable families and connections are prevented and deterred from entering, as formerly, into the Miniſtry.

"The-

"The consequences of this have been, that those of inferior families and situations in life have been already candidates for, and have been necessarily ordained into the Ministry, from the mere want of others, of more respectable connections, and more qualified by education and professional studies. From time to time, even this class of the people will withdraw themselves, (as views of bettering their conditions in the commercial line, or some lucrative employment, continue to present themselves before them,) and others of still less character, consequence, and qualifications, will be brought forward, and (though ill calculated to further the purposes of religion,) must through necessity be introduced into its offices. And, thus, will the poverty of the Scottish Establishment prove its most deadly foe, and, in the event, in all likelihood, work its ruin; as all the good effects, both civil and religious, which have been deduced from it, will gradually vanish."

106. *Sermons on various Subjects. By the Rev.* Richard Graves, *M. A. Rector of* Claverton, Somerset, *late Fellow of* All Souls, Oxford, *and Chaplain to the Countess-dowager of* Chatham. *To which is added, A Letter from a Father to his Son at the University.*

THE subjects of these sermons are, the Clerical Character, Superstition, Miracles, Submission to the existing Powers, the Love of Pleasure, Temperance, the temporal Disadvantages of Vice, Happiness, Evangelical Righteousness, Justice. The first contains good observations on the duties connected with the clerical profession, and the decent severity requisite in the manners and example of clergymen; recommends private as well as public exhortations, and something more than a mere cursory discharge of the pastoral office to constitute vigilance. These observations cannot be too frequently inculcated in the present state of candidates for orders and the younger clergy, to whose unsteady guidance the care of extensive and populous parishes is too frequently committed. Are not the Diocesans answerable for this?

107. *A Sermon, preached before the University of* Cambridge, *on* Tuesday, December 19, 1797, *being the Day appointed for a general Thanksgiving. By* Richard Hardy, *B. D. Tutor and senior Fellow of* Emanuel *College, and one of the Preachers at His Majesty's Chapel,* Whitehall.

THERE is something in the style of this discourse, from 2 Chron. xv. 12, which rather bewilders a common reader, however good the preacher's intention.

108. *An Answer to Lord* Somerville's *Address to the Board of Agriculture, on the Subjects of Sheep and Wool, of the 14th of* May, 1799, *or to such Part of it as relates to the Substitution of* English *for* Spanish *Wool in the Manufacture of superfine Cloths.*

THIS writer shews that the growth of English wool is now barely sufficient for the consumption of the manufactures of the country; that no stock of English wool remains on hand from one year to another; consequently, that every pound of Spanish wool brought into this country, and worked up in it, is so much additional employment and benefit to the country; and that the hasty resolution of his Lordship, never again to wear a fine cloth, or kerseymere, made of Spanish wool, is too much, in the face of the good sense as well as of the comfort and luxury of the publick, to spread beyond its first author and a few adherents.

109. *Exhibition of Miss* Linwood's *Pictures in the* Hanover Square *Concert Rooms.*

ONCE more we mention the matchless exhibition applauded in our last volume, p. 235; and again we mention it with decided approbation. The additions of the present season are, the Woodman, from Gainsborough, for which an appropriate room is purposely fitted up; a separate head, also, of the Woodman, IN WOOL, so managed as to have all the effect of a most exquisite painting; and, above all, a portrait of the lovely Artist herself, most capitally copied in needle-work from an original painting by Hopner.

Her works unparalleled equal not her mind—
Her mind, her worth.

110. *The complete* British *Cook: being a Collection of the most valuable and useful Receipts, for rendering the whole Art of Cookery plain and familiar to every Capacity. By* Mary Holland, *professed Cook.*

THIS little manual, in plain but significant language, developes the arcana of the culinary art; and will prove a valuable appendage to the kitchen library.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

To the CORRESPONDENT who "wishes to be informed if T. Haweis, LL.B. and M.D. author of 'An impartial and succinct History of the Church of Christ,' just published in 3 vols. 8vo, is the rector of Aldwinkle, co. Northampton, whose mode of obtaining that living, in 1763, made so much noise in the world;" of which see our vol. XXXVIII. 508, 594; we answer, "Undoubtedly yes."

Our

Ode for his Majesty's Birth-day, June 4, 1800.

By H. J. Pye, Poet-Laureat.

I.

STILL the expecting Muse in vain
Reluctant Peace impatient woos,
Still cruel War's destructive train
O'er half Mankind their vengeance loose;
Still o'er the genial hours of Spring
Fell Discord waves her crimson wing,
O'er bleeding Europe's ravag'd plains
The Fiend in state terrific reigns;
Nor Oaten Pipe, nor Pastoral Song,
Resound her waving Woods among,
But, floating on the burthen'd gale afar,
Rolls in tremendous peal the thund'ring voice of War.

II.

Yet far from Albion's tranquil Shores
The storm of Desolation roars;
And while o'er fair Liguria's Vales,
Fann'd by Favonius' rapid gales,
O'er Alpine heights that proudly rise
And shroud their summits in the skies,
Or by the Rhine's majestic stream,
The hostile arms of Gallia gleam;
Fenc'd by her Naval Hosts that ride
Triumphant o'er her circling tide,
Britannia, jocund, pours the festive lay,
And hails with duteous voice her George's Natal Day.

III.

Yet though her eye exulting sees
Valour her daring Offspring crown,
And Glory wafts on every breeze
The swelling Pæans of Renown,
Not from the Warrior laurel's leaves
The votive Garland now she weaves,
Sweeter than Maia's balmy breath,
Concord perfumes the Civic Wreath
Of Flowers, embued with dew divine,
Which Albion and Ierne twine,
To deck his brow whom each, with grateful smiles,
Owns Heir of Ocean's reign, Lord of the British Isles.

IV.

God of our Fathers, rise,
And through the thund'ring skies
Thy vengeance urge,
In awful justice red,
By thy dread arrows sped,
But guard our Monarch's head,
God save Great George!

V.

Still on our Albion smile
Still o'er this favour'd Isle
O spread thy wing;
To make each blessing sure,
To make our fame endure,
To make our rights secure,
God save our King!

VI.

To the loud Trumpet's throat,
To the shrill Clarion's note,
Now jocund sing;
From ev'ry open Foe,
From ev'ry Traitor's blow,
Virtue defend his brow,
God guards our King!

THE GENIUS OF SOLITUDE.

A Vision.

AS in a woodbine bower I pensive sat,
Musing on things that form Life's little day;
Where Virtue suffers by the frowns of Fate,
And all the sorrows of Adversity;
Insensibly the Sun's meridian ray
(Whose genial influence warm'd the vernal shade)
Lull'd me to sleep; whilst Fancy on her way
Through visionary scenes new truths convey'd,
Th' events of Human Life her images pourtray'd.

Methought 'twas in the flow'ry month of May,
When Nature had her fairest robe acquir'd;
Majestically flow, the king of day
Beneath the golden hemisphere retir'd;
When nightly Philomel was reinspir'd
With gratitude, that strain'd her little throat;
The primrose hills, in beauty now attir'd,
Re-echo'd back the sweetly plaintive note,
That on the ambient air melodiously did float.

Near that sequester'd rural scene I stray'd,
Where Avon's waters in soft murmurs glide;
Whose verdant banks, in violets array'd,
O'erhung the surface of the hast'ning tide:
No cloud conspir'd to blot th' ethereal void,
Where in fresh lustre beam'd the ev'ning star,
Where Contemplation ever is employ'd,
And Discord never interpos'd to marr
Her high celestial flight through regions wide and far.

When lo! from the green summit of a hill,
Descending slow an aged Sire appear'd;
At his approach the murm'ring breeze grew still;
And fragrant flow'rs their drooping heads upreard.
Doubt seiz'd my heart; but soon his presence clear'd
My wond'ring mind, when a benignant smile
Shone in his countenance, wherein appear'd
True sanctity, and wisdom void of guile,
Unruffled by the storms of passions base and vile.

The Sage drew near. I made an awful bow,
Saying, in quest of Peace I hither came:
When from his lips these courteous words did flow;
"Of Solitude the Genius is my name.
"Thy

"Thy wand'ring in theſe haunts are void of blame,
Here Innocence and Peace are ſafe from foes;
Here Meditation views the wond'rous frame
Of that expanſe where endleſs order grows;
Where heav'nly harmony from chaos firſt aroſe.

"In honour of the great and ſacred name
Of HIM, from whom all real pleaſures flow!
To thee I would endeavour to proclaim
The joys that in theſe haunts ſpontaneous grow;
In theſe lov'd ſhades the ſoul of Man may know
The native worth in which ſhe moſt excels;
Here ſhe may find relief from pain and woe;
Here Virtue free from perſecution dwells,
And ſweet, celeſtial Hope the ills of Life repels.

The paths of Virtue let me not diſguiſe,
It is replete indeed with toil and pain,
Narrow yet ſafe the way, and rich the prize
Offer'd by Heav'n; it is eternal gain.
And who would from the glorious toil refrain? [throws;
Tho' adverſe Fate around her influence
Yet ſmiling Hope points to the heav'nly plain
Of Paradiſe, where joy for ever grows,
And all is pure delight and permanent repoſe.

'Twas near this ſpot, by Avon's winding ſtream, [to love;
Immortal SHAKSPEARE tun'd the lyre
When to the height of each exalted theme
On Fancy's wings upborne his thoughts would rove;
'Twas Solitude, and the ſequeſter'd grove
Where his high thoughts their origin had birth;
The greatneſs of his mind, how far above
The giddy ſcenes of luxury and mirth,
Whoſe pleaſures ne'er could lure his ſoul's tranſcendant worth.

"Here the fond mother, whoſe illumin'd eye
Beams with delight and inexpreſſive love
To ſee her child inſpir'd with piety,
And in each op'ning day his mind improve,
Her warmeſt wiſh obtains: the ſolemn grove, [bower,
The ſilent ſhades, and the ſequeſter'd
In earlieſt youth exalt his thoughts above
This world, and arm him with reſiſtleſs pow'r
'Gainſt Pleaſure's ſecret charm, or Pain's [diſtreſsful hour.

"In Life's bright morn, the energy of youth,
And love of Solitude, when well employ'd,
To the beſt paths of Science and of Truth
Form an unerring and perpetual guide;
Unchangeably the ſame, whate'er betide
The traveller in Life's eventful road;
To keep the wav'ring mind exempt from pride,
And that dire path the ſlaves of vice have trod; [ſoft abode.
With all th' alluring charms of Pleaſure's

"Thrice happy thoſe, whom early years inſpire
With precepts of divine Philoſophy;
Whoſe youthful minds induſtriouſly acquire
Inſtruction from their earlieſt infancy;
Supremely bleſt their future days ſhall be,
Mark'd with the deeds of wiſdom, which will claim
Honour and praiſe from their poſterity,
Who ſhall diſplay the records of their name, [mortal fame.
And all their virtuous deeds give to im-

"To them each object glows full rich and gay, [Mind
In which appears the great omniſcient
Incomprehenſible; whoſe works diſplay
A perfect order wide and unconfin'd,
Diffus'd through all Creation, and deſign'd
For various purpoſes to man unknown;
Where Providence, with care for ever kind,
None overlooks, no creature doth diſown,
In all, 'twixt lifeleſs clay and Life's eternal throne.

"Would'ſt thou improve the pleaſures of the ſoul,
Go frequently to Nature's varying ſcene,
There meditate and view without controul
Her lovelineſs: there pious YOUNG has been,
Beneath the beams of Night's reſplendent queen
The wonders of Omnipotence to trace;
Where deathleſs NEWTON frequently was ſeen
To calculate the ſtars' etherial race,
And the myſterious laws of all-creative ſpace.

"For incorporeal pleaſures of the mind
Are free, unchangeable, and void of gloom;
In their duration no decay we find,
But ſee them flouriſh with unfading bloom.
Triumphant o'er the terrors of the tomb,
On Seraph's plumes at length with ſpeed they go; [come,
Borne from this world to that which is to
They quit the dark ignoble ſcenes below,
And gain the ſource from whence all real pleaſures flow.

"In ages paſt, the good, the great, the brave
Did viſit frequently the peaceful grove;
To fit the mind to ſtem life's hoſtile wave,
Or tune the ſoul to harmony and love.
There Prophets and Apoſtles did improve
Their hearts in holineſs and ſtrength of mind;

And

And godlike wiſdom, ſent from Heav'n above,
Diſclos'd important truths that were deſign'd [kind.
For ev'ry future age t' illuminate man-

" Yet fain I would to nobler themes aſpire,
Far greater ſtrains to Solitude I'd ſing;
O could I raiſe them infinitely higher,
I to Meſſiah's name would offerings bring;
Of him the Heavens in loud hoſannas ring,
Yet did he dwell on earth, and oft would go, [King,
From man retir'd, with Heaven's Almighty
To ſave mankind from everlaſting woe,
And give Death's antient pow'r the laſt avenging blow.

" In Life's laſt ſtage, the ſweets of Solitude
Uninterrupted pleaſures do afford;
No falſe deluſive vices now intrude,
The heart 's no more by flatt'ry over-power'd;
Man's ſhatter'd bark is happily reſtor'd
To reſt from ſcenes where ills in torrents roll [bounteous Lord
Through ſtormy Life. Now Nature's
Is an unfailing ſhelter to the ſoul;
And will in Life's laſt hour the ſting of death controul.

" Re-viſit frequently this verdant plain;
The relaxation from Life's buſy ſtage
Will recreate thy faculties again,
For things that may thy active pow'rs engage:
Whether in ſcenes of war's tumultuous rage,
Or in the ſchool of Science, t' invite
Youth to Inſtruction's ever pleaſing page,
Diſplay her treaſures to the raviſh'd ſight,
And fill the tender mind with wonder and delight.

" So ſhalt thou welcome that important day, [ſhall return
When Heav'n's all-powerful mandate
Thy mortal part to moulder with the clay,
Or ſleep untroubled in the ſilent urn.
Thy ſoul, on Hope's triumphant wings upborne,
Gladly ſhall quit her late obſcure abode,
(Wherein oppreſs'd with ills ſhe once did mourn,)
And ſpeed her flight on the celeſtial road,
Where angels guard the way to happineſs and God."

He ſaid no more, but ſtill his meaning eye
Beam'd forth a ray of wiſdom's heav'nly light.
Now Cynthia, in her native majeſty,
From Eaſtern clouds aroſe upon my ſight,
And made the lucid atmoſphere more bright.
The reverend ſage bad me a kind adieu,
That did my warmeſt gratitude excite;
Then diſappear'd. Sleep from my eyes withdrew, [deluſions flew.
And on her wings far hence the fond

His Majeſty's Ship Belliqueux, March 30. I. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Rochdale, May* 8.

BY inſerting the following addreſs, (written by Joſeph Atkinſon, eſq. M. P. and delivered by Mrs. Creſwell, on her benefit, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, April 2, 1800) you will oblige J. S.

UNKNOWN, unfriended to your ſtage I came, [claim;
Your kind protection and applauſe to
With hope aſpiring, yet controul'd by fear,
I long'd, yet dreaded, to approach you *here*;
With fault'ring voice, and palpitating heart,
And little practis'd in the Drama's art,
I dar'd my feeble efforts to impart.

Till your encouraging, propitious ſmiles,
With foſt'ring aid that diffidence beguiles,
Chac'd ev'ry doubt, diſpell'd my penſive gloom,
And bade my ſpirits confidence aſſume.
My faults more prone to pardon than to ſee,
You fain would make me what I wiſh to be.
" Thus if I fail, 'tis Nature's fault alone;
Where you applaud, the merit 's all your own."

Can I forget your many favours paſt,
When I behold the ſame protection laſt;
When the ſame bounteous patroniſing aid
(Which your munificence before diſplay'd,)
Now re-appears to honour and befriend me,
And with increaſing kindneſs thus attend me?

Ah, no! while gratitude and truth remain,
The wiſh to pleaſe you o'er my heart ſhall reign;
Amidſt the cares by malady oppreſs'd,
Shall ſmooth my pillow, and reſtore my reſt;
Whene'er I ponder on *this* pleaſing view,
And flatt'ring kindneſs, thus receiv'd from you,
Shall each endeavour of my life prolong,
To guide my actions and inſpire my *ſong*.

The bird thus flutters on the blooming lawn,
And pants impatient for the vernal dawn,
Expands her wings, and tunes her warbling lay,
To hail with gratitude returning day.
Lo! I, enraptur'd at this joyful ſight,
(Where all that 's fair and bountiful unite,)
Shall gladly ſtrive in ſimple notes to riſe,
Cheer'd by the ſunſhine of thoſe blooming eyes;
Prompting each effort of my future days
To *win* your favour and deſerve *your* praiſe.

STANZAS TO MARY.

WHY, when pale Cynthia glides o'er yonder Weſt, [ſtilly dome;
And midnight's hour has huſh'd each
Why, when the world is lull'd in peaceful reſt,
Forlorn and hapleſs do *I* quit my home?

Why,

Why, as to Heav'n my ſorrowing eyes I raiſe,
Do love's ſad murmurs break the ſtill [profound:
Ah! on the moon as ſighing oft I gaze,
Why trembling *ſtart!*—at ev'ry *fancied* ſound?

Wrapt, as I look on yonder manſion drear
Where *Mary*'s lull'd in the ſoft balm of ſleep!
Why o'er my cheek does ſorrow's trembling tear [creep?
In ſilent movement trickling ſlowly
With eye propenſive, and with muſeful pace,
Why do I ſteal to yonder lone retreat;
Ah! whilſt my thought's *fled raptures* fondly trace,
My breaſt why thus with wild emotions [beat?

Why, ſoft'ring thus my anguiſh, do I ſtray
To ſcenes whoſe gloom her ſmile alone can cheer: [ray;
Now o'er my heart hope ſheds no fleeting
Sweet joys, ye're fled!—for, *Mary* is not here!

How drear—how ſullen is yon terrace grown,
Where firſt my breaſt love's fluttering [tranſport knew!
Yet will I think, tho' ev'ry *hope* is flown,
Fann'd by her ſmile, how ſoft the raptures grew!

Genius of Pity!—ſympathetic maid!
Who ſee'ſt me thus the path of anguiſh tread, [invade,
Wilt *thou* ne'er ſoothe theſe ſorrows that
Nor raiſe from miſery affliction's head?

Vain is the ſigh that from my boſom ſteals,
In vain my knee I bend to Pity's ſhrine;
For, ah! too plain my cheerleſs boſom feels, [mine!
It pants for bliſs that—never can be

Hope! Hope! to *thee* a love-lorn ſuppliant ſtoops, [bourne to ſave?—
From miſ'ry's pang, oh! *where's* the
Hope, with my head, in ſilent anguiſh droops,
And points her *trembling finger*—to the GRAVE!!! W. F.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A NEW COAT.
Imitated from the French.

TO thee theſe verſes I devote,
My fair, my faſhionable coat;
Silent too long, at length I pay
The tribute of a grateful lay.

What mind deviſed a form like thine!
Whoſe hand atchiev'd the bold deſign!
Doubtleſs ſome ſage, by magic rules,
Aſſum'd the Taylor's ſhape and tools;
Combin'd thy parts with myſtic twitch,
And mutter'd charms at every ſtitch;
For, ſince my well-clad limbs diſclaim
Thy predeceſſor's time-worn frame [ture,
(Coarſe tegment! mar'd by many a frac-
Of vile ignoble manufacture),
No more, to ſhun th' inſulting day,
Through lanes obſcure I pick my way;
No more direct my hurried ſallies
Through labyrinths of muddy allies,
In matchleſs intricacy ravel'd,
Regions by glittering beaux untravel'd:
But bold to face th' enquiring ſtare,
Saunter along the ſplendid ſquare;
The tenants of whoſe lofty piles
Receive and give complacent ſmiles.
And ſhould my far obſervant eye
Some friend of former times deſcry,
Who now aſſumes a loftier name,
The protegé of wealth and fame;
My cheeks no guilty bluſhes ſtain,
No fears my faultering tongue enchain;
With free ſalute we join, review
Paſt ſcenes, and former ties renew;
And, arm-in-arm, commence diſcourſes
On women, politics, or horſes.
When Ev'ning's ſullen ſhades confuſe,
Envious, thy gay and varied hues
I ſeek the ſeats of faſhion, bright
With copious artificial light.
Now to the genial board repair,
The board profuſe of ſumptuous fare;
Engage in mock debate, or paſs,
Copious of wine, the jocund glaſs.
Now, blended with a ſhowy throng,
Attend the ſoft Italian ſong;
Now, ſhould a different wiſh prevail,
Weep o'er the well-feigned tragic tale:
Through changeful ſcenes, intent, purſue
The high-ſoul'd chieftain of Peru;
Or mark the ſhade, in action mild
Slow glide before her proſtrate child.
Not unobſerv'd myſelf the while,
Addreſs'd by all in courtly ſtyle;
Pleaſ'd I regard the ſmiling brow,
Th' extended hand, th' obſequious bow.
Proud and elate, my heart beats high,
Keen fires illume my ſparkling eye;
My limbs enlarg'd, new vigour ſhare,
I move untir'd, and tread in air;
From all my former ſelf eſtrang'd:
Voice, manners, language, features, changed.
So when Minerva's hand, of old,
Wav'd o'er the king her wand of gold,
Ulyſſes left his ſemblance baſe,
Reſtor'd at once to youthful grace.
So had the love-inſpiring zone,
Worn by the Paphian Queen alone,
Powerful of charms, a moment brac'd,
Her huſband's large unyielding waiſt;
Soon his dark cheeks, with ſmutch o'er-ſpread,
Had bloom'd with pure and lively red;
Nor Mars, unmov'd of Envy ſeen,
His vigorous tread and lofty mien.
Yet oft, diſpatch'd by angry fate,
Black omens threat my happy ſtate:
In dreams thy ſad decay I mourn,
I ſee thee faded, threadbare, torn.
Too ſure the ſun's malignant ray
Shall ſteal thoſe brilliant tints away;
Foul wrinkles marr each graceful flexture,
And duſt defile thy courtly texture.

Avert

Avert the doom, propitious powers!
Check your swift pace, ye rapid hours!
But why, to present pleasure slow,
Thus image scenes of future woe.
Ere then, perhaps, th' indulgent sage,
Whose care my secret wants engage,
May, conning o'er his schemes abstruse,
Thy fair similitude produce. [then,
Snatch'd by some favouring chance, ere
Far from the prying eyes of men,
Mine it may be (delicious lot!)
To choose a low, unnotic'd cot;
Pace in rude garb some lonely shore,
And dream of towns and crowds no more:
Around tho' future tempests lour,
Let me enjoy the passing hour,
Blest age! Our Sires of earlier birth,
Dull as their kindred clods of earth,
Actions, not dress, were used to scan;
And, by his manners, class'd the man:
Their sons a keener sense possess;
To rank the man, they view his dress.
No need to wait, for, search minute
The tardy growth of flowers or fruit;
They seize a more conspicuous mark,
And judge the sapling by its bark.

LINES,

Occasioned by the last Publication of Cowper's Poems, in 1798, *with some Additions and a Preface by the Rev Mr.* ——.

IN sixteen years of well-acquir'd fame,
Cowper himself establish'd *Cowper's* name;
On those he lov'd bestow'd the tribute due,
And, N——, gave one fragrant wreath * to you. [worth,
Then no proud preface told the author's
No dedication flatter'd wealth, or birth;
From his pure heart the Muse his pen inspir'd,
As public fame, or private friendship fir'd.
"Now learn the diff'rence 'twixt his" sense "and thine";
As his star rises, N——'s must decline.
When modest Cowper sought the public view,
He unassuming printed †, and withdrew:
Again he comes (no usher struts before);
Presents his Task ‡, and shuts his study door; [lore.
Quitting his British Muse for Grecian
Majestic Homer § clos'd his active scene,
Yet pleasing trifles chear'd his hours between. [when,
These N—— seiz'd, no matter where or
They 're true fac-similes from Cowper's pen: [eight;
As such we hail'd them; anno ninety-
Turn to the preface, Reader; mark its date.
Its *anti-date*, some sixteen winters past;
Blush, N——, make this vanity thy last,
Or, for thy favour'd flock, with past'ral care, [glare."
Print hymns and sermons in gay "glossy

If Cowper sanction'd, why so long suppress'd? [test?
If not, will truth and candour stand the
O may P. L *. investigate the case, [grace;
And save the name *it* honours from disWhile Cowper's friends his precious relics guard,
And in his fame insure their own reward.

* Vol. I. p. 351. † 1782.
‡ 1785. § 1792.

SONNET TO Mr. COWPER,
AUTHOR OF THE TASK, &c.

TO thee, sweet Bard! my votive wreath I bring,
Cull'd from the vernal flow'rs; nor thou refuse
The grateful tribute of a humble Muse;
Unseen, unknown to thee, she still will sing; [strays,
While o'er fair Isis' willow'd banks she
Or, when the morn begins to tinge yon tow'r, [bow'r,
Or evening glimmers o'er the silent
To thee her strains of gratitude she pays,
Where oft the magic of thy sacred lay
Hath calm'd my breast; where, oft by pity led, [shed,
At thy sad tale full many a tear I've
While down the vale I guide my pensive way. [hers flow
Hail, heav'n-born Muse! thy tuneful numThe guard of Virtue, and to Vice a foe.

June 2. DE-WILLOWBY.

Mr. URBAN, *Fishguard, Feb.* 6, 1799.

BEING much struck with the simplicity of some Latin lines of Beza, under an emblematica figure of Religion, I have been induced to attempt a translation of them, and a drawing, to serve as a key to the subject; flattering myself it may not be deemed presumption, in a boy of 12 years of age, to beg a vacant corner in one of your learned columns for the first feeble essays of his muse and his pencil. *(See plate II. fig. 3.)* J. FENTON.

WHO art thou, meanly clad, who passest by?
I am RELIGION, sprung of God on high.
Why art thou seen in such a mean disguise?
All perishable riches I despise.
What book is that which in thy hand I see?
My Father's sacred laws, rever'd by me.
Why is thy naked breast expos'd to sight?
This shews that Candour is my chief delight.
Why is thy arm upon the Cross reclin'd?
The Cross alone is rest unto my mind.
What are those spreading Wings which strike my eye?
To teach weak man above the stars to fly.
Why is that radiant Glory round thee? tell—
With that the mental darkness I dispel.
What signifies yon bridle? To controul
The raging passions of the human soul.
Why is grim Death trod under foot by thee?
Behold the Conqueror of Death in me!

* Pursuits of Literature.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 9. A letter from Lord Keith, dated Leghorn roads, April 1, contains an account of a Spaniſh brig, of 14 guns, and 44 men; with 22 other Spaniſh, French, and Genoeſe veſſels, captured, beſides 1 deſtroyed; together with 5 Engliſh, and 6 veſſels of our allies, recaptured.—Another letter from his Lordſhip, dated the 9th, refers to the following letter of Captain Cockburne:

My Lord, *Minerva, at Sea, March* 8.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured this morning Le Furet French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 80 men, belonging to Nantz, out 17 days; had only taken the Alert, of North Yarmouth, which we have retaken.

I am, &c. GEO. COCKBURNE.

A third letter, of the ſame date, refers to a letter from Capt. R. D. Oliver, of the Mermaid; who, in deſcribing the action fought by the Petterel, ſays, "It is impoſſible for me to expreſs, in terms ſtrong enough, the gallant conduct of Capt. Auſten, his officers, and ſhip's company, on this occaſion, in a conteſt againſt ſo ſuperior a force."—"The Mermaid was ſo far to leeward as to be able to afford but little aſſiſtance, until the brig was completely beaten."—The particulars will be found in the following letter:

Sir, *Petterell, at Sea, March* 22.

I have to inform you, that the veſſels, with which you ſaw me engaged yeſterday near Cape Couronne, were, a ſhip, brig, and xebecque, belonging to the French Republick; two of which, the ſhip and xebecque, I drove on-ſhore, and, after a running action of about an hour and a half, during which we were not more than a cable's length from the ſhore, and frequently not half that diſtance, the third ſtruck her colours. On taking poſſeſſion, found her to be La Ligurienne French brig of war, mounting 14 ſix-pounders and two 36-pounder howitzers, all braſs, commanded by Citizen Francis Auguſte Pelabon, Lieut. de Vaiſſeau, and had on-board, at the commencement of the action, 104 men. Though, from the ſpirited conduct and alacrity of Lieut. Packer, Mr. Thompſon the maſter, and Mr. Hill the purſer (who very handſomely volunteered his ſervices on the main-deck), joined to the gallantry and determined courage of the reſt of the officers, ſeamen, and marines, of his Majeſty's ſloop under my command, I was happily enabled to bring the conteſt to a favourable iſſue; yet I could not but feel the want, and regret the abſence, of my firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Glover, the gunner, and 30 men, who were, at the time, away in prizes. I have a lively pleaſure in adding, that this ſervice has been performed without a man hurt on our part, and with no other damage to the ſhip than four of our carronades diſmounted, and a few ſhots through the ſails. La Ligurienne is a very fine veſſel of the kind, well equipped with ſtores of all ſorts, in excellent repair, and not two years old; is built on a peculiar plan, being faſtened throughout with ſcrew bolts, ſo as to be taken to pieces, and ſet up again with eaſe; and is ſaid to have been intended to follow Bonaparte to Egypt. I learn from the priſoners, that the ſhip is called Le Cerf, mounting 14 ſix-pounders, and the xebecque, Le Joilet, mounting ſix 6-pounders; that they had ſailed, in company with a convoy (two of which I captured in the forenoon), that morning from Cette for Marſeilles. I incloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to aſcertain it.

I am, &c. F. W. AUSTEN.

Return of killed and wounded.

Petterell: none killed or wounded.—La Ligurienne: the Captain, and 1 ſeaman, killed; 1 garde marine, and 1 ſeaman, wounded.

A letter from Admiral Dickſon, from the North Sea, dated May 7, refers to the following letter:

Hired lugger Lady Ann, Yarmouth roads, May 6.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in purſuance of orders I received from A. Dickſon, Eſq. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Veteran, I proceeded off Fluſhing, and explored that anchorage in the lugger under my command; and having done ſo, and ſeeing nothing in the road, on returning to join the ſquadron yeſterday off Goree, I fell-in with Les Huit Freres French lugger privateer, mounting 14 long carriage-guns (9 of which he hove overboard); when, after a cloſe action of 1 hour and 35 minutes, ſhe ſtruck, cloſe to the batteries along ſhore, Weſt Capel S. S. W. two miles. I attribute the long continuance of the action to the unfitneſs of the guns of the lugger; however, during that period, I was very ably ſeconded by the profeſſional ſkill of Mr. David Banks, maſter, and by the bravery of the crew of the Lady Ann. It gave me very great pleaſure in making this capture; and particularly, as it was the means of liberating from captivity 15 ſubjects of his Majeſty, who had been captured by that veſſel. Upon taking poſſeſſion of Les Huit Freres, I found her ſo much ſhattered, that I was obliged to ſee her into port, and to get rid of ſo many priſoners, as well as to repair our own damages. J. WRIGHT.

Copy of a letter from Captain Wolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Sea, April 30.

Sir, I have to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips' information, that on the 1ſt of this month, having been driven from off the bar of Oporto by bad weather, we fell-

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in with and captured the French cutter privateer the General Bernadotte, of 14 guns, and 57 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, but from Vigo. T. Wolley.

Admiralty-office, May 10. Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediteranean, dated on-board the Minotaur, off Genoa, April 18.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the Guillaume Tell, having attempted to escape from Malta on the evening of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning by his Majesty's ships Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; but, as I have not yet received Capt. Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, or of the loss which has been sustained, I must take another opportunity of communicating them. I understand, however, that the enemy was completely dismasted before she struck, and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed and wounded about 40 men each.

Admiralty-office, May 10. Letters received this morning from Lord Keith, dated April 21, mention several important advantages gained by the Austrians in the vicinity of Genoa, under the walls of which place the French have been obliged to concentrate their force. In many attacks the fire of the English ships was employed with considerable effect.—The messenger reports that he saw an English ship towing a captured Dutch ship of the line (with a frigate or sloop) into Yarmouth roads.

Downing-street, May 10. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning from the Hon. Wm. Wyndham, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, by Lord Grenville.

Florence, April 19.

The latest news arrived this morning from the vicinity of Genoa states, that Massena, having been beat a second time at Voltri, on the 18th instant was obliged to take refuge, with the remains of his army, within the walls of Genoa; and that all the strong posts and forts without the city were in the hands of the combined powers, under the command of General Melas and Admiral Lord Keith.

Admiralty-office, May 17. Extract of a letter from Capt. Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, April 30.

I beg you will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 27th inst. I captured the brig Le Vainqueur letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, mounting only 4, from Bourdeaux, bound to St. Domingo, with a mixed cargo of merchandize. I have the farther satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that yesterday, at day-light, I had the good fortune to fall-in with the following privateers: Le Brave, of 36 guns; Le Guepe, of 18 guns; Le Hardi, of 18 guns; and Le Duide, of 16 guns. As soon as they discovered me to be an English man of war, they dispersed in different directions: I gave chace to the Brave, being the largest; and, in crossing upon opposite tacks, I gave her a broadside, which, I have reason to believe, did her considerable damage in her hull; finding she very much outsailed us by the wind, which she still continued to keep, there being no chance of coming up with her, I bore up, and gave chace to one of those to leeward, which I captured: she proved to be Le Hardi, of 18 guns, and 194 men; a very fine new ship, just off the stocks. I have also sent in, for adjudication, a very valuable ship, from Batavia, bound to Hamburgh, with the Governor of Batavia on-board.

Downing-street, May 19. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary at the Imperial Royal and allied armies, by Lord Grenville.

Riedlingen, on the Danube, Tuesday, May 6.

My Lord, the army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d instant, and arrived at Engen in the course of the afternoon, before the enemy had reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position of Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far that day without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the Archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of Zollhaus), and those of the Generals Ginlay and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenburg, and join the main army. On the same day the enemy withdrew the army which had, till then, occupied the N.E. part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the Eastern frontier of Switzerland entirely open. On the 3d, in the morning, this force, united to that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the 1st inst. attacked and carried the Austrian position at Stockach, occupied by Prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon, and stores; though fortunately a part of the magazines which had been formed at Stockach had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days. The Prince having

ving been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Moſkirch, the left flank of Gen. Kray's army was uncovered. In this ſituation of things, and before the Archduke had effected his junction, Gen. Kray was attacked at Engen, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by Gen. Moreau in perſon. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and conſiſted of five entire diviſions. A ſeparate force fell, at the ſame time, upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen. The French attacked every where with the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up freſh columns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing immenſe numbers of men on every part of the Auſtrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impreſſion on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole poſition which they had occupied in the morning, and the Archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps oppoſed to him, and taken ſeveral priſoners, and 3 pieces of cannon. His Royal Highneſs, to whoſe perſonal exertions this ſucceſs was chiefly owing, has on this occaſion merited and gained the eſteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment, the ſpirit and confidence of the army was ſuch, that Gen. Kray would, in his turn, have attacked the enemy, but for the loſs of Stockach, which rendered his retreat abſolutely neceſſary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break. The army arrived at Leiptingen at 9 in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till 3 in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moſkirch, where a junction was effected with Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, at 9 in the evening. The Archduke covered the march; in the courſe of which his Royal Highneſs was joined by Gen. Ginlay with the corps from Fribourg, and by the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction with Gen. Ginlay, Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy. In the afternoon of yeſterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilſt Gen. Kray had ſtill between 30 and 40,000 men detached on different points, Gen. Moreau attacked the Auſtrian poſition at Moſkirch with his whole force; but, owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſtrian troops, and particularly to the decided ſuperiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impreſſion; and at ſun-ſet each army retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides; but there is every reaſon to believe, that the enemy has ſuffered much more conſiderably than the Auſtrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the priſoners made at the cloſe of the day, is founded, not only on the circumſtance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithſtanding his very great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of impetuous, but unſucceſsful, attacks made by the French infantry under the fire of the Auſtrian artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of cavalry. Unleſs Gen. Kray ſhould be again attacked in the courſe of to-day, he will, probably, take a poſition this afternoon, or to-morrow, behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen. Your Lordſhip will probably have been much alarmed at the firſt reports of this affair that will have reached England through France; nor, indeed, can it be ſuppoſed that the expectation of the enemy ſhould not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers ſhould not have holden out to their government the flattering hopes of ultimate and complete ſucceſs; but, the ſteady valour of the Auſtrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the ſkill and unſhaken courage and coolneſs of the Generals, has, I truſt, under the bleſſing of God, fruſtrated the great deſigns of the enemy.

I am, &c. W. WICKHAM.

My Lord, *Ulm, May* 8.

On the 6th inſtant the Auſtrians took a poſition behind the Danube, without any material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs, in the battle of the 5th, appears to have been greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. On the ſame day the junction was effected with Lieut.-Gen. Kienmayer. The ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians paſſed through this place yeſterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with Gen. Kray will be effected either to-morrow, or the day after, according to the neceſſity that may exiſt for haſtening their march. The firſt diviſion, conſiſting of 6000 men, had joined the main army in time to render very eſſential ſervices, and was cloſely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th. The Swiſs regiment of Roverea, in his Majeſty's ſervice, under the command of Col. de Watteville, has formed a part of the Archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly diſtinguiſhed by its bravery and good conduct: I am ſorry to add, that it has ſuffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or ſeverely wounded. Few priſoners have been made on either ſide; but the Auſtrians were obliged to leave ſome of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

away. No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon, in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach. The Archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another dispatch, took 3 pieces from the enemy at the time when his Royal Highness formed his junction with the Commander in Chief near Engen. W. WICKHAM.

This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Sir Thomas Williams, of his Majesty's ship Endymion, giving an account of his having captured two Spanish lugger privateers, a French ship letter of marque, and a French ship privateer.—He likewise mentions his having fallen in with a Portuguese Brazil ship, which had been abandoned; and which was towed into Gibraltar by his Majesty's ship Champion.

Admiralty-office, May 23. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French brig corvette Dragon, of 10 guns, pierced for 14, and 72 men, by his Majesty's ship Cambrian, Capt. Legge, in company with the Fisgard.

Downing-street, May 27. The following dispatches have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary at the Imperial Royal and Allied Armies, and from Lieut.-Colonel Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-Quarters, Memmingen, May 10.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the army marched, in the course of the night of the 6th, to Langen Enslingen. The enemy sent only a detachment, to observe the movement of the Austrians on the left of the Danube, and marched, with the main body of his army, in a direction which gave Gen. Kray an apprehension for his communication with Lieut.-Gen. Prince Reuss in the Voralberg; to preserve which, he hastened by a forced march, re-crossing the Danube at Riedlingen to Biberach; which place he reached in the afternoon of the 8th. The army took a position behind the Riss. The enemy, however, still had the advance, and already occupied Waldsee. On the 9th, the Austrian advanced posts in front of the Riss were vigorously attacked, and driven in. Gen. Kray, wishing to avoid engaging in a general affair, fell back at night to Ochsenhausen. Every report of the enemy stated, that he was still marching by his right. This morning the army crossed the Iller in two columns at Illerdissen; and, near this place the troops had scarcely reached their ground, when the enemy began a fresh attack on the left; at the same time a report was received, that a strong column was on its march to Kempton. Every thing announced, on the part of the enemy, the intention of an attack. Gen. Kray, therefore, had determined to proceed to Ulm, where he will be joined by the corps of Gen. Stanai, consisting of ten battalions, and a large proportion of cavalry, besides the second division of the Bavarians. The affair of this day, in which the Bavarians distinguished themselves much to the satisfaction of Gen. Kray, terminated in one of advanced posts. H. CLINTON.

My Lord, *Donauwerth, May* 13.

I have much satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship the inclosed extract from the general orders issued by the Commander in Chief of the Imperial army on the 11th inst. bearing the most honourable testimony to the conduct of the first division of the Bavarian troops in the service of his Majesty, commanded by Col. Baron de Wreede, acting as Brigadier-General. Too much cannot be said in praise of the exertions that have been made on this occasion by their Serene Highnesses the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Wirtemberg, to put the subsidiary troops in a situation to take the field, to hasten their march towards the Austrian army, and, in every respect, to fulfil and make good the engagements they had severally contracted with his Majesty. W. WICKHAM.

Extract from the General Orders of the Imperial and Royal Army in Germany.

The Bavarian troops distinguished themselves so much by their bravery and their steadiness in the action of yesterday, that I feel myself bound to give this public assurance to their commander, Col. Baron de Wreede, as well as to the officers and the whole corps, not only that I am entirely satisfied with their conduct, but that I owe them my very best thanks, which I beg them to accept.

My Lord, *Donauwerth, May* 13.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Kray, having been attacked on the 11th instant, on his march from Memmingen to Ulm, had repulsed the enemy, and driven him beyond Memmingen; where, in consequence of this success, he left a considerable corps under Gen. Merfelde, who is charged to keep open the communication with Prince Reuss in the Voralberg. The main army retired to Ulm, where it has effected its junction with the second division of the Bavarian subsidiary army, and with Gen. Starray.

I am, &c. W. WICKHAM.

Admiralty-office, May 27. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, April 10.

I am happy to acquaint you, for their Lordships'

Lordſhips' information, that, ſince I cloſed my letter of March 28, five of the enemy's ſmall privateers have been taken. The Penſée, of 4 guns, and 65 men, and the Sapajon, of 6 guns, and 48 men, by the Sans Pareil; the Renard, of 3 guns, and 15 men, and Conſolateur, of 1 gun, and 36 men, by the Surinam; and the Perſeverance, of 16 guns, and 87 men, by the Unitè; the laſt of which threw her guns overboard during the chace.

Admiralty-office, May 31. Extracts of letters from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board the Minotaur, off Genoa, the 3d and 9th of May.

On the 29th ult. Gen. D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all ſides of Genoa, and requeſted co-operation, and that we might ſettle the plan. At 3 A. M. on the 30th, the attack began on the part of Gen. D'Ott, by ſignal from St. Pierre D'Arena, on Quarto, St. Martino, and St. Chriſtino, by Gen. Gotteſheim, who preſſed the enemy up to the walls near the ſhore, under cover of the fire of the Phœnix, Mondovi, Entreprenante, Victoire tender, launches and boats of the ſquadron. The affair continued until night, when the Auſtrians retired, being unable to diſlodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, ſituated on a hill two miles from the ſea. Gen. D'Ott was moſt ſucceſsful in ſeizing Dui Fratelli by eſcalade, and blocking up Diamonti: on the ſide of St. Martino the French durſt not follow the Auſtrians, in conſequence of the well-directed fire of the ſquadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell amongſt the ſhips. The French, however, on the ſame evening, attacked and re-poſſeſſed themſelves of all their former poſts. It is reported they loſt many men, as far as 1500. On the 2d the enemy made a deſperate ſortie on Lieut.-Gen. D'Ott's centre, at Seſtri. They kept advancing, in column, to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they loſt 1200 men, of whom 20 officers, and 280 privates, are priſoners. On the 4th I received a letter from the General, informing me that the French had retired to St. Eſpirito, and had ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs on the 2d at Louano. He ſays, that he was much indebted to the fire of the Phaeton, and to the good management of Capt. Morris. On the 7th, two mortar-boats, and two gun-boats, arrived from Naples. The ſame day I heard from General Melas, that the French had burnt their magazines at Alaſſio, and had retired to Port Maurice; and that Captain Morris had ſeized 20 corn-veſſels, and a depot of arms; and galled the enemy's rear through ſeveral miles of their retreat. Two of Maſſena's Staff were taken in a ſmall boat near Albangna, in attempting to eſcape from Genoa.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Minotaur, off Genoa, May 10.

Sir, I have the honour of incloſing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour laſt night, from his Excellency Gen. Melas, which will convey to their Lordſhips the moſt ſatisfactory accounts of the progreſs of the Auſtrian arms, and of the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoeſe territory. KEITH.

Head-Quarters, Oneglia, May 8.

My Lord, we have been very ſucceſsful yeſterday. The right wing of the army, commanded by Gen. Elſnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Muchio delle Pietre, and ſucceeded ſo well, that at nine in the morning victory had declared in his favour. The General of Diviſion Gravier, with a great number of officers, and 1500 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, were made priſoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Berta. We have purſued him beyond Port Maurice. 15 pieces of cannon, of different ſizes, have been taken from him along the coaſts. Our loſs has not been conſiderable; but I regret the loſs of Major-Gen. Brentano, mortally wounded, and Major Caſate killed. The corps of Gen. Elſnitz is now at St. Bartholomeo; and Gen. Gourroup marches with his Flying Corps to Colla Ardente, and his vanguard is already at Broglio, behind the Col de Tende. I wait for the reports of the patroles, who are in the purſuit of the enemy, to make my final diſpoſitions.

I am, &c. MELAS.

Downing ſtreet, May 31. The following diſpatches were this morning received from Thomas Jackſon, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Turin, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Turin, May* 10.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip, that the intelligence which has arrived here of the farther operations of the Auſtrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important. Two days ago advice was received of a ſucceſsful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th; which important poſt was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven beyond Saorgio and Broglio, with the loſs of four pieces of cannon. This affair was only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the reſt of the army, in all the intermediate poſitions down to the ſea-ſhore: the reſult of theſe attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the poſitions of St. Eſprit, and in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice. In the official relation

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of these affairs, which has been published here, it is said, that the British vessels, which pursued the enemy on the coast, contributed greatly to accelerate their flight. Yesterday morning official intelligence arrived here from the head-quarters at Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been again attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loss of 1500 prisoners, 40 officers, and the General of Division Gravier, and 15 pieces of cannon. The Austrian General Brentano is said to be mortally wounded. In consequence of this affair the whole principality of Oneglia was evacuated; and the French are represented as retreating in the greatest disorder towards St. Remo. In these official relations much praise is bestowed on the Piedmontese officers and troops, who have much distinguished themselves. The French have another position at Vintimille, on the Roia, but which it is not supposed they can maintain; and it is not doubted, that they will be driven beyond the Var in a few days. We have nothing new from Genoa or Savona; these places still hold out. THO. JACKSON.

My Lord, *Turin, May* 12.

It is with infinite satisfaction that I can inform your Lordship of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa, and the county of Nice, by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have passed the Var; and Nice, with its two castles, was yesterday occupied by the Imperial troops under the orders of Gen. Knesevich. Gen. Kaim, the Commander in Chief here, has this moment sent intelligence to the government of this joyful event.

(Signed) T. JACKSON.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, June, 1800.

THE impenetrable and irresistible decrees of Fate have, in a remarkable manner, precipitated the events, and, in great probability, the termination, of the campaign. The aspect of affairs on the continent, when we last took a review of them, our readers will recollect, was such as by no means encouraged very sanguine hopes, or justified any promise of brighter scenes. A most rapid succession of advantages on the part of the French in

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY

have terminated, if we may credit the Paris journals, in the total overthrow of our Austrian-allies.

Reverting to our last RETROSPECT, the reader will find, that Bonaparte was then at Aosta, in Piedmont, with the army of reserve; and that the Imperial Chief Melas, having left Gen. Ott to continue the blockade of Massena's army in Genoa, had penetrated to Nice (which he took on the 11th of May), driving before him the division under Suchet, whom he forced to pass the Var into the French territory.

Subsequent circumstances seem to shew, that, while Gen. Melas was thus employed on the banks of the Var (if not in total ignorance, at least under a very gross misapprehension, of the real strength, advanced progress, plan of operations, and line of march, of the French army of reserve), the Chief Consul was pursuing his career with astonishing rapidity, and wholly uninterrupted. His first division, under General Lannes, left Lausanne on the 13th of May, crossed the Great Mount St. Bernard, and reached Aosta in the morning of the 16th, being a march of more than 80 miles, and a considerable part of it across the Alps. On the 19th, the French took the town of Bardo, and penetrated to Ivrea.

By this time Gen. Melas had received intelligence of the march (but evidently not of the number) of the enemy. Leaving, then, what he considered a sufficient force to keep Suchet in check on the Var, he quitted Nice May 18th; but did not reach Turin till the 24th, being six days in performing a journey of the most urgent necessity; of which necessity, if he had been properly aware, he might easily have accomplished it in two; but it would appear, that he thus leisurely travelled, in the full confidence that the army of reserve did not exceed 8000 men, and that its object was, either to penetrate, by the readiest line of march, to Genoa, or to endeavour to relieve that place by making a diversion in the vicinity of Turin. Unfortunate error! An attack, indeed, was made, on Gen. Haddick's division, by the republican General Lannes, on the 25th, at Chiavasso, within 15 miles of Turin, which seemed designed to precede the attack of the latter city: it was, however, a mere feint, intended to cover the march of the main body of the Consular army of reserve by Ivrea and Vercelli, across the Sessia to Novarra, and thence over the Tesino to Milan; for, as soon as the main body had reached the Tesino, Gen. Lannes followed them. It was not till this moment that, by the statement of some French prisoners taken in the action of Chiavasso, the Imperial Commander in Chief was undeceived; and he had now the mortification of seeing (without the power of preventing) the enemy executing, unresisted, the unexpected plan of penetrating into the Milanese. He now dispatched letters to the different Commandants in the Milanese and Lower Lombardy, stating, that his magazines at Asti, Turin, and Alessandria, were exhausted, and desiring them to send him immediate supplies; to remove the magazines of Lodi, Milan, Pavia, and Cremona, to Alessandria; and, above all things, to

preven

prevent the French from crossing the Po, whereby they might cut off the communication between Placentia and Alessandria. These letters (dated the 5th of June) were intercepted by the enemy; but, in fact, so rapid had been the progress of Bonaparte, that, while Gen. Melas was writing them, the very magazines which he therein declared to be indispensable for the subsistence of his forces had actually fallen into the possession of the enemy. On the 2d, Bonaparte entered the city of Milan with an army of 45,000 men, where he proclaimed his intention of restoring the Cisalpine Republic, with the free exercise of the Catholic religion, and appointed a provisional government. Being here joined by General Moncey, from Switzerland, with 20,000 men, the Chief Consul pushed his army forward, under the command of Berthier; who successively became master of Pavia*, Lodi, Cremona, Orsi-Novi, Brescia, Placentia, and Stradella; at which latter place, on the 8th, he collected his forces.

We must now withdraw our readers' attention, for a-while, to the

GENOESE,

and the line of coast as far as Nice.

When Melas had, as before related, driven Suchet through the county of Nice, and across the Var, the garrison of Savona (which had been blockaded from the moment when Massena was forced to retreat into Genoa), pressed by famine, and despairing of relief, surrendered on the 15th of May. But, seven days after Melas had left Nice for Turin, Suchet recrossed the Var; on the 29th regained possession of Nice; and afterwards recovered the Col di Tende, with all the Western border of Genoa, as far as Albenga.

On the 2d of June, Melas, having found his mistake respecting the numbers and designs of the French, wrote pressing instructions to Gen. Ott, to raise the siege of Genoa, and march immediately, with his whole force, to defend the passage of the Po. By a singular coincidence, at the moment of receiving these orders to raise the siege, Gen. Ott also had a proposal brought him from Massena to negotiate a capitulation. He judged it proper, therefore, to wait and accept the surrender of this fortress, which took place on the 5th, but on terms abundantly advantageous to the garrison, the troops of which were not made prisoners of war; but left at full liberty, with their arms, cannon, baggage, &c. to join Suchet, and recommence hostile operations, the officers only being restricted from serving until exchanged.

Judging from what has followed, we think it had been much more advisable for Gen. Ott to have raised the siege, according to his instructions, and marched to the Po; for, he received the letter of the Commander in Chief on the 2d; it was not till the 7th that the French effected the passage of the Po; and we observe, that they succeeded at last with difficulty, though opposed by but a small number of troops. In probability, therefore, had Gen. Ott marched to the Po, instead of waiting for Massena's surrender, he might have prevented the enemy's passing that river; some of the Austrian magazines might, perhaps, have been saved, and Gen. Melas obtained time to arrange some plan of defence. As it is, however, the consequences to our allies have been disastrous in the extreme.

General Ott, after a forced march of three days, reached Voghera on the 8th, with 15,000 men, and was joined by about 5000, who, having been stationed by Melas to defend the Po, were driven back by the French when they had passed that river. Early on the 9th, General Ott advanced to Casteggio*, where he posted his troops. The French army, as we have before seen, was in the position of Stradella, having its advanced guard at Broni. About noon, this advanced guard, under the orders of Berthier, but led on by Lannes, quitted Broni, attacked General Ott in his position of Casteggio, and, after a long and obstinate battle, during which the village was taken and retaken several times, victory declared in favour of the French, who took 6000 prisoners, and five pieces of cannon, killed or wounded 3000 men, and drove the Austrians back to Voghera. General Ott, it would appear, afterwards fell back upon Tortona, purposing to retreat to Alessandria. General Melas, hearing of these reverses, now quitted Turin, leaving 2000 men in the citadel, and, collecting what force he could from Coni and Genoa, marched to Alessandria, where he formed a junction with General Ott.

Thus far the French accounts are official; but if we may credit three telegraphic bulletins of the 21st, the Chief Consul, who, hearing of the defeat at Casteggio, had come post from Milan, on the 18th came up with the imperial armies at Marengo†, between Tortona and Alessandria, and gained a complete and decisive victory, killing or wounding 6000 men, and taking 8000 prisoners, with 40 pieces of cannon. These unofficial accounts further state, that, in consequence of this total rout of his army, and subversion of all his plans of ope-

* In this magazine alone, he found 300 pieces of cannon on carriages, 10,000 new muskets, 5000 coats, 2000 barrels of powder, and 1,000,000 of cartridges.

* A small village about half way between Voghera and the Po.

† Another small village, three miles east of Alessandria, and about a mile and half east of the Bormida.

rations,

rations, the Auſtrian chief was negotiating with Bonaparte for the ſurrender of Genoa and all the ſtrong places in Lombardy and Piedmont; and that the Chief Conſul had granted an armiſtice of ten days, to await the determination of the court of Vienna reſpecting the overtures of Peace.

The Imperial army of

SUABIA,

under the command of Marſhal Kray, ſtill remains on the defenſive, protected by the almoſt impregnable fortreſs of Ulm. All the efforts of Moreau appear directed to the grand object of forcing, or deluding, the Auſtrian General from this poſition. His right wing, under Lecourbe, took poſſeſſion of Augſburg on the 28th of May, and, on the following day, puſhed parties as far as the Iſer *. His left wing, under St. Cyr, is ſtationed before Ulm, and his centre oppoſite Gunſburg. After the fate of Italy has been ſo far decided, there hardly ſeems room to hope that affairs in Suabia can long remain undetermined. Bonaparte will, probably, unleſs terms of peace ſhould firſt arrive, march by the Tyrol, join Moreau, and once more force his way to the walls of Vienna.

Hoſtilities, we are ſorry to ſay, have recommenced in

EGYPT,

attended with moſt dreadful effects. Upon ſome intelligence reaching Gen. Kleber, tending to make it doubtful whether the court of London would confirm the convention† by which the ſafe departure of the French troops from Egypt had been ſtipulated, unexpectedly attacked the Grand Vizier's army on the 17th of March, while it was about to enter Grand Cairo in ſolemn form, and 10,000 Turks are ſtated to have fallen in the action. Being afterwards reinforced, however, the Turks returned to Cairo, and maſſacred ſome thouſands of the French, including, as is ſaid, many of their Sçavans and members of the National Inſtitute. The news of theſe tranſactions arrived at the beginning of this month; ſince which, however, no ſtatements have been received, that could throw any light on the ſubject, or lead us to a knowledge of the ſubſequent meaſures, either of the Ottomans, or of the French.

Britiſh ſquadrons, under the conduct of Sir John Borlaſe Warren and Sir Edward Pellew, have been diſpatched to the coaſt of

FRANCE;

and their exertions at Quiberon, Morbihan, and the neighbouring borders, have been attended with moſt complete ſucceſs. Great numbers of brigs, ſloops, gun-veſſels, and victualling craft, have been captured, burnt, and run on ſhore; and ſome magazines have been blown up. Theſe operations are highly diſtreſſing to the enemy, as they cut off the neceſſary ſupplies from the combined fleets in Breſt harbour.

* Since this was written, Augſburgh has been relinquiſhed. † See p. 574.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Tippoo's palace, at *Seringapatam*, is deſcribed to be one of the moſt magnificent buildings in India. The Durbar is open in front, like a Veranda, about 40 feet in breadth, and 70 in length, ſupported by a great number of pillars. The inſide of all the apartments is painted and gilt; ſome green and gold, ſome red and gold, and others white and gold, in the manner of the Boglipore furniture; the rooms furniſhed with ſilk carpets, paintings, and glaſs of all ſorts, exhibiting, altogether, more the appearance of an opera ſcene, than any thing elſe it can be compared to. The paintings and mouldings are taken the greateſt care of, the walls being all hung with cloth, to preſerve them from the weather; and the pillars, which are very ſuperb, are incloſed with quilted caſes for the ſame purpoſe. No other buildings, except the palace, are worthy notice, the houſes being mean, and ill-conſtructed. The gardens of the palace are in the higheſt order, and laid out with great taſte, and ſupplied with a variety of fruit-trees.

Extract of a letter from an officer in India.

"If Tippoo had employed his powers with the military ſkill which he was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, he might, without hazarding an engagement, by deſultory ſkirmiſhes, diſtant cannonades, and other hoſtile movements, have ſo harraſſed our infantry, and weakened our cavalry, that a great part of our baggage, ſtores, and ammunition, would probably have fallen into his hands, and the army have been greatly impeded in its march to the place of its deſtination. Moreover, as the rainy ſeaſon was approaching, there is reaſon to believe, that, had the Sultan employed the force he poſſeſſed with equal judgment and activity, the immediate object of the campaign would have been defeated. It had, indeed, been for ſome time reported, that Tippoo was become ſubject to fits of mental derangement; and the whole of his conduct ſeems to juſtify that opinion. He had diſmiſſed all his faithful friends, that had ſerved him long and well, from his councils; and had called into his ſervice men of little experience or capacity, who won his favour by flattering his caprices, and practiſing an unreſiſting ſubmiſſion to his will. The former had always diſcouraged their maſter's diſpoſition to connect himſelf with France, as pregnant with the miſchief it has ſince produced; while the latter promoted it for no other reaſon but becauſe it flattered his hopes of gratifying his reſentment againſt the Britiſh power in India. The importance of the fall of Seringapatam to the power and commerce of Great Britain,

Britain, is not within the reach of ordinary calculation. From every appearance of its improving ſtate, the cultivation of the country, the number of its inhabitants, and the advancing progreſs of its military eſtabliſhment, that capital would, in a ſhort time, have been impregnable; and the power of Tippoo Saib would have been at leaſt equal to the combined ſtrength of the European ſettlements in India. The Engliſh army, on its approach to Seringapatam, ſuffered very little inconvenience from the Sultan's having deſtroyed the villages, and laid waſte the country in its front; nor from the attempts that had been made to poiſon the water in the tanks; becauſe, contrary to Tippoo's expectation, we had, by a deviation to the left, gained a flouriſhing and highly cultivated country, and got poſſeſſion of the fort of Soocilly, which was full of cattle, grain, and forage. Even to the very vicinity of Seringapatam, Gen. Harris had the choice of his route; ſo that he was enabled to ſet down before it with all his reſources for the ſiege undiminiſhed. The evil moſt to be dreaded was famine. The whole of our draft and carriage bullocks died, and rice had riſen to three rupees the pound on the day when the city was ſtormed; ſo that, if we had not ſucceeded in our attempt, the conſequence would have been fatal to the army; and that we were not repulſed, was owing to the incomparable conduct and intrepidity of the troops, as well as to the judicious means employed to ſupport and protect their extraordinary efforts. It may be proper to remark, that, notwithſtanding the errors committed by the Sultan in defence of the place, nothing leſs than the vaſt combined army in our ſervice could have crowned the enterpriſe with ſucceſs. The hour of attack was fortunate, as numbers of the enemy, and even the Sultan himſelf, had gone to take refreſhment. On hearing the alarm, he haſtened back; when, finding that the grenadiers had entered the breach, and ſeeing his people falling all around him, he made for a ſally port; where, amidſt a crowd of fugitives, he was overtaken, and ſlain. It is not yet known by whoſe hand this tyrant of the Eaſt was laid low; and it is ſuppoſed that the jewels, which he always wore about his perſon, and which were now become the ſpoil of the fortunate ſoldier, whoever he might be, are too precious to be haſtily acknowledged. It was ſaid that he conſtantly wore a ruby ring, which was eſteemed by him as the moſt valuable in his treaſury; his turban alſo was always adorned with a jewel of great value; and a pearl roſary was a continual ornament of his perſon. The pearls of which it conſiſted were of uncommon ſize and beauty. They had been the collection of many years, and were the pride of his dreſs. Neither of theſe precious articles have appeared ſince the Sultan's death. His body was found late in the evening, beneath a heap of others, brought together in one promiſcuous ſlaughter. He had been ſhot in the temples, and was otherwiſe wounded, as it appeared, with a bayonet. The rooted and barbarous antipathy which this tyrant manifeſted againſt European priſoners of all ranks in a former war, ſeems to have accompanied him to the laſt. Above 20 unhappy ſtragglers from our army had fallen into his hands in the courſe of our march, whom he ordered to be put to death; and among them a little drummer-boy of the Scotch brigade. Even his ſmall motley band of French auxiliaries execrate his memory as a moſt cruel tyrant, and repreſent, with bitter imprecations, the ignominy and hardſhips to which he ſubjected them. The carnage on this occaſion was much leſs than might have been expected, in a large city entered by ſtorm, and filled with people, whoſe oppoſition was continued in the ſtreets, and from the houſes. By the efforts of the General and others, the effuſion of human blood was ſoon reſtrained; nor, in the courſe of that plunder which the laws of war allow in certain caſes, was any defenceleſs inhabitant killed, nor any woman treated with wanton brutality. The plunder of the town was very great; and many of the ſoldiers, both Native and European, poſſeſſed themſelves of very precious effects, in gold and jewels. Conſiderable fortunes are ſuppoſed to have been made by perſons of higher rank in the way of purchaſe. The houſes of the chief Sirdars, as well as of the merchants and ſhroffs, were completely pillaged; while the women, alarmed for their perſonal ſafety, emptied their coffers, and brought forth whatever jewels they poſſeſſed. Fortunately, however, for the army in general, the palace was ſecured. The quantity of money yet diſcovered, though great in itſelf, is by no means equal to what might have been expected from the known extent of Tippoo's revenues and expenditure. Many lacks of ſpecie, it is ſuppoſed, are not yet found; and it is equally probable that they never will be recovered."

CONVENTION FOR EVACUATING EGYPT.

Kleber, General in Chief of the Army of Egypt, to the Executive Directory of the French Republick.

Camp of Salachich, Jan. 30.

I have ſigned, Citizens Directors, the treaty relative to the evacuation of Egypt and I ſend you a copy of it. That which bears the ſignature of the Grand Vizier cannot reach this place for a few days, the exchange of ſignatures being to take place at El Ariſch. I have given you an account in my former diſpatches, of the ſituation in which this army was placed. I have informed you alſo of the negotiations which

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Gen. Bonaparte had commenced with the Grand Vizier, and which I have continued. Though at that time I had little dependance on the ſucceſs of theſe negotiations, I hoped that they would ſo far retard the march, and relax the preparations of the Grand Vizier, as to give you time to ſend me aſſiſtance, in men and in arms; or, at leaſt, orders reſpecting the diſagreeable circumſtances in which I was placed. I founded this hope of aſſiſtance upon my knowledge that the French and Spaniſh fleets were united at Toulon, and only wanted a favourable wind for ſailing. They did, indeed, ſail; but it was only to repaſs the Straits, and to return to Breſt. This news was moſt diſtreſſing to the army; which learned, at the ſame time, our reverſes in Italy, in Germany, in Holland, and even in La Vendee, without its appearing that any proper meaſure had been taken to arreſt the courſe of the misfortunes which threatened even the exiſtence of the republic. Meanwhile the Vizier advanced from Damaſcus. On another quarter, about the middle of October, a fleet appeared before Damietta. It diſembarked about 4000 Janiſſaries, who were to be followed by an equal number; but time was not left for their arrival. The firſt were attacked, and completely defeated, in leſs than half an hour. The carnage was terrible; more than 800 of them were made priſoners. This event did not render the negotiations more eaſy. The Vizier manifeſted the ſame intentions, and did not ſuſpend his march any longer than was neceſſary for forming his eſtabliſhments, and procuring the means of tranſporting his troops. His army was then eſtimated at 60,000 men; but other Pachas were following him, and were recruiting his army with new troops, from all parts of Aſia, as far as Mount Caucaſus. The van of this army ſoon arrived at Jaffa. Commodore Sir Sidney Smith wrote to me about this time; that is to ſay, ſome days before the debarkation of Damietta; and, as I knew all the influence which he had over the Vizier, I thought it my duty, not only to anſwer him, but even to propoſe to him, as a place for holding conferences, the ſhip which he commanded. I was equally repugnant to receiving in Egypt Engliſh or Turkiſh plenipotentiaries, or to ſending mine to the camp of the latter. My propoſition was accepted, and then the negotiations aſſumed a more ſettled aſpect. All this, however, did not ſtop the Ottoman army, which the Grand Vizier conducted towards Gaza. During all this time the war continued in Upper Egypt, and the Beys, hitherto diſperſed, thought of joining themſelves to Mourad, who conſtantly purſued, and conſtantly defeated, alluring to his cauſe the Arabs; and the inhabitants of the province of Benniſoeuf continued to keep ſome troops together, and to give diſturbance. The plague alſo threatened us with its ravages, and already was weekly depriving us of ſeveral men at Alexandria, and other places. On Dec. 21, Gen. Deſſaix and Citizen Pouſſielgue, whom I had appointed plenipotentiaries, opened the conferences with Sir Sidney Smith, on-board the Tigre, to whom the Grand Vizier had given power to treat. They were to have kept on the coaſt, between Damietta and Alexandria; but, a very violent gale of wind having obliged them to get into open ſea, they remained out at ſea for 18 days. At the end of this time they landed at the camp of the Vizier. He had advanced againſt El Ariſch, and had poſſeſſed himſelf, Dec. 30, of that fort. This ſucceſs was entirely owing to the remarkable cowardice of the garriſon, which ſurrendered, without fighting, ſeven days after the attack. This event was ſo much the more unfortunate, as Gen. Reignier was on his march to raiſe the blockade, before the great body of the Turkiſh army had arrived. From that moment it was impoſſible to hope to protract the negotiations to any length. It was neceſſary to examine maturely the danger of breaking them off, to lay aſide all motives of perſonal vanity, and not to expoſe the lives of all the Frenchmen entruſted to me, to the terrible conſequences which farther delay would render inevitable. The moſt recent accounts ſtated the Turkiſh army to amount to 80,000 men, and it muſt ſtill have increaſed. There were in it 12 Pachas, ſix of whom were of the firſt rank. 45,000 men were before El Ariſch, having 50 pieces of cannon and waggons in proportion. This artillery was drawn by mules. 20 other pieces of cannon were at Gaza with the corps of reſerve. The remainder of the troops were at Jaffa, and in the neighbourhood of Ramli. Active foraging parties ſupplied the Vizier's camp with proviſions. All the tribes of the Arabs were emulous of aſſiſting this army, and furniſhed it with more than 15,000 camels. I am aſſured that the diſtributions were regularly made. All theſe forces were directed by European officers; and from 5 to 6000 Ruſſians were every moment expected. To this army I had to oppoſe 8500 men, divided on the three points, Kaiech, Salahich, and Belbeys. This diviſion was neceſſary, in order to facilitate our communications with Cairo, and in order to enable us to grant aſſiſtance ſpeedily to the poſt which ſhould be firſt attacked. In fact, it is certain that they all might have been turned or avoided. This is what Elfi Bey has recently done; who, during the negotiations, entered with his mamalukes into the Charkie, in order to join the Billis Arabs, and to rejoin Mourad in Upper Egypt. The remainder of the army

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was distributed as follows: 1000 men, under the command of General Verdier, formed the garrison of Lesbe, and were employed to raise contributions of money and provisions, and to keep in obedience the country between the canal of Achmoun and that of Moes, blindly directed by the Sheik Leskam. 1800 men were under the command of Gen. Lannsee, to supply with provisions the garrisons of Alexandria, Aboukir, and Rosetta, to restrain the Delta and the Batrira. 1200 men remained at Cairo and Gaza, and they were obliged to furnish escorts for the convoys of the army; and, finally, 2500 men were in Upper Egypt on a chain of more than 150 leagues in extent. They had daily to fight the Beys, and their partizans. The whole formed 15,000 men. Such, in fact, estimating them at the highest, may be reckoned the number of the disposable combatants in the army. Notwithstanding this disproportion of forces, I would have hazarded a battle, if I had had the certainty of the arrival of succours before the season of a debarkation; but, this season having once arrived without my receiving reinforcements, I should have been obliged to send 5000 men to the coasts. There would have remained to me 3000 men, to defend a country, open on all parts, against an invasion of 30,000 Cavaliers, seconded by the Arabs and the inhabitants, without a fortified place, without provisions, money, or ships. It behoved me to foresee this period, and to ask myself what I could then do for the preservation of the army. No means of safety remained. It would be impossible to treat, but with arms in our hands, with undisciplined hordes of barbarous fanatics, who despise all the laws of war. These motives affected every mind; they determined my opinion. I gave orders to my plenipotentiaries not to break off the negotiations, except the articles proposed tended to the sacrifice of our glory or our security. I finish this account, Citizens Directors, by observing to you, that the circumstances of my situation were not foreseen in the instructions left me by General Bonaparte. When he promised me speedy succours, he founded his hopes, as well as I did, upon the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean. We were then far from thinking that these fleets would return into the ocean, and that the expedition of Egypt, entirely abandoned, would become a ground of accusation against those who had planned it. I annex to this letter a copy of my correspondence with the Grand Vizier, and with Sir Sidney Smith and my plenipotentiaries, and all the official notes sent on either side. I annex also a copy of the reports which have been given relative to the capture of El Arisch.—The French army, during its stay in Egypt, has engraved on the minds of the inhabitants the remembrance of its victories, that of the moderation and equity with which we have governed, and an impression of the strength and power of the nation by whom it was sent. The French name will be long respected, not only in this province of the Ottoman empire, but throughout all the East; and I expect to return to France with the army, at the latest, by the middle of June.

Health and Respect, KLEBER.

Convention for the evacuation of Egypt; agreed upon by Citizens Desaix, General of Division, and Poussielgue, Administrator-General of Finances, Plenipotentiaries of the Commander in Chief Kleber, and their Excellencies Mousiafa Raschid Effendi Testerdar, and Mousiafa Rassiche Effendi Riessul Knitab, Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Highness the Supreme Vizier.

The French army in Egypt, wishing to give a proof of its desire to stop the effusion of blood, and to put an end to the unfortunate disagreements which have taken place between the French Republick and the Sublime Porte, consent to evacuate Egypt on the stipulations of the present convention, hoping that this concession will pave the way for the general pacification of Europe.

Art. I. The French army will retire, with its arms, baggage, and effects, to Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir; there to be embarked, and transported to France, both in its own vessels, and in those which it will be necessary for the Sublime Porte to furnish it with: and; in order that the foresaid vessels may be the more speedily prepared, it is agreed, that, a month after the ratification of the present convention, there shall be sent to the fort of Alexandria a Commissary, with 50 persons, on the part of the Sublime Porte.—II. There shall be an armistice of three months in Egypt, reckoning from the time of the signature of the present convention; and, in case the truce shall expire before the aforesaid vessels (to be furnished by the Sublime Porte) shall be ready, the said truce shall be prolonged till the embarkation can be completely effected, it being understood on both sides, that all possible means will be employed to secure the tranquillity of the armies and of the inhabitants, which is the object of the truce.—III. The transport of the French army shall take place according to the regulations of Commissaries appointed for this purpose by the Sublime Porte and Gen. Kleber; and, if any difference of opinion shall take place between the aforesaid Commissaries respecting the embarkation, one shall be appointed by Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who shall decide the difference according to the maritime regulations of England.—IV. The forts of Cathic and Salahich shall be evacuated by the French troops on the 8th day,

or,

or, at the lateſt, on the 10th day after the ratification of this convention. The town of Manſoura ſhall be evacuated on the 15th day. Damietta and Balbey on the 20th day. Suez ſhall be evacuated ſix days before Cairo. The other places on the Eaſt bank of the Nile ſhall be evacuated on the 10th day. The Delta ſhall be evacuated 15 days after the evacuation of Cairo. The Weſt banks of the Nile, and its dependencies, ſhall remain in the hands of the French till the evacuation of Cairo; and meanwhile, as they muſt be occupied by the French army till all its troops ſhall have deſcended from Upper Egypt, the ſaid Weſtern bank, and its dependencies, will not be evacuated till the expiration of the truce, if it is impoſſible to evacuate them ſooner. The places evacuated ſhall be given up to the Sublime Porte in the ſame ſituation in which they are at preſent.—V. The city of Cairo ſhall be evacuated after 40 days, if that is poſſible; or, at the lateſt, of 45 days, reckoning from the ratification of the treaty.—VI. It is expreſſly agreed, that the Sublime Porte ſhall uſe every effort that the French troops may fall back through the different places on the left banks of the Nile with their arms and baggage towards the head-quarters, without being diſturbed or moleſted, on their march, in their perſons, property, or honour, either by the inhabitants of Egypt, or the troops of the Imperial Ottoman army.—VII. In conſequence of the former article, and in order to prevent all differences and hoſtilities, meaſures ſhall be taken to keep the Turkiſh always at a ſufficient diſtance from the French army.—VIII. Immediately after the ratification of the preſent convention, all the Turks and other nations, without diſtinction, ſubjects of the Sublime Porte, impriſoned or retained in France, or in the power of the French in Egypt, ſhall be ſet at liberty; and, on the other hand, all the French detained in the cities and ſea-port towns of the Ottoman Empire, as well as every perſon, of whatever nation they may be, attached to French legations and conſulates, ſhall be alſo ſet at liberty.—IX. The reſtitution of the goods and property of the inhabitants and ſubjects of both ſides, or the payment of their value to the proprietors, ſhall commence immediately after the evacuation of Egypt, and ſhall be regulated at Conſtantinople by Commiſſaries appointed reſpectively for the purpoſe.—X. No inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion he may be, ſhall be diſturbed, either in his perſon, or his property, on account of any connexions he may have had with the French during their poſſeſſion of Egypt.—XI. There ſhall be delivered to the French army, as well on the part of the Sublime Porte, as of the Courts of its allies, that is to ſay, of Ruſſia and of Great Britain, paſſports, ſafe conducts, and convoys, neceſſary to ſecure its ſafe return to France.—XII. When the French army of Egypt ſhall be embarked, the Sublime Porte, as well as its allies, promiſe, that, till its return to the continent of France, it ſhall not be diſturbed in any manner; and on his ſide, General in Chief Kleber and the French army in Egypt promiſe not to commit any act of hoſtility during the aforeſaid time, neither againſt the fleets, nor againſt the territories of the Sublime Porte, and that the veſſels which ſhall tranſport the ſaid army ſhall not ſtop on any other coaſt than that of France, except from abſolute neceſſity.—XIII. In conſequence of the truce of 3 months, ſtipulated above with the French army for the evacuation of Egypt, the contracting parties agree, that, if in the interval of the ſaid truce ſome veſſels from France, unknown to the Commanders of the allied fleets, ſhould enter the port of Alexandria, they ſhall depart from it, after having taken-in water and the neceſſary proviſions, and ſhall return to France with paſſports from the allied Courts; and, in caſe any of the ſaid veſſels ſhould require reparation, theſe alone may remain till the ſaid reparations are finiſhed, and ſhall depart immediately after, like the preceding, with the firſt favourable wind.—XIV. The General in Chief Kleber may ſend advices immediately to France; and the veſſel that conveys them ſhall have the ſafe conduct neceſſary for ſecuring the communication, by ſaid advices, to the French government of the news of the evacuation of Egypt.—XV. There being no doubt that the French army will ſtand in need of daily ſupplies of proviſions during the 3 months which it is to evacuate Egypt, and during other three months, reckoning from the day on which it is embarked, it is agreed, that it ſhall be ſupplied with the neceſſary quantities of corn, meal, rice, barley, and ſtraw, according to a ſtatement which ſhall be immediately given-in by the French plenipotentiaries, as well for the ſtay in the country, as for the voyage. Whatever ſupplies the army ſhall draw from its magazines, after the ratification of the preſent convention, ſhall be deducted from theſe furniſhed by the Sublime Porte.—XVI. Counting from the day of the ratification of the preſent treaty, the French army ſhall not raiſe any communication in Egypt; on the contrary, it ſhall abandon to the Sublime Porte the ordinary leviable contributions which remain to it, to be levied after its departure, as well as the camels, dromedaries, ammunition, cannon, and other things, which it ſhall not think neceſſary to carry away. The ſame ſhall be the caſe with the magazines of grain, ariſing from the contributions already levied, and the maga-

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zines of proviſions. Theſe objects ſhall be examined and valued by Commiſſaries ſent to Egypt by the Sublime Porte, and by the Commander of the Britiſh forces, conjointly with thoſe of the General in Chief Kleber, and paid by the former, at the rate of the valuation ſo made, to the amount of 3000 purſes, which will be neceſſary to the French army, for accelerating its movements, and its embarkation; and, if the objects abovementioned do not amount to this ſum, the deficit ſhall be advanced by the Sublime Porte, in the form of a loan, which will be paid by the French government, upon the bills of the Commiſſaries appointed by General in Chief Kleber to receive the ſaid ſum.—XVII. The French having expences to incur, in the evacuation of Egypt, it ſhall receive, after the ratification of the preſent convention, the ſums ſtipulated, in the following order, viz. 15th day, and the 20th day, 500 purſes; the 40th day, the 50th, 60th, the 70th, the 80th day, 300 purſes; and, finally, 90th day, 500 purſes. All the ſaid purſes, of 500 Turkiſh piaſtres each, ſhall be received in loan from the perſons commiſſioned to this effect by the Sublime Porte; and, in order to facilitate the execution of the ſaid diſpoſition, the Sublime Porte, immediately after the ratification of the convention, ſhall ſend Commiſſioners to the city of Cairo, and to the other cities occupied by the armies.—XVIII. The contributions which the French ſhall receive after the date of the ratification, and before the notification of the preſent convention in the different parts of Egypt, ſhall be deducted from the amount of the 3000 purſes above ſtipulated.—XIX. In order to facilitate and accelerate the evacuation of the places, the navigation of the French tranſport-veſſels, which ſhall be in the ports of Egypt, ſhall be free during the three months truce from Damietta and Roſetta to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Damietta and Roſetta.—XX. The ſafety of Europe requiring the greateſt precautions, to prevent the contagion of the plague from being carried thither, no perſon, either ſick, or ſuſpected of being infected by this malady, ſhall be embarked; but all perſons afflicted with the plague, or any other malady, which will not allow their removal in the time agreed upon for the evacuation, ſhall remain in the hoſpitals, where they ſhall be under the ſafeguard of his Highneſs the Vizier, and ſhall be attended by the French officers of health, who ſhall remain with them until their health ſhall allow them to ſet off, which ſhall be as ſoon as poſſible. The 11th and 12th articles of this convention ſhall be applicable to them as well as to the reſt of the army. And the Commander in Chief of the French army engages to give the moſt ſtrict orders to the different officers commanding the troops embarked, not to allow the troops to diſembark in any other ports than thoſe which ſhall be pointed out by the officers of health, as affording the greateſt facility for performing the neceſſary, accuſtomed, and proper quarantine.—XXI. All the difficulties which may ariſe, and which ſhall not be provided for by the preſent convention, ſhall be amicably ſettled between Commiſſioners, appointed for that purpoſe by his Highneſs the Grand Vizier and the General in Chief Kleber, in ſuch a manner as to facilitate the evacuation.—XXII. Theſe preſents ſhall not be effectual until after the reſpective ratifications, which are to be exchanged in eight days; after which, they ſhall be religiouſly obſerved on both ſides.—Done, ſigned, and ſealed with our reſpective ſeals, &c. January 24, 1800.

DESAIX, Gen. of Diviſion,
POUSSIELGUE,
Plenipotentiaries of Gen. Kleber.

And their Excellencies
MOUSTAFA RASCHID EFFENDI TEFTERDAR, and
MOUSTAFA RASSICHE EFFENDI RIESSUL KNITAB,
Plenipotentiaries of his Highneſs the Supreme Vizier.

A true copy, according to the French part tranſmitted to the Turkiſh miniſter in exchange for their Turkiſh copy.

(Signed) POUSSIELGUE.
DESAIX.
(Counterſigned) KLEBER.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Iſle of Wight, April 5. A dreadful circumſtance happened, on Monday laſt, at an ale-houſe on the Quay, *Newport*, where a party of the Dutch ſoldiers were drinking in one box, and a party of the North Hants militia in the next; and, merely from one of the latter putting up his arm to lean on the ledge of the box, and inadvertently ſtriking one of the Dutchmen, a ſcuffle enſued, which proved fatal to two grenadiers in the above regiment, John Light and George Sainſbury, two remarkably fine men: they died on Wedneſday morning, from the ſtabs they received from the Dutchmen. The verdict of the jury being Wilful Murder, three of them are committed. The two unfortunate men were interred yeſterday in Newport church-yard. The commanding and other officers of the corps, wiſhing to teſtify their regret for the deceaſed, as well as their approbation and reſpect for their good conduct and characters while living, attended, and marched in the proceſſion of their funeral, with the whole of the regiment off duty. The corps of officers belonging to the Dutch brigade here, under General Bentinck (who, very much to their honour, exerted themſelves in a moſt exemplary manner to bring to

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condign punishment the perpetrators of this foul and unprovoked assassination), requested, as a proof of their regret on the occasion, and of their abhorrence and detestation of so base and barbarous a deed, to be permitted to march in the procession; which was accordingly done; and it moved forward to the church with due and affecting solemnity, in the following order, attended by crowds of the town and country people, with numbers of the Dutch soldiery, &c. here, all of whom seemed to sympathise. Firing party of grenadiers; band of the North Hants, with muffled drums, covered with black, playing a Dead March; the two coffins, the pall supported by grenadiers; the remainder of the grenadiers, as mourners; the battalion companies of the regiment; the officers of the regiment, and those of the Dutch brigade, in files; the field-officers of the 60th regiment, and several officers of the Staff, &c. in the island, all with crapes on the left arm.—We are happy to state, that, since the commission of this fatal deed, from the strong, energetic, and satisfactory orders issued to the soldiers of the North Hants, by the Commanding officer, Major Frith, and from the zeal, anxiety, and vigilance, exhibited by Gen. Bentinck, and the other officers of the Dutch brigade, no symptoms of revengeful inclination, or riot, have appeared on the part of the British troops; and those of the Dutch have shewn every mark of subordination and peaceable demeanour also. The deceased Sainsbury has left a widow pregnant, and one child, for whose support, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the North Hants, have subscribed one day's pay each. Gen. Bentinck, in a letter to Major Frith, says, that the privates of the Dutch brigade, understanding that their officers were entering into a subscription for the same purpose, requested permission to add theirs also, as a mark of their keen regret on the melancholy occurrence, and their abhorrence of the crime; and inclosed 300l. as the amount of the whole, to be disposed of for the benefit of the widow and children, as shall be deemed most proper by the Commanding officer. This very liberal donation is an honourable testimony, how deeply and how laudably the whole corps have been affected, by the vile conduct of the very few among them.

April 7. A cause was tried at the last *Kingston* assizes, which lasted near 3 hours, and afforded much mirth to the Court. It was brought by Mr. Shaw, formerly a clerk to Messrs. Goffé and Benwell, malt-distillers, at Battersea, against the widow Baker, against whom a verdict was obtained of 4000l. for breach of marriage-contract, about three years since, by Mr. Atcheson. The present action was of a similar nature, and arose from the fickleness of Mrs. Baker. It appeared, that this lady, who acknowledged she was above 50 years of age, at that time resided at Hampton Wick, but removed afterwards to Battersea, where she happened to meet the Plaintiff in company; for whom she expressed to her acquaintance a partiality, in preference to Mr. Atcheson, who had some time courted her, and whom she was upon an engagement to; which, in consequence, was broken off, and occasioned his suing her for damages, Mrs. Baker being determined to have the present Plaintiff. It turned out on the trial, that the lady was about 70 years old, and supposing, at her time of life, she must buy a husband, had declared that her dear John Shaw should be the man. He was prevailed on to quit a situation where he had lived near 17 years. Of her own accord, a settlement was made on him, by which she engaged to pay 5000l. on the day of marriage, or 5000l. when she died, in case of her dying before marriage; the remainder of her fortune to be at her own disposal. Soon after the deed was made, she was called on to pay Mr. Atcheson's damages, but not liking to part with the money, she made over all her property, in trust, to the Plaintiff. Soon after this he went down to Henley, where his father lived, who was ill, and died while he continued there. While there, she paid him several visits. Soon after, she invited him to her house, until they should be married. He lived there about 3 months, and banns of marriage were published regularly with their mutual consent. It appeared, that so long a continuance together had abated her affection, and he left her house. He was called on to transfer back her property; but, when he did so, he was desirous the 5000l. should continue in his name, to save the trouble of fresh transfer, agreeable to the settlement; but the widow Baker would have the whole. The courtship had continued for two years, without a day of consummation being fixed; and, as the Plaintiff began to think the event was not in a good train, he sent a person to her house, with a notice, that he would meet her at St. Antholin's church, on a certain day and hour last year, to marry her. The messenger did not see her; but, as the parlour door was open, he heard a reply returned by the maid in a low voice, that it required no answer.—The Plaintiff was nonsuited, as there was no evidence to prove that he attended the church, at the appointed time, to perform his part of the engagement; and there appeared some irregularity in a notice sent the Defendant the night before the trial.

Colchester, April 10. As Lieut.-Colonel Ross, of the 85th regiment, in company with another officer of the same corps, was riding from town to the barracks, at

a hand gallop, his horse suddenly took fright: by which means, the Colonel was thrown from his seat, and unfortunately received a most violent contusion in his back and sides, and had the lower part of his chin most severely cut, and some of his teeth knocked out. However, as he lost a great quantity of blood, and had his wounds immediately sewed up by the Surgeon, he is in a fair way of recovery.

In *April*, a barn, containing 40 combs of wheat, and 20 of barley, belonging to Mr. S Rivers, of *Fowler*, co. Suffolk, was consumed by fire; as was a barn, containing near 50 quarters of wheat, barley, and beans, at Hubert's farm, near *Hadley*-church, belonging to the widow Chapun; both supposed to be wilfully done.

The turnpike-house at *Witney*, Oxford, suffered from the storm of May 4. The chimney was beat down; the roof, on one side, nearly stript off; an end-wall cracked from top to bottom; and a considerable aperture made in the side wall in another place: the chain of the weighing engine, its wooden case, and trap-door, were torn to pieces, and all the windows, but one, forced out to a considerable distance. The gate-keeper, who was in bed at the time, was nearly suffocated, by the sulphureous smell, but received no material injury.

June 12. A chasm, of considerable length and depth, was made by the extraordinary great rains of last winter, in the side of *Bredon-hill*, Worcestershire, on the side next Great Comberton. Mr. Pitmore, proprietor of the soil, proposed to fill it up by a sloping in the earth from the edges; but, the continued rains of this spring have increased it.

The life boats established at *Shields* have, within 27 months, preserved the lives of the crews of eleven ships, that have been stranded, or foundered, at the mouth of the Tyne; all of whom must otherwise have perished.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London, June 2.

The thermometer placed in the sun, rose this day to 104, being four degrees above blood heat, and 38 above summer heat; in the evening it fell to 66, being ten degrees above temperate.

Twickenham, May 13.

The Royal Family visited the Archbishop of Canterbury, this afternoon, at Lambeth Palace. After viewing that ancient edifice, and the grounds, and partaking of some refreshments prepared for them by his Grace, in a most elegant style, the Royal Party returned to Buckingham House at half-past six.

Wednesday, May 21.

The humble address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled,

Die Veneris, 16 Maii, 1800.

"Most gracious Sovereign!

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty's throne, to express our horror and indignation at the late atrocious and treasonable attempt against your Majesty's sacred person; and our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty, and to our country, on your Majesty's happy preservation from so great a danger. Attached to your Majesty by every sentiment which can most endear a Sovereign to his people; by the long experience of your Majesty's paternal affection towards us; by the sense of all the benefits which we derive from your Majesty's just and mild government; and by our veneration for the distinguished virtues which adorn your Majesty's character, and which are always most eminently displayed in the hour of trial; we acknowledge, with all humility and gratitude, the merciful interposition of that providence which has been so signally manifested on this occasion; and we make it our earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will long preserve to us the same blessings; and that he will continue to watch over and to protect a life so justly dear to us."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I receive, with increased satisfaction, every fresh testimony of that invariable attachment, of which your conduct has afforded me so many proofs. The steady loyalty and affection of my people animate all my endeavours for their welfare; and I am confident, that I can make no more acceptable return, for that protection which has been vouchsafed to me and to my family, than by persevering in my unremitting solicitude for the happiness of those, whose interests Providence has committed to my charge."

The Lord Mayor went in full state from Guildhall, at 2 o'clock, to present the city address, attended by the following Aldermen: Newnham, Boydell, Le Mesurier, Skinner, Curtis, Newman, Sir William Staines, Sir John Eamer, Sir William Hems, Price, Perring, Cadell, Perchard, Robert Shaw, and Leighton; the Common Serjeant, and Sheriff Flower; the Chamberlain, and other city officers; 146 Common Councilmen; the whole forming a train of 66 carriages. At half after three, they were introduced to his Majesty, who was seated upon the throne; when the Common Serjeant read the address, and the Lord Mayor presented it to his Majesty; viz.

"To the King's most excellent Majesty.

"The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

"We, your Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, humbly preſent to your Majeſty our ſincere and heartfelt congratulations on your providential deliverance from the late wicked and atrocious attempt on your Majeſty's ſacred perſon. The more we reflect on the incalculable bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's auſpicious reign, and on the re-iterated proofs of your Majeſty's unremitted ſolicitude for the beſt intereſts of your ſubjects; with the more horror do we recoil from, with the more indignation and aſtoniſhment do we contemplate, the enormity of this diabolical attack on a ſovereign, whoſe whole life has been an uninterrupted ſeries of the moſt affectionate and diffuſive benevolence to his people. We renew, to your moſt gracious Majeſty, our aſſurances of our loyalty to your Majeſty's perſon and government, and our zealous and faithful attachment to our moſt excellent conſtitution; and of our readineſs to guard and defend, with our lives, your Majeſty's moſt valuable life, both againſt the audacious attempts of foreign enemies, and the ſecret machinations of domeſtic treaſon.

Signed, by order of the court, RIX."

His Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious and condeſcending anſwer:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs; and for your affectionate congratulations on my providential deliverance from the attack which was lately made upon my life. This freſh proof of the uniform attachment of my faithful city of London to my perſon and government, and the warm expreſſions of your zeal for the defence of our excellent conſtitution, againſt the attempts either of its foreign or domeſtic enemies, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction."

His Lordſhip, all the Aldermen, and Common Council, had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand; and, during the ceremony, Alderman Leighton received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Sheridan attended at the levee; and his Majeſty obſerved to him the great ſatisfaction he felt at the audience having remained in the theatre, during the confuſion which took place. It is ſuppoſed, that Mr. Sheridan attributed this, with a proper compliment, to his Majeſty's magnanimous compoſure, obſerving, that any diſorder, or retirement from the Royal box, would have been attended by a preſs at every door of the theatre, and, probably, with the loſs of many lives.—His Majeſty's anſwer, however, is certain; for it was ſpoken in an elevated and firm tone, and heard by the whole of the ſurrounding circle. "*I believe* (ſaid he) *it might have been ſo; but I ſhould have deſpiſed myſelf for ever if I had ſtirred one inch—a man, on ſuch an occaſion, ſhould immediately feel what is his duty.*" This admirable remark was repeated and applauded throughout the levee by all who heard it.

Thurſday, May 29.

At a numerous meeting of the governors of the Royal Humane Society, convened by public advertiſement, for the purpoſe of maturely conſidering a dutiful and loyal addreſs to our moſt gracious Sovereign, congratulating him upon his providential eſcape from an alarming and violent attack upon his auguſt perſon; the following addreſs was unanimouſly voted:

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer, and Governors of the Royal Humane Society.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer, and Governors of the Royal Humane Society, approach your Sacred Preſence, with the moſt heartfelt gratulations on your Majeſty's eſcape from an atrocious and treaſonable attempt againſt the invaluable life of our much-loved Sovereign. We acknowledge, with grateful awe, the ſignal interpoſition of Divine Providence, which averted inpending aſſaſſination; and offer to your Majeſty our reverential admiration for the truly great magnanimity with which your Majeſty endured the daring aſſault. Honoured, as we are, by the patronage which your Majeſty has graciouſly condeſcended to beſtow on our Society, inſtituted for the preſervation of life in caſes of peculiar calamity, from which not the higheſt rank is an exemption; and animated in our endeavours by the example and perſonal exertions of an amiable young Prince, whoſe pride and glory it is, to hail your Majeſty his Auguſt and Royal Father; moſt warmly do we participate in the general joy diffuſed through an affectionate, loyal, and an united nation. Long, very long, may your Majeſty continue to reign the Monarch of your people's affections; the patron of ſcience and the arts; and the guardian, under God, of true religion, and our incomparable conſtitution!"

Thurſday, June 26.

James Hadfield was tried on an indictment for high treaſon, in compaſſing the death of the KING; and, after 8 hours patient inveſtigation, was found "Not Guilty; it appearing that he was under the influence of inſanity, when the act was committed." The cauſe was moſt candidly opened by the Attorney General; and an animated defence was made by Mr. Erſkine.—He was remanded, for ſafe cuſtody, to Newgate, till ſome other place of confinement ſhould be deviſed.

GAZETTE

Gazette Promotions.

Dublin-caſtle, SIR Cha. Whitworth, K. B. *March* 21. S created a baron of this kingdom, by the title of Baron Whitworth, of Newport Prat, co. Mayo.

War-office, *Mar.* 25. *Staff.* Richard Gardiner, and George Berghman, eſqrs. to be deputy-commiſſaries-general of ſtores and proviſions. Auguſte Granet, and Francis Daniel, gents. to be aſſiſtant-commiſſaries of ſtores and proviſions. — *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon John O'Farrell, from the 5th W. India reg. to be garriſon-ſurgeon at Surinam.

St. James's, *April* 2. Lieut.-col. John Douglas, late commander of a party of marines ſerving on-board the Tigre, knighted.

Whitehall, *April* 5. Right Rev. William lord biſhop of Cheſter, recommended, by congé d'Elire, to be elected biſhop of Bangor, *vice* Warren, dec.—Dr. Wm. L. Brown, to be one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.—Rev. Dykes Smith, preſented to the church and pariſh of Polmont, in the preſbytery of Linlithgow, and county of Stirling, *vice* Finlay, dec.; and Rev. George Thomſon, to the church and pariſh of Fettereſco, in the preſbytery of Fourdown, and county of Kincardine, *vice* Hutcheon, dec.

War-office, *April* 8. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* ——— Frank, M. D. to be inſpector of hoſpitals to the forces. Purveyor Robert Patrick, and Surgeon —— Jamieſon, to be aſſiſtant-inſpectors of hoſpitals to the forces. Surgeon —— Cope, to be inſpector of field-hoſpitals to the forces. To be ſurgeons to the forces: Surgeon Wm. Ferguſon, from the 5th foot, *vice* Howden; Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon —— Downing, *vice* Borland; Apothecary —— Crump, *vice* Jamieſon; Hoſpital-mate —— Andrews, *vice* Cope; Surgeons John Going, from the late 5th dragoons, Edward Tegart, from the 30th foot, T. L. Parker, from the 25th foot, and Alex. Grant, from the 42d foot. To be purveyor to the forces: Surgeon Geo. Dickſon, from the 12th light dragoons. To be deputy-purveyors to the forces: Hoſpital-mate — Gunſon, and Wm. James, gent. To be apothecaries to the forces: Surgeon Wm. Findlay, from the 92d foot, *vice* Crump; and Surgeon Allen, from the Minorca regiment.—*Garriſon.* Surg. Alex. M'Dowell, from the 60th foot, to be garriſon-ſurgeon of the iſland of St. Lucia, *vice* Biſhop, dec.

War office, *April* 22. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Joſeph Phelan, M. D. to be phyſician to the forces, *vice* Frank, promoted.

War-office, *May* 10. *Staff.* Col. Alexand. Buchanan, of the 37th foot, to be brigadier-general in the Leeward Iſlands only.—*Hoſpital ſtaff.* Garriſon-ſurgeon —— Walters, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals to the forces in Guernſey.—*Barracks.* B. Weſtropp Atkins, to be aſſiſtant-barrack-maſter to the South weſt ſide of the Iſle of Wight, *vice* Menzies, dec.

War-office, *May* 13. *Brevet.* Major gen. Henry Bowyer, to be lieutenant-general in Britiſh North America only. Hon. Col. John Hope, to be brigadier-general in the Mediterranean only.—*Staff.* Brevet-major Charles Neville, to be deputy-quarter-maſter-general to the Britiſh troops ſerving in the kingdom of Portugal, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* Lieut.-col. Lindenthal, reſigned.—*Garriſon.* Major-gen. Wm. Goodday Strutt, to be governor of Quebec, *vice* Gen. Staates Long Morris, dec. Lieut.-col. Sam. Graham, of the 27th foot, to be deputy-governor of Stirling caſtle, *vice* Major-gen. Strutt.

Whitehall, *May* 24. Henry-William Majendie, D. D. one of the canons-reſidentiary of St. Paul, Lond. recommended, by congé d'Elire, to be elected biſhop of Cheſter, *vice* Cleaver, tranſlated to Bangor.

Downing-ſtreet, *May* 24. The Earl of Carysfort, to be his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

Whitehall, *June* 10. Alexander Baron Bridport, K. B. admiral of the White, and vice-admiral of Great Britain, created a viſcount of Great Britain, by the title of Viſcount Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, co. Somerſet.—Right Hon. Henry Dundas, to be keeper of his Majeſty's privy-ſeal of Scotland, *vice* Mackenzie, dec.

Whitehall, *June* 14. Tho. Wallace, eſq. to be one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners for the management of the affairs of India.

War-office, *Dublin-caſtle*, *June* 14. Henry Pilot, eſq. to be town-major of Galway, *vice* Colclough.

War-office, *June* 17. *Brevet.* Capt. Peter Beaver, of the 27th foot, to be major in the army.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Aſſiſtant-ſurg. Geo. Mackenzie, from the 7th dragoon-guards, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Robertſon; alſo, Surgeon Alex. Stewart, from the 60th foot, *vice* Henderſon. Deputy-purveyor G. Innes, to be purveyor of hoſpitals to the forces.

St. James's, *June* 19. William Leighton, Edwin Joynes, Roger Kerriſon, John Everitt, Thomas Carr, Matthew Bloxam, Robert Burton, John Brazier, Alexander Gordon, James Earle, Beaumaris Ruſh, and Robert Graham, eſqrs. knighted.

War-office, *June* 24. *Brevet.* Capt. Hampſon P. Thomas, of the 64th foot, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Aſſiſtant-commiſſary Cha. Wright, to be deputy-commiſſary to the forces under the command of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby. James Pipon, ditto.

Civil Promotions.

MR. Hen. Rivington, attorney, of Fenchurch-buildings, elected clerk of the Stationers Company, *vice* Baldwin, dec.

Lord Cartington, elected preſident of the Board of Agriculture for the year enſuing, *vice* Lord Somerville.

Sir

Sir Wm. Forbes, bart. of Craigeval, to be lord rector of the Mareschal college, of Aberdeen; and Wm. Forbes Leith, esq. of Whittaugh, dean of faculty.

Mr. O'Brien, of Stinsford, near Dorchester, appointed one of the commissioners for determining the claims of the refugees from St. Domingo.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Tho. Bracken, M.A. Ickenham R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Hen. Dearman, dec.

Rev. J. Morton, Risely living, co. Bedf.

Rev. S. Badeley, LL. B. Ubbeston V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Nicholas, LL. B. Westport V. with the chapelries of Charlton and Brokenborough annexed, Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Hunt, M. A. appointed one of the ministers of the New church, Bath.

Rev. John Brice, vicar of Calcott, Aisholt and Greinton RR. co. Somerset.

Rev. James Wm. Dodd, M. A. Swineshead V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Uvedale, dec.

Rev. Charles Manesty, Purley R. co. Berks, void by resignation.

Rev. Wm. Henry Wright, B. D. Northstoke V. co. Oxford, *vice* Murthwaite, dec.

Rev. Stephen Webster, All Saints with St. Julian R. in Norwich, *vice* Buckle, dec.

Rev. R. Vernon, M. A. Heithrop R. co. Oxford, *vice* Kirkman, dec.

Rev. Edmund Fisher, jun. Linton V. co. Cambridge, *vice* his father, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Fisher, Girton V. co. Cambride, *vice* Pemberton, dec.

Rev. Morgan Cove, LL. D. rector of Eaton-Bishop, co. Hereford, installed a prebendary of Hereford cathedral, *vice* Luntley, dec.

Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Stretton-Sugwar R. co. Hereford.

Rev. Robert Gray, B. D. rector of Craike, co. Yorke, to be prebendary of Bury, in the church of Chichester, *vice* Fairfax, dec.

Rev. John Clare, M. A. lecturer of the collegiate church at Wolverhampton, Bishbury living, co. Stafford, *vice* Fletcher, dec.

Rev. J. Parsons, M. A. Newnham and Little Dean curacies, co. Gloucester, *vice* Webb, dec.

Rev. Wm. Fryer, of Newnham, co. Gloucester, Cam V. and licensed to the perpetual curacy of Stinchcomb, both in that county, *vice* Webb, dec.

Rev. Alfred Sanderson, M. A. Cold Aston, otherwise Aston Blank V. Gloucester, *vice* James, dec.

Rev. Wm. Money, B. A. Wiggenhall St. Mary V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Daville, dec.

Rev. John Howard, M. A. Morley St. Botolph R. with Morley St. Peter chapelry, Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Morton Colson, of Dorchester, Winterborne Came and St. Germain's RR.

Rev. Dr. Kelly, Copford R. co. Stafford, with Ardleigh V.

Rev. W. Hooper, B. D. appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Richard Winsloe, Minster and Forrabury RR. Cornwall.

Rev. Wm. Palmer, jun. Yarcombe V. Devon, *vice* Wm. P. sen. resigned.

Rev. Clement Cottrell, North Waltham living, Hants.

Rev. John Buckworth Herne, Heydon cum Little Chishill RR. Essex.

Rev. Thomas Weatherhead, B. A. Rougham V. Norfolk, *vice* Framingham, dec.

Rev. John Hyde, St. Martin R. in Cam.

Rev. George Whitmore, B. D. Lalford otherwise Lawford R. Essex, *vice* Yale, dec.

Rev. Edmund Outram, B. D. Wotton Rivers R. Wilts, *vice* Mayo, dec.

Dispensations.

Rev. H. R. Knapp to hold the united rectories of Woodford, co. Northampton, with Raunds V. in the same county; the latter *vice* Smyth, dec.

Rev. B. E. Sparke, M. A. to hold Scalford V. with Waltham on the Woulds R. both co. Leicester.

P. 184. Mr. Jones, of Pluckley, was author of "Observations on a Journey to Paris, 1777," 8vo. See a letter from him to Dr. Glasse, on the death of his wife, vol. LXIX. p. 293.

P. 230, a. l. 14, for *ou*, read *or*.

Ibid. b. A correspondent says, "I always understood an abbé to be a man in holy orders, without any benefice; or, as Boyer expresses it, *qui porte l'habit ecclesiastique sans avoir d'abbaye.*"

P. 232. Sir Thomas Temple, of Stow, was created a baronet Nov. 25, 1612; his great grandson, Sir Richard, viscount and baron of Cobham, died without issue, when the estate went to his sister, the Countess Temple, and the title to the heir-male, Sir William, who died 1760, and was succeeded by his brother, and he, 1761, by his son, Sir Richard T. of Hackney, a commissioner of the navy, who, in 1786, died without issue, and was succeeded, Nov. 15, 1786, by the late Sir John: but in what relation these latter baronets stood to each other, our correspondent is not informed.

P. 276—278. There is some miscalculation in Dr. Glynn's property.

P. 392, b. The Rev. W. Wilson, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, was lately presented by that Society to the small vicarage of Marton cum Grafton, co. York; and, having distinguished himself by a publication in defence of the truth of Christianity and the Scriptural doctrine of the Trinity, was recommended by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Premier, who obtained for him the rectory of Keston, in Kent, the situation of which presented such a formidable appearance to a person of

of his retired ſentiments and partiality to collegiate habits, that it materially affected his mind. He complained of illneſs the evening before his death; and, when his bed-maker went to call him at a late hour in the morning, ſhe found him lifeleſs in his bed.

P. 395. M. Guys publiſhed, alſo, "Marſeille, ancienne & moderne, Paris, 1786," in octavo.

P. 397. Governor Ricketts was in all reſpects a very ſuperior character. His unſullied integrity, zeal, and ability, in the diſcharge of his public duties, had highly and juſtly endeared him to the colony he commanded. The gentlemen of the navy and army, and other tranſient reſidents in Barbados, have in him loſt a moſt attentive and hoſpitable friend. His mild temper, enlightened benevolence, and faſcinating manners, are deeply and permanently impreſſed on the hearts of his numerous and reſpectable connexions; and his neareſt relatives will in time feel, as the nobleſt conſolation, that nothing could exceed the rectitude of his life but the Chriſtian fortitude which ſoothed its decline and dignified its cloſe.

P. 398, a. Mrs. Anne Lewis, wife of Mr. Thomas L. merchant, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, was grand-daughter of Mr. Francis Noble, formerly bookſeller in Holborn, who retiring from the fatigues of buſineſs to enjoy, at an advanced age, the comforts with which induſtrious integrity had been rewarded, cloſed a reſpected life ſome years ſince at Kentiſh-town. With a gentleneſs of ſpirit that made obedience appear her moſt natural virtue, Mrs. Lewis was endowed with intellectual diſcretion that rendered advice unneceſſary, that arreſted command, that ſtamped on her opinion the higheſt value, that made her deciſion, to her friends, a law. Yet, unaſſuming, ſhe ſought to ſubmit while ſhe was obeyed; ſhe ſought to learn while ſhe inſtructed; ſhe ſought to divert from herſelf to others the admiration ſhe every where inſpired. Conſtant to the duties allotted her to perform, and miſtreſs of all her inclinations, the objects of her wiſhes were always juſt, moderate, attainable.

P. 409, l. 23 from the bottom, for "ſurrounded," r. "ſurmounted."

Mr. Urban, *Dublin, June* 11.

In p. 483 you tell us that Capt. Cookes, of the Romney fencibles, was ſurpriſed and murdered by a marauding party of Orangemen, in the late unhappy rebellion. It is hardly to be imagined how many falſehoods and perverſions are crammed into theſe two lines. Capt. C. was killed at Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, May 24, 1798, in the open day. He was under the immediate command of General Ralph Dundaſs, and, by the General's order, charged the rebels, at the head of his troop, through the *churchyard* of Old Kilcullen. Whether from the difficulties of the place, encumbered with tombſtones and mounds of earth, or from what other cauſe it happened, but the charge was repelled, and both he and his fellow-captain (Erſkine), with a quarter-maſter and 18 men, loſt their lives, for the King's troops were defeated and obliged to retire to Naas. So much for the *ſurpriſe*. For what purpoſe the word *Orangemen*, with the prefixed epithet of *marauding*, is introduced, is not eaſy to account. Had your correſpondent known any thing of the ſubject, you would have known that the *Orangemen* were *loyal* Proteſtants, embodied in ſupport of the Conſtitution, and forward to aſſiſt the King's troops; that by them the province of Ulſter was reſcued from rebellion, and the city of Dublin in a great degree preſerved from deſtruction; and that, with the moſt active and malignant enemies in rebels, and the favourers of rebels, no act of cruelty or diſorder, even in thoſe dreadful times, has ever been proved or charged againſt them. NORMANNUS.

P. 484. Lady Caroline King was united, 1792, to Stephen Lord Mountcaſhel, and is reſident at Moore-park, the ſeat of the Earls of Mountcaſhel, near Kelworth, co. Cork. The inſertion of the marriage with Gen. Morriſon muſt of courſe be erroneous.

P. 487. Mr. Cowper was born at Berkhampſtead in 1722, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool; and, as the place of clerk of the Houſe of Lords was reſerved for him, he was ſent to the Temple inſtead of the Univerſity, but never applied himſelf to the drudgery of the law or public buſineſs. He ſpent much of his time in retirement, at the houſe of his relation, Earl Cowper, at Cole-green, Herts, or at Huntingdon, with the Rev. Mr. Unwin; and, after his death, he retired with his widow to Olney, Bucks, where was then miniſter Mr. Newton, who inſerted in "The Olney Collection" ſome poems marked with his initial. At Huntingdon he formed a cloſe friendſhip with Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's; and he was alſo intimate with Lord Thurlow. By intermarriage he was related to the author of "Thelyphthora," and to the preſent Biſhop of Peterborough. He died of a lingering illneſs; and his funeral ſermon was preached by Mr. Newton, at St. Mary Woolnoth church, May 11.

P. 489. Sir James Bunce, bart. was the laſt of that antient family, which came from Malmeſbury, Wilts, to Otterden, Kent, in the reign of Henry VIII. One of his anceſtors, James, was ſheriff of London 1643, and afterwards alderman; but being a ſteady Royaliſt, and refuſing to comply with the eſtabliſhment of the Commonwealth, was, with the lord mayor and others of his brethren, committed to the

the Tower, Sept. 25, 1647; displaced from all his offices, and his estates forfeited for treason, 1651, and sold. After the Restoration he was restored to his place as alderman and knighted, and farther, in consideration of his sufferings for the royal family, had a baronet's patent, which neither he nor any of his family ever took out, though his grandson and great grandson assumed the title (Hasted, I. 332). The alderman lent Charles I. 60,000 l. and raised and maintained a troop of horse for his service; 4000l. of this money was repaid, his estate restored, and an annuity of 400l. settled on him for ever with the title. This was regularly paid to the time of Sir Robert Walpole, when it was discontinued; and the deceased was very poor, and had long laid aside his title.

P. 491. Richard Barwell, esq. of Dawlish, Devon, was son of R. B. esq. of Stanstead park, Essex, and died aged 23.

P. 493. Mr. Codrington, who possessed every qualification which could conciliate affection and ensure esteem, died at the age of 39, when every opening prospect promised a long career of professional eminence and domestic felicity.

P. 494. The late Mr. Kenton's disposition of his property is so truly benevolent, and at the same time so judicious, that we gladly embrace the opportunity of exhibiting the correct particulars of his will.

He desires to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Stepney, near to the remains of his wife and family; and directs that a monument be erected, at an expence not exceeding 300l. He gives to his executors and trustees the sum of 8000l. Bank Stock, the dividends of which are to be paid to Mr. Charles Smith during his life, and the principal to be divided among his children after his death. He gives his freehold and copyhold estates to the same trustees, for the benefit of the male heirs of the said Charles Smith; and in default of male heirs, to his daughters. He gives the produce of his leasehold estates to the same trustees, to form an accumulated fund for the benefit of all the children of the said Charles Smith. He directs his furniture, plate, linen, watches, jewels, books, and liquors, to be sold, and the produce to be vested in the publick funds, in the names of the trustees, to form part of the above accumulated fund for the benefit of all the children of the said Charles Smith: but, in default of issue, all the foregoing trust property to vest in Mr. David Pike Watts.

He directs the following benefactions to be paid within six months after his death. To the Charity-School in East Smithfield, 500l; the Charity-School of St. Mary, Whitechapel, 500l.; the like in Stepney, 500l.; the Charity for the relief of poor Clergymen's Widows, 500l.; the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500l.; Sir John Cass's Charity, at Aldgate, 2000l.; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 5000l.; Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, 5000l.; the Asylum in St. George's Fields, 2000l.; the London Lying-in Hospital, Moorfields, 2000l.; the Marine Society, 2000l.; the Foundling Hospital, 1500l.; the Lying-in Charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, instituted 1757, 200l.; the Magdalen House, 1500l.; the London Hospital, 2000l.; the Smallpox Hospital, 1500l.; the Middlesex Hospital, 1500l.; the Dispensary in Aldersgate-street, 300l.; St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, 500l; the Charity-School of St. Giles's in the Fields, 500l.; the Philanthropick Society, 3000l.; Christ's Hospital, 5000l.; the Samaritan at the London Hospital, 500l.; the Charity-School in Leadenhall street, St. Catherine Cree, Aldgate, 500l.; the Charity-School at Lisson-Green, for the relief of the orphan children of poor clergymen, 500l.; to the Blind Charity at Christ's Hospital, instituted by the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, 20,000l.; to the Sunday-School Society in London, 300l.; to the Vintners Company, 2000l. to their general fund, and 2050l. to re-build their Alms-house, at Mile-End, and 200l. more to be placed out in the public funds, and the interest to be distributed among the poor women in the said Alms-house, after deducting two guineas to be paid to a clergyman of the Church of England, for preaching an annual sermon.

He directs the following legacies to be paid at the end of six months after his decease: to John Coles, 20,000l.; Elizabeth Coles, his daughter, 2000l.; Mrs. Mary Corsellis, of Woodford-bridge, 1000l.; Mrs. Gill, wife of Alderman Gill, 500l.; Miss Grace Gill, their daughter, 500l.; Mrs. Hankin, the wife of Mr. George Hankin, now or late near Stanstead, in Hertfordshire, 500l.; Miss Smith the elder, and her sister, Miss Ann Smith, of Hackney, formerly of the Minories, each 250l.; the two Miss Jackson's, of Charlotte-street, near Rathbone Place, each the sum of 250l.; Miss Mary Morton, of Colebrooke-row, Islington, 300l.; Miss Susannah Leigh, sister of Mrs. Mary Marshall, widow of Mr. William Marshall, late of London-street, 500l.; Mrs. E. Delane, No. 33, Gower-street, 500l.; Rev. Dr. Kennett, of Great Marlborough-street, 500l.; Mr. Daniel Whalley, of the Minories, Wine-merchant, 500l.; Mr. John Vaughan, of Cornhill, Banker, 2000l.; Mr. Charles Martin, of Haydon-square, 1000l.; the Right Hon. Alderman Harley, 1000l.; Mr. Alderman Clark, 1000l.; Sir James Sanderson, Knt. 500l. [dead]; Mr. Joseph Boone, of Aldgate, 500l.; Mr. Henry Cranke, of Bridewell Hospital, 500l. [dead]; Mr. Jesse Gibson,

Gibſon, of Hackney, 500l.; Mr. Thomas Holdſworth, of Crutched-Friars, 500l.; Mr. John Thorne, of Fleet-ſtreet, Wine-merchant, 500l.; Mr. John Berney, of Houndſditch, Man's Mercer, 500l.; Mr. Thomas Wall, of St. Bartholomew Hoſpital, 500l.; Mr. Richard Nicholſon, of Coleman-ſtreet, Woollen-Draper, 500l.; Mr. William Wilſon, ſen. of the Minories, 500l.; Mr. George Abel, of Hampſtead, Merchant, 500l.; Froſt Widmore, Eſq. King's Council, 500l.; the Rev. Walter Harper, of Bedford-ſtreet, 500l.; Mrs. Brecknock, of Aldgate, widow, 500l.; Mr. Edward Davis, of Great Tower-Hill, 500l.; Mr. Townley Ward, of Soho ſqure, 500l.; Mr. P. Overy, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, 500l.; Mr. James Uſher, Cannon-ſtreet, 2000l.; Mr. John Wyatt, Surgeon, Goodmans-fields, 500l.; Mr. .... Gubbins, Surveyor, 500l.; Mr. .... Whitmore, ſen. Brewer, 200l.; Mr. James Strachan, Merchant, of Mincing-lane, 500l.; Mr. Chriſtopher Court, of Maryland-point, 500l.; Mr. Patrick Macleod, Bread-ſtreet, 500l.; Mr. Coles, of Vintners-Hall, 500l.; Mr. John Dean, of Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, 500l.; Mr. Alexander Maxwell, of Oxford-court, 500l.; Mr. Ellis Needham, of Glouceſter-ſtreet, 500l.; Samuel Hawkins, Eſq. of Finchley, 500l.; to the four children of John and Ann Coles, he gives his four ſhares in the Middleſex Tontine; to his Houſekeeper, Mary Elizable Buckle, 500l.; his Cook, Mary Peters, 500l.; his Houſemaid, Sarah Kimber, 100l.; his Coachman, John Smith, 100l.; his Footman, John Green, 100l.; provided they are living with him at the time of his deceaſe, and he directs mourning to be given to them.

He appoints David Pike Watts, Richard Baldwyn, John Halford, and Richard Till, his executors and truſtees, and gives to each of the three laſt 2000l. He leaves his pictures to Mr. David Pike Watts, together with all the reſidue of his eſtate and effects whatſoever. Will, dated Oct. 10, 1794.

P. 505, b. l. 47, r. variegated.

Births.

May 28. AT Cheſter, the wife of Randall Goſſip, eſq. captain in the 3d or King's own dragoons, a ſon.

30. At Walham, co. York, the wife of Robert Bower, eſq. a daughter.

31. In Queen Anne-ſtr. Weſt, the wife of Charles Smith, eſq. M.P. a ſon and heir.

Lately, at his Lordſhip's ſeat at Redburn, co. Linc. Lady Wm. Beauclerk, a dau.

June ... At his houſe at Charing-croſs, the wife of Charles Drummond, eſq. a dau.

8. At Ingmire-hall, co. York, the wife of John Upton, eſq. a ſon.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Porcheſter, a ſon and heir.

16. The wife of Daniel Garrett, eſq. of Highbury-terrace, a daughter.

17. The lady of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, a daughter.

25. In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Culling Smith, eſq. a daughter.

Marriages.

1799. *July*. AT Monghyr, in Bengal, Tho. Twining, eſq. of the E. I. Company's civil ſervice, to Miſs Mary Cock.

Nov. .. At Madras, Henry Brown, eſq. commercial reſident, to Miſs Sewell, niece of Henry, S. eſq. of that preſidency.

21. At Hertingfordbury, Mr. Baron, late of the Univerſity of Cambridge, to Miſs Mary-Anne Hickman, of Hertford.

23. At Cheadle, co. Stafford, Mr. Bourne, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Child, relict of Mr. Jn. C. jun attorney, of Cliff-houſe, near Cheadle.

Mr. William Davis, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Cadman, of St. James's palace.

25. Mr. George Skelton, organiſt of Lincoln cathedral, to Miſs Francis, of Lincoln.

26. At Totnes, Baldwin Fulford, eſq. of Great Fulford, Devon, to Miſs Adams, eldeſt daughter of William A. eſq. M. P.

Rev. Thomas Neate, of Chidingfold, Surrey, to Miſs Church.

27. At Walcot, Mr. C. Hagley, of Combhay, to Miſs M. Loder, of Kilmerſdon.

28. At Kibworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Wm. Wartnaby, jun. attorney, of Market Harborough, to Miſs Haymes, of Glen.

At Barnſburton, co. York, Mr. Tatham, of Mount-ſtreet, to Miſs Shepherd, dau. of the Rev. Richard S. of the ſame place.

At Clifton, Arthur Berry Jones, eſq. lieutenant in the Bath volunteers, to Miſs Heſketh, daughter of Mrs. Winckley.

At Woolhampton, Berks, Lambert Fowler, eſq. of Soho-ſquare, to Miſs Deane.

Dec. 3. Mr. Charles Brown, of Weſton-upon-Trent, to Miſs Anne Cox, of Derby.

4. Mr. Robert-Peter Smith, of Whitechapel-road, to Miſs Mary Silver, youngeſt daugh. of Joſeph S. eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet.

5. At Newtontony, Wilts, William Wilſon Currey, eſq. of Thornton, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Thomaſina Smyth, ſiſter of Fran.-Geo. S. eſq. of Wiſbury-houſe, Wilts.

At Sculcoates, Capt. Wm. Kirkby, of Scarborough, to Mrs. Creſſwell, of Hull.

6. Mr. Tho. Cavey, of Haxey, to the daughter of Mr. Henry Ward, ironmonger.

12. Alexander Cockburn, eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's conſul at Hamburgh, to Mademoiſelle de Vegnier.

16. Capt. T. G. Shortland, of the royal navy, to Miſs E. Tonkins, of Plymouth.

23. At Auchinleck, in Scotland, Wm. Boſwell, eſq. to Miſs Elizab. Boſwell, dau. of the late James B. eſq. of Auchinleck.

Mr. Teale, of Leeds, ſurgeon, to Miſs Pridgin, of York.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Jack, of Kirkintilloch, to Miſs A. S. Erſkine.

27. At Bermondſey, the Rev. T. W. Champneſs, to Miſs Macnamara.

28. At

28. At Fratton, Hants, James Cobb, eſq. of the E. India-houſe, to Miſs Stanſell.

William Dean Staples, eſq. captain in the 24th dragoon-guards, to Miſs Elizabeth-Frances Monk, of Bath.

Rev. Hugh Jones, jun. head-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool in Burton-upon-Trent, to Miſs M. Hoſkins.

30. At Ayr, Dr. Wm. Meikleham, profeſſor of practical aſtronomy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, to Miſs A. Scott.

Major Trant, of the Minorca regiment, to Miſs Horſington, of Craven-ſtr. Strand.

31. William Foſkett, eſq. of Gray's-inn ſquare, to Miſs Charlotte Milford, daughter of Samuel M. eſq. of Exeter.

At Qualt church, Salop, Hugh Houſtown, eſq. of the Ayrſhire fencible cavalry, to Miſs Catherine Whitmore, of Dudmaſton.

1800. *Jan.* 1. At St. George's, Col. Lake, of the guards, to Lady Graham.

Robert Giles Ibbs, of Kimbolton, to Miſs Mary Matthews, of Quebec-ſtreet.

At Edinburgh, Major John Craigie Halket, of the 55 foot, to Miſs Margaret Davidſon, eldeſt daughter of John D. eſq.

At Cardroſs, in Scotland, John Graham, eſq. to Miſs Matilda Erſkine, fourth daugh. of James E. eſq. of Cardroſs.

At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Benjamin Flower, printer of "The Cambridge Intelligencer," to Miſs Gould, of Dodbrook.

At Bath, John James Bedingford, eſq. of Ditchingham-hall, Norfolk, to Miſs Pierſy.

2. At Mary-la-Bonne, John Finch Simpſon, eſq. only ſon of John S. eſq. of Laund abbey, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Ducarel, daugh. of Gerard Guſtavus D. eſq. of Exmouth, Dev.

Capt. John Wright, of the royal navy, to Miſs Schank, daug. of Commiſſioner S.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, Sir Charles Mill, bart. of Mattiſont, to Miſs Morſhead, eldeſt daugher of Sir John M. bart. of Frennant park, Cornwall.

At Lambeth, Chriſtopher Holland, eſq. of the War-office, to Miſs Ireland.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Tottie, of Hull, merchant, to Miſs S. Walker, of Leeds.

3. At Edinburgh, Alexander Carre, eſq. of Caverſe, to Miſs Anne Boſwell, eldeſt daughter of Robert B. eſq. W. S.

4. At Bath, Mr. Crutwell, printer, to Miſs C. George.

5. Rev. Wiltſhire John Emmett, only ſon of John E. eſq. of St. Alban's, to Miſs Smith, of Warford.

6. John Smith, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Tucker, eldeſt daughter of the late Lieut.-col. T.

Clement Kirwan, eſq. of Lime-ſtreet, to Miſs Man, niece of Francis Wadman, eſq. of Northfleet, Kent.

7. At Baſwick, near Stafford, J. S. Salt, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, London, banker, to Miſs S. Stevenſon.

At the Quakers meeting at Poole, Mr. Iſaac Steele, of Champion-hill, Camberwell, to Miſs D. Rolles, of Poole.

Rev. Edward Tennant, of Bicker, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Fountain, of Great Hall, ſen.

8. Mr. Newberry of Broad-ſtreet, near the Royal Exchange, to Miſs Wellwood.

At Bath, John King, eſq. of Lymington, Hants, to Miſs Lucy Blick.

At Gayfield, John Bowman, eſq. from Jamaica, M. D. to Miſs Margaret Gordon, da. of the late Sir Alex. G. bart. of Leſſmoir.

9. Mr. Abernethy, of Bedford-row, to Miſs Threlfal, of Edmonton.

Mr. George Ruſſell, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs March, of Borden, Kent.

10. Capt. Pogſon, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Carter, only daughter of James C. eſq. of Jamaica.

Francis Vaſſey, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Lloyd, eldeſt da. of the late Mr. James L. attorney, of Knighton, co. Radnor.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Ferguſon, W. S. to Miſs Iſabella Anderſon.

Wm. Mannock, eſq. of Gifford-hall, Suffolk, to Miſs S. Aſhmell, of Lamb's Conduit-ſt. daughter of Mrs. Bell, who died at Bath, June, 1797. (See v. LXVII. 532.)

Edmund Larken, eſq. of Copthall-court, to Miſs Greaves, eldeſt daughter of the late John G. eſq. of Mark-lane.

John Menzies, eſq. of Kennington, to Miſs Gardiner, of Wandſworth.

11. Dr. B. Curling, of Upper Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs Harriet Hutchinſon, daught. of James H. eſq. of Little St. Helen's.

At Baldekirk, in Cumberland, Joſeph Dykes, Ballantine, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Lawſon D. B. eſq. of Crookdale-hall, to Miſs Dykes, of Dovenby-hall, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Fretchevill D. eſq. of Warthole-hall, in the ſame county.

12. At Upper Deal, Capt. Innes, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sayer, of Deal.

Mr. R. Dunball, to Miſs Anne Adams, both of Somers-town.

At Kegworth, Mr. J. Soreſby, of Cavendiſh bridge, to Miſs Stevenſon, daughter of Mr. S. ſurgeon, of Kegworth.

16. Mr. Wm. Richardſon, jun. of Bermondſey, to Miſs Scudder, of Buſton, Kent.

Mr. Henderſon, of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq. to Miſs Stovin, of Brompton.

Mr. Edmonds, ſurveyor, to Miſs Pearſon, only da. of Wm. P. eſq. of Newington Butts.

At Bath, John Gittins Archer, eſq. to Miſs Vaſſal, of Bath.

18. Elias John Lefargue, eſq. of Oakham, to Miſs Baines, of Uppingham.

21. Richard Llewellin, eſq. of Weſtbury on Trim, co. Glouc. to the eldeſt daug. of John Sealy, eſq.

Mr. John Hatch, of Windſor, to Miſs Stone, only daughter of Thomas S. eſq.

Thomas Peake, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Budgen, of Tottenham.

Mr. Thorpe, of the 4th dragoons, to Miſs Barker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. John Vaux, of Auſtin-friars, to Miſs Eliza Louiſa Liddiard, of Swanſea.

22. At

22. At Margate, Capt. Dancer, of the 40th foot, to Miſs Kinder, of James-ſtreet.

23. Wm. Wilſon, eſq. of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, to Miſs Harriet-Auguſta Hinde, youngeſt daughter of the late Robert H. eſq. of Preſton caſtle, Herts.

24. M. Stovin Fenwick, eſq. captain in the North York militia, to Miſs Frances-Anne Farquharſon, third daughter of the late Alex. F. eſq. of Haughton.

25. Mr. Paul Tatlock, of Batterſea, Surrey, to Miſs Amelia Greſley, of Briſtol.

26. At Melbourne, Mr. Thomas Orme, maſter of the Blue-Coat School at Aſhby-de-le-Zouch, to Miſs F. Banton.

27. At Totneſs, Devon, Samuel Adams, eſq. to Miſs Bentall.

At Dover, Mr. Lloyd, to Miſs Edwards, comedians, of Mr. Diddear's company.

Lieut.-col. Brooke, of the 20th foot, eldeſt ſon of Sir Samuel B. of Beaumaris, in Wales, to Miſs Grimſhaw, daughter of John G. eſq. of Preſton, co. Lancaſter.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, John Berkeley Deane, eſq. to Miſs Knudſon.

Thomas Heſleden, eſq. of Ferriby, to Miſs Baker of Hull.

30. Mr. Halford, draper, of Oakam, to Miſs Sewell, of Uppingham.

At Spalding, Mr. T. Thorpe, jun. merchant, to Miſs Cockett.

At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, Joſeph Mortimer, eſq. to Miſs Caroline Bridgfield.

Feb. 6. Rev. R. T. Andrews, LL. B. to Miſs Forſter, of Holland-ſtr. Fitzroy ſq.

At Portſmouth, Capt. Seward, of the royal navy, to Miſs Evelegh.

19. At Lakenham, Bartlet Gurney, eſq. banker of Norwich, to Miſs Mary Cockell, young. da. of Wm. C. eſq. of Attleborough.

17. At Gibraltar, R. Hallowell, eſq. captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Swiftſure, to Miſs Ingleſield, da of J. N. I. eſq. commiſſioner of his Majeſty's navy at that place.

18. At Wotton Underedge, James Lloyd Harris, eſq. of Stonehouſe, to Miſs Burland.

John Hughes, eſq. ſon of Admiral Sir Richard H. to Mrs. Bernard, of Park-ſtreet, Briſtol, daughter of . . Cunningham, eſq.

19. James M'Taggart, eſq. merchant, of Briſtol, to Miſs Anne Hamilton.

20. Mr. D. Webb, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs M. Davis, daughter of the Rev. H. D.

22. Mr. Thomas Barnet, of the Minories, to Miſs Mary Aſhley, of Iſlington.

24. At Frome, Somerſet, Rev. Peter Wood, rector of Broadwater and Ruſpar, Suſſex, to Miſs Ellen Shepard, daughter of W. S. eſq. of Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath.

Fleming French, eſq. of David-ſtreet, Manchester ſq. to Miſs Helen, Pakenham.

Charles Conſtable Stanley, eſq. of Acklam, co. York, to Miſs Macdonald, York.

At Bath, Rev. Francis Warre, of Taunton, Somerſet, to Miſs L. C. Popham.

25. Mr. G. Melmoth, jun. of Sherborne, Dorſet, to Miſs Guppy, of Sandford.

At Landguard fort, James Brodie, eſq. of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot, to Miſs Anne Munro, eldeſt da. of Lieut. M. of the Britiſh Invalids.

At Aberdeen, Dougald Gilchriſt, eſq. of Oſpiſdale, co. Sutherland, to Miſs Roſe, only daughter of Alex. R. eſq.

Mr. Taylor, of Bradford-houſe, near Dorcheſter, to Miſs Clapcott, of Blandford.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. John Cumberland, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Smith, of Birmingham, niece of the late Robert Bakewell, eſq. of Diſhley.

26. At Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Lieut.-col. Bonham, of the 69th foot, to Miſs Agnes Skeete, niece to the Hon. Wm. Biſhop, governor of that iſland.

27. James Quinam, eſq. of Frederick-ſtreet, Dublin, to Miſs Margaret Maturin.

March 1. Mr. Gerrard, corn-factor, of Cannon-ſtreet, to Miſs Boredoff, of Pinner.

3. Iſaac Watt, eſq. merchant, of Dundee, to Miſs Catharine Webſter, youngeſt dau. of Mr. Robert W. at Mains, of Eroll.

4. Mr. Thomas Teeſdale, of Boſton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Wetherall, of Fleckington.

8. George Robert Eyres, eſq. Harley-ſtreet, to Miſs Louiſa Parker, eldeſt daug. of Sir Harry P. bart. of Gt. Cumberland-pl.

John White, eſq. of Shafteſbury, Dorſet, to Miſs Elizabeth South, youngeſt daughter of Thomas S. eſq.

At St. Aldate's church, Oxford, Robert Serrel Wood, eſq. of Oſmington, co. Dorſet, to Miſs Holmes, ſiſter of the rev. Robert Holmes, D. D. Canon of Chriſt-Church.

10. Capt. Logan, of the Berwickſhire light dragoons, to Miſs Helen Home, only daughter of the late Wm. H. eſq.

11. At Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Edward Orrall, to Miſs Pollard.

Lieut.-col. Conrad, of the 52d foot, to Miſs Anne Hopkins.

17. Charles Ingleby, eſq. of Springfield, co. Flint, to Miſs Jones, of Canterbury-row.

Lieut. Wm. Roby Lomas, of the Madras artillery, to Miſs A. Mitchell, of Leiceſter.

20. Mr. Thomas Docker, ſurgeon of the milit.-hoſ. at Deal, to Miſs Starr, of Dover.

At Trowbridge, Wilts, Mr. John Drinkwater of New Brentf. to Miſs Julia Martin.

23. At Drogheda, in Ireland, Capt. Thurſtan Dale, of the 4th (or King's) own infantry, ſecond ſon of Robert D. eſq. of Aſhbourne, co. Derby, to Miſs Matthews, of Drogheda.

25. Mr. Williams, to Miſs French, both of Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn.

26. At Thirſk, co. York, Mr. John Stockdale, aged 90, to Mrs. Denniſwood, aged 84.

27. At Harborough, co. Leiceſter, Dr. William Witherington Arnold, ſecond ſon of Dr. A. of Leiceſter, to Miſs Major, eld. da. of the late Tho. M. eſq. of Harborough.

29. At Edinburgh, Hector Mackenzie, eſq. of New York ſtate, America, ſon of the late Kenneth M. eſq. of Redcaſtle, to

Miſs

Miſs Diana Daviſon, ſecond daughter of Dr. D. phyſician, at Leeds.

31. Robert Boughton, eſq. to Miſs Hill, of Grove-houſe, Hammerſmith.

April 2. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. George Hederick, chaplain to the Counteſs-dowager of Mexborough, to Mrs. Butter, widow of the Rev. C. B. both of Ackworth, co. York.

At Threſhford, co. Som. Henry Mant, eſq. of Gay-ſtreet, Bath, to Miſs Newton.

3. At Inverneſs, Major Mac Caſkell, inſpecting field-officer of that diſtrict, to Miſs Shaw, eldeſt daughter of James S. eſq. of Waterniſh, banker, in Inverneſs.

Mr. Henry Pearce, mercer and woollen-draper of Exeter, to Miſs Elizabeth Pugſley, of Tiverton.

5. Alexander Pitcairn, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Elizabeth Campbell.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. col. James Pringle, of the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Charlotte Halkett, daughter of the late Sir John H. bart. of Pitfirran.

Hay Smith, eſq. banker, in Haddington, to Miſs Yeomans, daughter of the late Dr. Y. phyſician, of Shrewſbury.

7. Capt. Parkinſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Clarke, of Uckfield, Suſſex, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C.

8. At Brae-houſe, near Edinburgh, Hugh Mair, eſq. of Wyſeby, to Miſs Steuart, daughter of David S. eſq

At Aberdeen, Lieut. Roderick Mackenzie, of the 2d regiment of North Britiſh militia, to Miſs Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. Richard S. of Culter paper-mill.

14. George Auſtin, eſq. of Wotton-Underedge, to Miſs Auſtin.

At Manchetter, R. Latham, eſq. of Sandbach, Cheſh. to Miſs Latham, of Atherſtone.

At Croft-houſe, Govan, Scotland, Andrew Moody, eſq. of Paiſley, to Miſs Margaret Fulton, M'Brair, daughter of Archibald M. eſq. of Croft.

15. At Streatham, Surrey, Edward Browne, jun. eſq. of Mark-lane, to Miſs Browne, daughter of Peter B. eſq.

22. James-Anthony Wickham, eſq. of Frome, to Miſs Dawe, only daughter of Hill D. eſq. of Bridgewater.

23. Gervas Woodhouſe, eſq. of Owſton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Harvey, only daughter of the Rev. Edmund H. rector of Finningley, co. Nottingham.

24. Thomas Griffith, eſq. of Blackman-ſtreet, to Miſs Slade, of Rye.

26. Richard Bethell, eſq. of Riſe, co. York, to Miſs Mary Welbank, of Ramſga.

At Lambeth, Mr. Hobſon, of the Eaſt-India-houſe, to Miſs Campbell.

Wm. Beck, eſq. of Hackney, to Miſs Thorpe, of Battle, Suſſex.

Flower Humble, eſq. of Bentley, to Miſs Sarah Foſter, of Heſle.

Rev. Iſaac Nicholſon, of Little Paxton, to Miſs Sarah Pell, of Fenſtanton, Hunts.

28. At Liverpool, Samuel Staniforth, eſq. to Miſs Littledale.

Mr. James White Baſſett, ſurgeon, of Newport, to Miſs Eliza Bowerman, of Brook, in the Iſle of Wight.

29. Capt. Meadows, late of the Earl of Wycombe Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Syrett.

At Arreton, in the Iſle of Wight, Capt. Geary, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Joliffe, of Merſton, in the ſame iſland.

At Liverpool, Capt. Elmhirſt, of the North Lincoln, militia, to Miſs Jane D. Bewſon, youngeſt daugh. of Moſes B. eſq.

Mr. Warrington, draper, to Miſs Jane Stevenſon, third daughter of Alderman, S. all of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

30. Mr. James Stonehouſe, merchant, of Crutched-friers to Miſs Webſter, of York.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. R. Burdett, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Robert B. late rector of Gilmorton.

May 1. Roger Pettiward, eſq. of Great Finborough-hall, Suffolk, to Miſs Jane Seymour Colman, daughter of Francis C. eſq. of Hillerſdon, Devon.

At Widford, near Chelmsford, Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Fobbing, Eſſex, to Mr. Wilkinſon, relict of Lieut. W. of the Bucks milit.

Mr. Daniel Penny, of Sherborne, to Miſs Mary Lampard, of Pitcombe.

Mr. T. Hellings, attorney, of Tiverton, Devon, to Miſs Leigh, of Craddock.

7. William Brummell, eſq. of Donnington Grove, Berks, to Miſs Daniell, eldeſt dau of James D. eſq. of Upper Wimpole-ſt.

8. At Ipſwich, Thomas Chamberlin, eſq. captain in the 24th foot, to Miſs Ruſſel, eldeſt daughter of Wm. Rawſtorn R. eſq. of that place.

At Whiſton, near Rotherham, Wm. Waller, eſq. to Miſs Anne Topp.

10. Mr. Gilbert Pudner, jun. to Miſs Elizabeth Aylwin, both of Fleet-ſtreet.

G. Turner, eſq. of the Strand, to Miſs E. Hamingway, daughter of J. H. eſq.

G. F. Leckie, eſq. of Bryanſtone-ſtreet, to Mrs. Thewles, of Mancheſter-ſtreet.

At Lichfield, Mr. Simpſon, bookſeller, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs E. Woodward, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. W.

12. Robert Scott, eſq. of the Bengal civil eſtabliſhment, nephew of David S. eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, M. P. to Miſs Jervis, daughter of Benjamin J. eſq. dec. late chief of Surat, in the Eaſt Indies.

Thomas Grimſton Eſtcourt, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas E. eſq. of Eſtcourt, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Sutton, eldeſt daughter of James S. eſq. of New park, Wilts.

At Llangefni, in Angleſea, Mr. H. Ceſan, to Miſs Lucy Pencoch, (the rich heireſs of the late John Hughes, eſq. of Bawgwddau-hall) a lady of much beauty, but entirely deaf and dumb. This circumſtance drew together an amazing concourſe of people to witneſs the ceremony, which on the bride's part was literally

performed

performed by proxy.—On the evening of the marriage, however, the bride, in coming down ſtairs, making a falſe ſtep, was precipitated from the top to the bottom with ſo much violence againſt a chair, that her head was nearly ſevered from her body, and ſhe immediately expired. The remains of this unfortunate lady were brought to Llangefni, in great funeral pomp, for interment. This accident will, it is expected, afford room for much litigation, as well as amuſement, to the gentlemen of the long robe. The Baragwdu and Bedwig eſtates have belonged to the Pencoch and Hughes families (according to North Wales tradition) *from within a century of the flood*; and the lady's heirs are ſo anxious to keep them ſo, that they diſpute Mr. Ceſan's right to poſſeſſion of them, on the plea, that, as Miſs Pencoch died in the afternoon of her wedding day, the marriage cannot be held to have been duly conſummated, ſo as to entitle her huſband to the enjoyment of her eſtates, even by courteſy. Mr. C. has, however, fairly offered to bring ſufficient proof that the marriage was fully conſummated.

13. Mr. S. Everett, clothier, to Miſs Smith, daughter of George S. eſq. collector of exciſe at Saliſbury.

At the Quakers meeting-houſe at Poole, Dorſet, Mr. Thomas Thomſon, to Miſs Elizabeth Neave.

14. At Plymouth, Capt. John Thickneſs, of his Majeſty's ſloop Pelican, to Miſs Sarah-Auguſta Fraſer, only daughter of Angus F. eſq. of the royal invalids in the citadel there.

Mr. Hilis, of Southwark, coal-merchant, to Miſs L—e, daughter of Capt. Simon L. of Lyme-Regis, Dorſet.

15. James Stephen, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter at law, to Mrs Clarke, widow of the Rev. Dr. C. and ſiſter of Wm. Wilberforce, eſq. M. P.

Capt. Foſter, of the 4th or King's own reg. of foot, to Miſs Otway, of Bulſtrode-ſt.

Robert Chamberlain, eſq. to Miſs Howell, of Surrey-ſtreet Strand.

Mr. Wm. Eade, of South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Mary-Anne Vaux, third daughter of Mr. V. of Auſtin-friars.

Mr. John Cole, jun. attorney, of Northampton, to Miſs Sophia Brown, fourth daughter of Mr. B. hoſier, Caſtle-houſe.

Mr. Watſon, to Miſs Oſler, both of Bridgewater.

17. Mr. Lukin, of Cowham-houſe, to Miſs J. Tadlock, of Wandſworth, Surrey.

19. James R. Miller, eſq. of Caſtle-court, Budge-row, to Miſs Harriet Brown, ſecond daughter of Mr. Wm. B. merchant.

At Worthing, Suſſex, Mr. Roebuck, of St. Mary-at-Hill, to Miſs Kellermana.

20 At Wincheſter, Thomas Pipon, eſq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Corbin.

Rev. Mr. Ward, of Soar, near Lincoln, to Miſs Doncaſter, of Nottingham.

22. At Edinburgh, James Kinlock, eſq. merchant in London, to Miſs Helen Ferrier.

At Clifton, Mr. Richard Taylor, ſurgeon, there, to Miſs Wilſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas W. eſq. of Scraptoft, co. Leiceſter.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Watſon, attorney, to Miſs Arnold.

24. Mr. F. W. Wiſtinghauſen, of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, merchant, to Miſs M. A. Schneider, yo. dau. of John Henry S. eſq. of Beaver hall, Southgate, Middleſex.

25. George Brown, eſq. of Trewerdale, near Bodmin, Cornwall, to Miſs Meers.

26. Mr. Charles Hill, hoſier, of Nottingham, to Miſs Sarah Scoorfield.

John Haxby, M. D. of Pontefract, to the only daughter of John Kirkman, eſq. ſurgeon, of Hull.

27. Thomas Stares, jun. eſq. of Farnham, Hants, to Miſs Eliza Parker, youngeſt daughter of Vice-admiral Sir Wm. P. bart. commander in chief on the Halifax ſtation.

29. Mr. Jalland, farmer and grazier, of Roliſton, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Lilley.

31. Mr. James Wilde, of Upper Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Sutton, of Heybridge, Eſſex.

June 1. At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Sellar, merchant, there, to Miſs Iſabella Sinclair, daughter of Mr. Robert S. merchant.

2. At Clifton, Arthur Hodge, eſq. to Miſs Hoggins, ſiſter of the late Lady Exeter.

At Bath, Jenkin Davies Barrington, eſq. of Swanſea, to Miſs Morgan.

3. At Wrentham, Maximillian Daw, eſq. of Woodbridge, to Miſs Primroſe, ſecond daughter of Mr. P. ſurgeon.

At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, eſq. of Culloden, to Miſs Cumming, daughter of the late Sir John C.

At Aſton, John Hay, eſq. of Kingſton upon Hull, to Miſs Walker, daughter of Wm. W. eſq. of Erdington-hall, near Birm.

4. Benjamin Outram, eſq. of Butterley-hall, co. Derby, to Miſs Anderſon.

Simon Field, eſq. captain of the Bermondſey volunteers, to Miſs Cooper, only daughter of Thomas C. eſq.

At Dean's-Leaze, co. Dorſet, H. P. Collins, eſq. to Miſs Lethbridge, eldeſt daughter of J. L. eſq. of Sandhill park.

George Smith, eſq. of Bromley-houſe, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Eliza-Margaret Davis, daughter of the late Wm. D. eſq.

J. H. Maw, eſq. of Warmſworth, co. York, to Miſs Liſter, of Titley.

5. Charles Payne Crawfurd, eſq. of Saint-hill, near Eaſt Grinſtead, Suſſex, to Miſs Proby, eld. dau. of the Rev. N. C. P.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Robert Grant, of Little St. Helen's, to Miſs Anna Chriſtian, daughter of John C. eſq.

Rev. Joſeph Shaw, of Everington, Berks, to Miſs Agnes-Iſabella Benge.

John Farrell, eſq. of Powick, to Miſs Hammond, of Worceſter.

At Glouceſter, Nathanael Cookman, eſq.

esq. to Miss Elizabeth Andrews, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. draper, of Weymouth.

John Creed, esq. of Kingskerwell, to Miss Jane Louisa Winton, eldest daughter of Rev. Robert W. of Exmouth.

Richard Hepworth, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Frances Chamberlain, of Newark.

8. Capt. Butt, of the royal navy, to Miss Sykes; also, Mr. Thomas Moore, of Norfolk-street, Strand, to Miss A. Sykes.

9. At Nazing, Mr. Z. Gisborne, of Tokenhouse-yard, London, to Miss Welch, da. of Wm. W. esq. of Nazingbury, Essex.

At Skipton in Craven, Mr. Smith, surgeon, to Miss Miss Wasney, of Hull.

10. Rev. Alex. Sterky, minister of the Helvetic church, to Miss Charlotte Peschier, of Geneva.

Mr. James Ansel, of Burford, co. Oxford, to Miss Mills, of Percy-street, Bedford-sq.

At Bath, Mr. Holloway, of St. Pancras, near London, son of Mr. H. postmaster of Bridgewater, to Miss Gye, of Bath.

11. At Frome, co. Somerset, Richard-James-Lawrence O'Connor, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss M. A. Vincent.

12. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Capt. Harcourt of the 20th foot, to Miss Harcourt, daughter of Richard H. esq.

At Swinford, Capt. Edwards, of the 23d foot, or Welsh fuzileers, to Miss Savage.

At Claines, Mr. Samuel Silvester, to Miss Sarah Randall, near Worcester.

At Frome, co. Somerset, Thomas Whitaker Ledyard, esq. of Road-hill, Wilts, to Miss Shephard, daughter of Wm. S. esq.

At Liverpool, Grantham Hodgson, esq. captain in the Royal North Lincoln militia, to Miss Dench, of Liverpool.

13. R. Colquhoun, jun. esq. of Camstraddan, co. Dumbarton, to Miss Harriet Farrer, of Weymouth.

16. At Glasgow, Mr. Robert Shirreff, to Miss Margaret Gillespie, second daughter of Wm. G. esq. of Bishopton.

17. Cecil Forester, esq. M. P. of Rosshall, Salop, to Lady Catherine-Mary Manners, youn. sister of the Duke of Rutland.

18. Mr. Linnel, of Flower, co. Northampton, to Miss Judkin, of Uppingham.

19. George Lyon, esq. of Bucklersbury, to Miss Stewart, of Finsbury-square.

Mr. George Maberly, of Walthamstow, to Miss Heasley, of Portland-place, Bath.

20. James Jones, esq. of Homewood-lodge, Chislehurst, Kent, to Mrs. Willcocks, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square.

24. Josias-Henry Stracey, esq. banker, of Berners-street, to Miss Diana Scott, eldest daughter of David S. esq. M. P. of Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Deaths.

1799. Oct. ... At Cannanore, in India, Major-general James Hartley, commanding officer of the King's and the Hon. Company's troops on the coast, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of supravisor and chief judge in the province of Malabar, a great loss to the service and his friends.

23. At Presbury, his Eminency the Cardinal Prince Joseph Batthyani, Primate of Hungary and Archbishop of Gran.

Nov. 3. At Bombay, after a short illness, Mr. Penrose, son of Mr. P. surgeon of Hatfield, a very fine young man, and, during the short time he was in India, exceedingly respected.

1800. *Jan.* 20. At Paris, advanced in years, John B. le Roy, a distinguished member of the late Academy of Sciences. He was also a member of the French National Institution, and of the Royal Society of London.

Feb. ... At Milan, C. Barletti, late professor of natural philosophy at Pavia.

1. At Harderwyck, in Guelderland, in his 32d year, C. P. Schackt, M. D. professor of physick, botany, chemistry, and natural history, in the University there.

6 At Utrecht, P. Bondam, J. U. D. professor of civil law in the University of that city.

March ... At Pavia, Presciani, professor of physiology

April 30. At Sellesfield, Sussex, aged 78, Mr. Thompson, formerly a rope-maker at Mile-end.

May 2. William Ayton, esq. of Macclesfield, son of the late William A. esq. of Lombard street, banker.

4. At Southampton, of a decline, Miss Fraser, eldest daughter of Dr. F. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Carr, college and travelling tutor to Sir Abraham Hume.

5. Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Best, carpenter, and mayor of Hertford.

11. At his house at Mitgate, near Maidstone, in an advanced age, Lewis Cage, esq.

15. Advanced in years, Rev. William Mayo, M. A. of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, 1749, rector of Wooton Rivers, Wilts, in the alternate presentation of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Brazen Nose college *, Oxford, and brother to Dr. Herbert Mayo.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 74, Samuel Hurrey, esq. He had been, for some time past, much afflicted with the rheumatism, and advised to try sea-bathing, which he practised in the afternoon, soon after dinner. He rode out one forenoon, and, after a temperate meal, was carried, in a sedan chair, to the bathing-house, between 3 and 4. It was perceived that he shewed great symptoms of feebleness, but, as he

* Which, in Bacon's Liber Regis, is called *King's* college, Oxford, its style of foundation being "the *king's hall* and college of Brazenose."

always

always declined aſſiſtance, he was permitted, after undreſſing, to retire into the bathing-room, where, on hearing an unuſual noiſe, they found him in the bath with his face bent down to the ſurface of the water, and his hands ſtretched out upon it, ſuppoſed to have been ſuffocated by apoplexy. He had been bred to the ſea, by that kind of education which, he uſed to ſay, all genuine ſeamen uſed to have, "entering in at the hawſe-holes, and going out of the cabin-windows." In the war which cloſed ſoon after the beginning of the preſent reign, he was employed on the coaſts of France and America, and engaged the attention of Admiral Boſcawen in a tranſport. He quitted the ſervice about 25 years ago, and engaged very largely, as a ſhip-owner and general merchant, in partnerſhip with one of his brothers. He was, in religion, a Diſſenter, and in politicks a Whig; and has left the greater part of his conſiderable property to his four grandchildren, ſons and daughters of Rob. Alderſon, barriſter at law.

17. At Gottingen, Chriſtopher Girtanner, author of ſeveral phyſical, chemical, and political works.

18. At Peterſburg, the celebrated Field-marſhal Suvvaroff. At this time laſt year his name reſounded from every mouth, and his triumps frequently graced our columns. His blood was inflamed by the painful labours of his glorious campaign; his ſoul oppreſſed with the contradictions which prevented him from crowning it by the total expulſion of the French from Italy; and his heart afflicted with the grief of finding his important ſervices repaid by unaccountable caprice and ingratitude. He is ſaid to have been in diſgrace with his Sovereign: and ſuch, it appears, is the character of Ruſſian manners, that the diſpleaſure of the Prince includes baniſhment from all ſociety. The man ſo lately the theme of Royal panegyric, report ſays, was abſolutely abandoned in the ſtruggles of ſickneſs and death; and the laſt moments of Suvvaroff were deprived of the offices of friendſhip, and the conſolation of public ſympathy. Such at leaſt is the rumour; but we hope it is untrue or exaggerated. There would be ſomething in this treatment of the veteran General worſe than caprice. Suvvaroff, it cannot be denied, ſerved his country with perſevering ſucceſs and implicit fidelity, and has contributed to conſolidate the power and to extend the fame of the Ruſſian empire. Poſterity will render him that juſtice which his contemporaries refuſed him; and we are not afraid to expreſs its language beforehand, by paying this homage to the great talents and virtues of a hero, whoſe actions will maintain a diſtinguiſhed rank in the hiſtory of the 18th century. 15,000 perſons attended his funeral. A brief ſketch of his life and atchievements may be ſeen p. 153—159.

At Swine, in Holderneſs, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. John E. of that place, and relict of the late Mr. John Pudſey, of Newark-upon-Trent. At different periods of her life, ſhe ſtood in the following degrees of relatioſhip (by marriage) to a gentleman in Hull, viz. aunt to his father, ſiſter to his mother, and mother to herſelf: her firſt huſband having been his father's uncle; her laſt his mother's brother; and he having married her daughter-in-law.

In his 72d year, whilſt eating his dinner, Mr. J. Beckwith, ſen. 54 years a member of Norwich cathedral.

At Wingham, Kent, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Robert Bent, maſter of the Red Lion inn there.

Suddenly, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Swallow, in Lambeth, Mrs. Helen Elliot, ſecond daughter of the late Capt. E. of the Inniſkillen dragoons.

Mr. Jn. Cornell, perfumer, &c. Trumpington-ſtreet, Cambridge.

19. Mr. Thomas Mee, jun. grocer, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter.

Suddenly, Mr. Linney, glazier, of North Luffenham, Rutland.

William Bentley, eſq. of Danett's-hall, co. Leiceſter.

20. Madame Lebrun, wife of the third Conſul of France.

At Earl Shilton, co. Leiceſter, aged 44, Mrs. Baſsford, wife of Mr. B. hoſier, and daughter of the late John Wiſeman, gent.

21. At Mowthorp, near Malton, Yorkſh. aged 25, Markenfield Kirkby, eſq. late captain in the 85th foot.

22. At Oxford, Lieut. Edward Birch, late of his Majeſty's ſhip Triumph.

At Hampſtead, Samuel Clark, eſq.

In an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Bulmer, of Lynn.

23. At Bermondſey, aged 77, Mr. Jeremiah Riley, the oldeſt woolſtapler in Lond.

Wm. Cabell, eſq. many years under ſecretary to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas at the Board of Controul for India Affairs.

At Pentonville, near Iſlington, Hen. Cort, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare.

Mrs. Gunn, about 24 years old, who ſold fruit in the pit of Drury-lane theatre, and was 8 months gone with child, was ſo much terrified at the atrocious attempt on his Majeſty's life, that her ſtomach afterwards refuſed all nouriſhment. She died without being delivered; and her huſband is ſo much affected at the circumſtance, that he lies without hopes of recovery at No. 18, Wych-ſtreet.

Mr. William Stock, a grocer at Hull, threw himſelf into the river at Wincomlee. Some men, ſeeing him commit the raſh act, haſtened to his aſſiſtance, got him out of the water, and took him home, when

when the unhappiness of his family was augmented by his informing them he had taken poison before he went to the river; which its baneful effects soon corroborated, for, in an hour after being out of the water, he expired.

24. Aged 10 months, Miss Louisa Bache, daughter of H. B. esq. of Stanmore.

Aged 13, Miss Diana Allen, 4th daughter of the Rev. Stephen A. of Lynn.

At Powder-hall, near Edinburgh, Sir John Hunter Blair, of Dunskey and Robertland, bart.

25. At her house in Bloomsbury-square, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with exemplary resignation and fortitude, Mrs. Susan Towry, wife of George Phillips T. esq. commissioner of the Victualling-office; a lady justly endeared to her relatives and friends.

At Lymington, Hants, Mrs. Skrine, daughter and heiress of the late Jn. Tryon, esq. of Collyweston, co. Northampton, and relict of the late Richard Dixon S. esq. of Warley, near Bath, and mother of Mr. S. the tourist.

At Ryal, near Stamford, Mrs. Hambleton, relict of J. H. esq. of the royal navy.

Mr. W. Field, of York, florist. While walking early in his garden, he dropped down and instantly expired. The melancholy intelligence having been suddenly communicated to his wife, a gloomy silent sorrow instantly fixed on her mind, and she died in 19 days afterwards (June 13).

26. At his house in Bridewell precinct, Henry Bodicoate, esq.

Aged 95, Robert Baggaley, of Cromwell, ner Newark.

At Barnoak, near Stamford, aged 19, Mr. Laxon, silversmith, of London.

27. In her 18th year, Miss Sophia Trivett, third daughter of the Rev. William T. of Lewisham, Kent.

At Eastry, in Kent, in his 79th year, Isaac Bargrave, esq.

28. John Hooper, esq. of Walcot.

At Bath, Adam Gordon, esq. of Lime-street. His life was such as might have been expected from the union of an amiable and chearful disposition with an unclouded understanding, and a sincere and feeling heart. He was active in business, affectionate to his family, faithful to his friends, liberal and judicious in his charities, loyal in his principles, and firm, consistent, and correct, in the whole tenor of his conduct.

Aged 69, Mr. Robinson, upwards of 20 years one of the poor knights of Windsor.

At his seat in Worcestershire, at an advanced age, Charles Welch, esq.

At St. Ive's, co. Huntingdon, in his 40th year, Mr. Samuel Osborne, grocer.

29. At his seat, Loampit-hill, Kent, Robert Nicholson, esq.

In his 57th year, Mr. Myles Atkinson, woollen-draper, St. Paul's church-yard.

At Everly, aged 65, the Rev. Edward Polhill, of New Inn hall, Oxford, M. A. 1786, rector of Milstone and Brickmiston, Wilts, in the gift of his family, 1757, but since of that of Edward Bowles, clerk.

30. At Egham, Surrey, in his 61st year, Cranby Thomas Kerby, esq. serjeant at law, and one of the magistrates of Queen-square police-office.

At Caswick-lodge, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 91st year, Mr. Wm. Dennis.

Aged 87, Mr. Charles Harrison, who for 50 years belonged to the London warehouse at York.

At Stoke-park, near Guildford, Surrey, William Alderscy, esq. formerly in the East Indies.

31. At Windsor, in his 65th year, Dr. Pearson, physician.

Aged upwards of 70, Mr. Bright, an eminent ironmonger, cutler, &c. at Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester.

Aged 67, Col. Geo. Thompson, of Hull.

Lately, in the island of Jersey, where he had resided some years, and was greatly respected, J. R. T. Huske, esq. of Gransden, co. Huntingdon.

At Oxford, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Cox, widow of the Rev. John C. minister of St. Martin's, Oxford, &c. who died November 30, 1798.

At Chesthunt, Herts, Mrs. Wakefield, wife of John W. esq.

At Boscattle, Cornwall, in his 84th year, the Rev. Henry Rundle, upwards of 46 years the much and deservedly-respected rector of Minster.

Rev. Charles Roberts, curate of Bruton, co. Somerset, in the gift of Rd. Hoare, esq.

At Staunton Bernard, Wilts, aged 78, the Rev. Francis Rogers, M. A. of University college, 1714, many years curate of that place, and rector of Heddington, near Devizes, in his own patronage.

At his curacy near Salisbury, the Rev. David Thomas, late of Bath.

At Lymington, Hants, aged 78, the Rev. John Brown, a Dissenting minister of the Baptist persuasion, lately of Kettering, in Northamptonshire.

At Chippenham, near Newmarket, the Rev. George Laughton, D.D. vicar thereof, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Cambridge.

At Ely, in the college, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Atcherley, one of the minor canons, and minister of Chattisham chapel, near Ely, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge; LL.B. 1754.

At Duxford, co. Oxford, the Rev. James-Henry Pugh, B. A. of Christ's college.

Rev. Andr. Pern, jun. of Little Anington, co. Oxford.

Rev.

Rev. Thomas Lamprey, vicar of Stalisfield and Halstow, Kent. He was son of the Rev. Mr. L. vicar of St. Martin, near Canterbury, presented, by the Dean and Chapter, 1760, and to Stalisfield by the Archbishop, on the death of the Rev. Wanley Sawbridge.

At New-hall, near Boreham, Essex, suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Jenner.

At Aston Cantloe, co. Warwick, aged 68, the Rev. John Bennett, B. A. vicar of that parish, and of Elmley Castle, co. Worc.

After lying-in, the wife of Major Hutchinson, daugh. of the late Dr. Jn. Glen King.

At Enfield, Mr. Robert Sergeant, of St. Alban's, one of the people called Quakers.

At Enfield, in her 70th year, Mrs. King, an old servant in the family of Mr. Couper, of that place, sugar-baker.

June 1. At Pitkerro, in Scotland, Mrs. Elizabeth Ker, relict of the Rev. John Halyburton, late minister at Kettins.

Suddenly, sincerely regretted, Lieut. Jas. Cook, of Seaford, Sussex. He had served his country 40 years, under Earls Howe and St. Vincent, and other naval heroes.

2. At Bath, Mrs. Jane Coke, wife of Thomas-William C. esq. of Holkham, M. P. for Norfolk, and youngest sister to James Lord Sherborne, of Sherborne, co. Gloucester, at which place she was married to Mr. C. Oct. 5, 1775.

At the Rev. E. White's, Newton Valence, Hants, Mrs. Elizabeth Samsbury, widow of the late John S. esq. of Mareland, in the same county.

3. At Lochletter, in Urquhart, near Inverness, aged 77, Patrick Grant, esq.

At his house in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, by shooting himself with a pistol, Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. of Battle Abbey, Sussex. For five or six weeks past he had betrayed very evident symptoms of a troubled mind, in consequence of ill luck at play; whereupon the coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of Lunacy. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Sir Christopher, 1779, and has left two sons and one daughter by his lady, the daughter and heiress of Mr. Vassal, a rich planter of Jamaica, who, in his absence from Florence, where they resided, on business in England, quitted him; and afterwards, being divorced, was married to Lord Holland, who, by Sir Godfrey's death, succeeds to 7000l. per ann. which, though an unalienable property of his lady, his Lordship, on his marriage, gave up to Sir Godfrey for his life.

In the prime of life, after a very short illness, Mr. William Routh, printer and publisher of the Bristol Journal. And, on the 4th, as Mrs. Routh, wife of Mr. George R. printer, was addressing a letter to him on the death of his brother (Mr. G. R. being at Bath for his health), she was suddenly taken ill, and expired almost instantly.

4. Aged 71, Richard Reinards, esq. merchant, of Hull.

5. At his house in Old Burlington-street, Sir Henry Bridgeman, *first* Lord Bradford, a vice-president of the Welsh Charity, and LL. D. He was born 1725; and married, 1755, Elizabeth Simpson, by whom he had a numerous issue, viz. the survivors are, 1. Orlando, *now* Lord Bradford, married the Honourable Lucy Byng, daughter of George Lord Torrington; 2. John, who has taken the name of Simpson, married Henrietta, daughter of Sir Thomas Worsley, and is a M. P. in the present parliament; 3. George, rector of Wigan, married to the Lady Lucy-Isabel Boyle, daughter of Edmund *seventh* Earl of Cork and Orrery, in Ireland, and Lord Boyle, in England. The daughters of Lord Bradford were, 1. Charlotte, wife of Henry Greswold Lewis, of Malvern-Hall, co. Warwick; 2. Anne, deceased; 3. Elizabeth-Diana, married George, only son of Sir Robert Gunning, Knight of the Bath. The father of Henry *first* Lord Bradford was Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who married the Lady Anne Newport, daughter and coheiress of Richard Newport, *last* Earl of Bradford. The Earl deceased 1702; the titles became extinct; but the estates devolved on his grandson, *Sir Henry Bridgeman* (son of Lady Anne Newport, by Sir Orlando), who was raised to the peerage 1797, by the title of Baron Bradford, and is now succeeded by his son Orlando, the second Lord.

At his house in the Close, Norwich, in his 84th year, Wm. Baker, esq. B. C. L. registrar of the diocese of Ely, official of the archdeaconry of Norwich, and steward of the Bishop's manor-courts.

In his 55th year, at his house in Bedford-square, Sir Francis Buller, bart. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. On the morning of the preceding day, he had visited the Lord Chancellor and several of his friends; he returned home to dinner, and afterwards amused himself for a short time in playing at piquette with his niece, who, observing some change in his countenance, which she hinted to him, he acknowledged that he felt himself seized with a degree of langour and faintness; he was conducted to his chamber, and went to bed; and early the next morning he expired without a groan. He was the second son of James Buller, esq. who was one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Cornwall, by his second wife, Jane, one of the daughters of Allen, Earl Bathurst. After having received his education in a private school in the West of England, he removed to London, and became a Member of the Temple, and afterwards pupil of Sir William Ashhurst, who at that time was very eminent as a special pleader. After quitting him, he pursued, with great reputation, that branch of the profession of the law for some years before he

he was called to the Bar, which took place in Eaſter Term, 1772. He was never in parliament; but his practice at the bar was very conſiderable; and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo as a literary character, by his "Introduction to the Law of *Niſi Prius*," which has always enjoyed a high degree of reputation. On the 24th of Nov. 1777 he was appointed one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the Law; on the 27th of the ſame month, Second Judge of the Cheſter circuit; and, in Eaſter Term (May 6) 1778, by the patronage of Lord Mansfield, was made a Judge of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir Richard Aſton. During the indiſpoſition of Lord Mansfield, for the laſt 3 or 4 years that he held the Chief Juſtice-ſhip, Mr. Juſtice Buller did almoſt all the buſineſs at the ſittings at Niſi prius, with great ability. Lord Mansfield left him a ſum of 2000l. by his will, which we believe Mr. Juſtice Buller had declined receiving at the hands of his Lordſhip when offered as a compenſation for his trouble. His expectations were, not unreaſonably, directed towards the ſucceſſion to the high and important office which had been filled by his Noble Patron, and to which he could not, we think, have done any diſcredit. He was univerſally allowed to be a ſound and able Lawyer, and his Speeches from the Bench form a very valuable part of our modern Reports. In June, 1794, in conſequence of his declining ſtate of health, which rendered him unequal to the laborious duties of that Court, he was, on the death of Judge Gould, removed to the Court of Common Pleas, and was ſucceeded in the King's Bench by Sir Soulden Lawrence. His ill ſtate of health continuing to increaſe, and having rendered him unable to attend to his office during the courſe of the preſent year, he had obtained his Majeſty's leave to reſign his ſeat, which would have taken place on Friday the 6th of this month, had not his death, which happened on the 4th, prevented it. As a profeſſional man, he was allowed to poſſeſs great quickneſs of perception, and to be happy at anticipating the drift of an argument at the firſt glance: though ſometimes ſomewhat too haſty in drawing his concluſions. A little diſpute that happened between him and his former pupil, Erſkine, on the famous trial of the Dean of St. Aſaph, ſubjected him to a charge of petulance of diſpoſition. His conduct, however, on the trial of the State Priſoners at Maidſtone, convinced all candid men of his moderation. And it was very ſingular, that a man, formerly ſuſpected of leaning towards deſpotiſm, ſhould from that occaſion become conſidered as being too little attached to prerogative. For ſome time paſt, Sir Francis has chiefly reſided at his country ſeat, partly unbending from the reſtraint of his profeſſion, and enjoying the dignified pleaſures of life with chearfulneſs and liberality. He was created a Baronet in 1789; and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir F. Buller Yarde, who changed his name for an eſtate of conſiderable value. His remains were depoſited on the 11th, in a vault in St. Andrew's burial-ground.

6. In Queen-ſquare, Bath, James Lloyd, eſq. of Mabus, co. Cardigan. This valuable man attained the age of 79: during which period he lived a bleſſing to his country, the friend of the poor, the peace-maker and conciliator of every difference in the neighbourhood.

At Peterborough, after a very long illneſs, the Rev. Wm. Drury Skeeles, chaplain to Ld. Strathmore, vicar of Garthorpe, co. Leiceſter, 1787, rector of Polebrook, co. Northampton, 1790, a minor canon of Peterborough cathedral, and late fellow and tutor of Pembroke-hall, where he proceeded B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781. At Polebrook, which is in the gift of the Biſhop of Peterborough, he ſucceeded the Rev. Samuel Harper, of the Britiſh Muſeum, who exchanged it for a living in Lincolnſhire.

Rev. R. Aſsheton, D. D. warden of the collegiate church in Mancheſter, and rector of Middleton, in the gift of the late Sir Ralph A. bart. 1757. He was of Brazenoſe coll. Oxf.; M.A. 1751, B. and D.D. 1782.

7. *Suddenly*, Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. H. carpenter, of Uffington, near Stafford.

At his houſe in York-ſtreet, Portland-place, after an illneſs of 30 hours, though ſome months declining, the lady of Peter Calvert, eſq. one of the daughters of the late Thomas Reeve, M. D.

8. At Chriſtchurch, Hants, whither ſhe had gone for the recovery of her health, which had been much affected by a complaint in her lungs, Louiſa Lady Bagot, only daughter of John Viſcount St. John, and ſiſter to Frederick the preſent Viſcount Bolingbroke and St. John; married to William Lord Bagot Aug. 20, 1760, by whom ſhe had 6 ſons and 3 daughters.

Rev. Mr. Swayne, rector of Milton Lilborne, near Marlborough, Wilts.

9. Aged 75, after a very long and ſevere illneſs, the Rev. Henry Good, D. D. one of the miniſters of Wimborne-Miniſter, and rector of Shroton and Cann, Dorſet. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B.A. 1746, M.A. 1754, S.T.P. 1773.

10. At his houſe in Lanſdown creſcent, Bath, in his 86th year, T. Coward, eſq. late of Spargrove, co. Somerſet, upwards of 60 years in the commiſſion of the peace.

11. At Allinton, near Grantham, Mr. Robert Lynn, grazier, late of Newark.

12. At Leiceſter, Mrs. Brookes.

13. At her houſe in Pimlico, Mrs. Sampey, relict of John S. eſq. of King-ſtreet, St. James's.

14. In his 79th year, John Cranke, eſq. of Peterſham, Surrey.

At

At his ſeat at Wollaton, co. Nottingham, in his 74th year, Henry Willoughby, Baron Middleton, of Middleton, co. Warwick. He is ſucceeded by his only ſon, Henry W.

15. At his houſe on Putney-hill, Surrey, Godſchall Johnſon, eſq.

16. In Moore-place, Lambeth-road, Mr. C. G. Bencken, of Baſing-lane.

17. At Sunbury, Thomas Furnell, eſq.

At his mother's houſe at Enfield, in his 33d year, the Rev. Frederick Maurer, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1790, only child of Frederick M. eſq. who died 1772, and was a manufacturer of Norwich ſtuffs, in partnerſhip with Mr. Thomas Dix, of Windſor-ſtr. Biſhopſgate Without, who died this year. May his premature end be a warning to thoſe of all ranks, but eſpecially the clergy, who deſtroy a good conſtitution by too free indulgence of the bottle! and to the prelates of our church, to enquire more ſtrictly into the lives of their clergy in the preſent criſis, when the very exiſtence both of the Eſtabliſhment and Chriſtianity depend on their characters!

18. Aged 25, Wm. Scott, eſq. of Market Overton, Rutland, a lieutenant in the Rutland volunteers.

After being delivered of a daughter, Mrs. Noble, wife of William N. eſq. of Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair.

19. Mr. Hanbury Potter, one of the poor knights of Windſor.

Tho. Cable Davis, eſq. of Fiſh-ſtr.-hill.

20. Wm. Lawſon, eſq. of Gray's-inn.

At his houſe in Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, Mr. Thomas Whittle, firſt clerk of the aldermen's juſtice-room at Guildhall.

Mr. W. Bouchier, of Sandford, Devon. While ſuperintending his patent bark-mill, he approached rather too near the machinery, and becoming entangled in it, his head was cruſhed in ſo horrible a manner as to occaſion his immediate death.

21. At 2 o'clock, at his houſe in Upper Harley-ſtreet, in conſequence of a dreadful accident he met with on the preceding Wedneſday night, about 11 o'clock, Wm. Boſanquet, eſq. He was making ſome alterations in his houſe, and, amongſt others, had removed the balcony from his back drawing-room window: unfortunately forgetting this circumſtance, he walked out, and immediately fell into the area, and, in his fall, broke the vertebræ of his back, and was otherwiſe moſt ſeverely bruiſed and injured. He was ſenſible of his inevitable diſſolution, and bore his ſufferings with a fortitude of mind almoſt unparalleled, dictating, in the extremity of torture, ſome additions to his will. He has left a moſt amiable lady (to whoſe virtue, benevolence, affection, and ſympathy, no words can do juſtice) and ten children to lament his irreparable loſs. Mr. B. was of a family long known and highly reſpected, the ſon of the Bank director, and brother of Jacob B. eſq. of Broxburn, late chairman of the Eaſt India Company; and himſelf was partner in the banking-houſe of Foſter and Lubbock. His diſconſolate widow (who at the time was abſent at Norwich, to conſole an affectionate mother on the death of her ſiſter) was Charlotte-Eliza, one of the co-heireſſes of John Ives, eſq. of Norwich, to whom he was married Dec. 6, 1787. In the hiſtory of the viciſſitudes of human life, a more melancholy inſtance of the fleeting nature of felicity cannot be adduced than in this; a family, who a few days ſince preſented the picture of temporal happineſs, in one inſtant plunged into the abyſs of wretchedneſs! S.

22. At Queen's Elms, Chelſea, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Tho. Crichton, eſq. brother of Dr. C. of Clifford-ſtreet.

23. At Enfield, in his 73d year, Mr. John Clayton, ſecond ſon of the late Mr. C. of Buſh-hill, Edmonton. He ſerved his time to Mr. Samuel Sharpe, the celebrated ſurgeon; but, not ſucceeding to his buſineſs, quitted the profeſſion, and took to painting; exhibited ſeveral ſpecimens of his art in the earlier exhibitions; and loſt ſome capital pictures at the fire in the Piazza, Covent-garden, March 12, 1769. Since which he married and lived retired, in a houſe of his brother's, at Enfield, purſuing gardening and muſick; and has left two ſons and a daughter.

24. *Suddenly*, David James, eſq. of Serjeant's inn, Fleet-ſtreet, attorney.

At his houſe at Wanſtead, Eſſex, at an advanced age, George Farquhar Kinloch, eſq. a reſpectable Scotch merchant. His death was occaſioned by the ſhameful driving of two rival ſtage-coaches of the neighbourhood on the Lee-bridge road about a week before, whereby his horſe, otherwiſe very ſteady, was ſo frighted that he threw his rider over his head, and he was taken up inſenſible.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Belles' Stratagem—Lodoiſka.
2. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
3. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.
4. Pizarro—The Deaf Lover.
6. Love makes a Man—Lodoiſka.
7. Pizarro—The Lying Valet.
8. The Secret—Lodoiſka.
9. The Rivals—Ditto.
10. Pizarro—The Shipwreck.
11. The Stranger—The Follies of a Day.
13. Hamlet—Lodoiſka.
14. Pizarro—The Liar.
15. The Will—Lodoiſka.
16. The Caſtle Spectre—Ditto.
17. Pizarro—The Humouriſt.
18. A Trip to Scarborough—Lodoiſka.
20. Pizarro—The Apprentice. [*Myſelf.*
21. The Stranger—*The Ring; or, Love me for*
22. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Prize.
23. The Wheel of Fortune—Lodoiſka.
24. Pizarro—The Shipwreck.

25. *Adelaide*—The First Floor.
27. Ditto—Lodoiska.
28. Pizarro—No Song no Supper.
29. Adelaide—Lodoiska.
31. Pizarro—The Follies of a Day. [row.

Feb. 1. The Castle Spectre—*Of Age To-mor-*
3. The Stranger—Ditto.
4. Pizarro—Ditto.
5. The Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.
6. Rule a Wife, &c.—Lodoiska.
7. Pizarro—The Lying Valet.
8. The Will—The Apprentice.
10. Isabella—The Children in the Wood.
11. Pizarro—My Grandmother.
12. School for Scandal—Virgin Unmask'd.
13. The Secret—Of Age To-morrow.
14. Pizarro—Ditto. 15. Rivals—Ditto.
17. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
18. Pizarro—Ditto.
19. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
20. The Clandenstine Marriage—Ditto.
21. Pizarro—Ditto.
22. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
24. As You Like It—Ditto.
25. Pizarro—Ditto. 27. Ditto—Ditto.
March 1. Ditto—Ditto. 3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. The Stranger—Ditto.
6. The Rivals—Blue Beard. [morrow.
8. Blue Beard—Lying Valet—Of Age To-
10. The Country Girl—Blue Beard.
11. *Egyptian Festival*—The Liar.
13. Ditto—The Wedding Day.
15. Ditto—The Virgin Unmask'd.
17. Ditto—Citizen. 18. Ditto—Apprent.
20. Ditto—The Wedding Day.
22. Love for Love—Of Age To-morrow.
24. Egyptian Festival—The Devil to pay.
25. The Gamester—Of Age To-morrow.
27. The Egyptian Festival—The Pannel.
29. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
31. The Egyptian Festival.—The Prize.
April 1. The Stranger—The Sultan.
3. Love for Love—The First Floor.
5. Pizarro—The Liar.
14. The London Merchant—Lodoiska.
15. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
16. As You Like It.—Of Age To-morrow.
17. Jane Shore—Lodoiska.
18. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
19. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
21. The Merchant of Venice—Deserter.
22. Pizarro—The Apprentice.
23. The Will—Of Age To-morrow.
24. Pizarro—The Wedding-Day.
25. Castle Spectre—No Song No Supper.
26. Pizarro—The Virgin Unmask'd.
28. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—*The Children*; *or, Give them their Way*—
29. *De Montfort*—Purse. [Silv. Daggerw.
30. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
May 1. Wheel of Fortune—Who's the Dupe?
2. De Montfort—The Citizen.
3. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
5. Ditto—Ditto. 6. Ditto—Wedding Day.
7. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow. [mother.
8. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—My Grand-
9. De Montfort—Of Age Tomorrow.
10. *Indiscretion*—The Liar.
12. The Inconstant—The Pannel.
13. Indiscretion—Lodoiska.
14. The Haunted Tower—Ballet of Telasco and Amgahi; or, The Peruvian Nuptials—Anacreontic Ballet of Atalante and Hippomenus; or, The Foot-race. [Humourist.
15. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The
16. The School for Scandal—Lodoiska.
17. Pizarro—The Apprentice.
19. Merchant of Venice—Devil to Pay.
20. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
21. She Stoops to Conquer—The Deserter.
22. Indiscretion—Lodoiska.
23. The Haunted Tower—The Sultan.
24. Indiscretion—The Follies of a Day.
25. Castle Spectre—Of Age Tomorrow.
27. The School for Scandal—No Song No
28. Indiscretion—Lodoiska. [Supper.
29. Egyptian Festival—Strangers at Home.
30. The Country Girl—Silvester Daggerwood—The Shipwreck.
June 2. Castle Spectre—Of Age To morr.
3. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Robin Hood.
4. The Country Girl—The Shipwreck.
5. The Clandestine Marriage—Prize.
6. Siege of Belgrade—Of Age To-mor-
7. The Inconstant—Rosina. [row.
9. Indiscretion—Of Age To-morrow.
10. School for Scandal—Silvester Daggerw.
11. Mountaineers—Citizen. [Shipwreck.
12. Child of Nature—High Life.—Rosina.
13. Trip to Scarborough—Of Age To-mor.
14. The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.
16. The Belles' Stratagem—Shipwreck.
17. Love for Love—The Follies of a Day.
18. The Child of Nature—Othello.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.
1. Management—The Volcano.
2. The Wife Man of the East—Ditto.
3. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
4. The Birth-Day—The Horse and the Wi-
6. Inkle and Yarico—Ditto. [dow—Ditto.
7. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
8. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
9. The Birth-Day—Ditto.
10. Every One has his Fault—Ditto.
11. Abroad and at Home—Ditto.
13. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Ditto.
14. Birth-Day—Horse and Widow—Ditto.
15. The Wife Man of the East—Ditto.
16. *Joanna*—The Intriguing Chambermaid.
17. Ditto.—The Spoil'd Child.
18. Ditto.—The Prisoner at Large.
20. Ditto.—Volcano. 21. Ditto—Ditto.
22. Birth-Day—Horse and Widow—Ditto.
23. Joanna—The Volcano.
24. Ditto—Ditto. 25. Ditto—Ditto.
27. Ditto—Ditto. 28. Ditto—Ditto.
29. The West Indian—Peeping Tom.
31. Joanna—The Volcano.

Feb. 1. Ditto—Ditto.
3. The Mysteries of the Castle—Guardian.
4. Ramah Droog—Barnaby Brittle.
5. Joanna—The Turnpike Gate.
6. Birth-Day—The Ghost—Spoil'd Child.
7. Joanna—Poor Soldier. 8. *Speed*

8. *Speed the Plough*—Roſina.
10. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
11. Ditto—The Turnpike Gate.
12. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
13. Ditto—Ditto.
14. Ditto—The Jew and the Doctor.
15. Ditto—A Divertiſment.
17. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
18. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
19. Ditto—*True Friends.* 20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Ditto. 22. Ditto—Ditto.
24. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
25. Ditto—True Friends.
27. Ditto—Blunders at Brighton.
28. Firſt Grand Selection of Sacred Muſic.
March 1. Speed the Plough—Netley Abbey.
3. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
4. Ditto—Oſcar and Malvina.
5. Second Grand Selection of Sacred Muſic.
6. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
7. The Meſſiah.
8. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
10. Ramah Droog—Jew and the Doctor.
11. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
13. Ramah Droog—Hartford Bridge.
14. Alexander's Feaſt—Miſcellaneous Act.
15. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
17. The Birth-Day—The Devil to Pay—Raymond and Agnes.
18. Speed the Plough—The Turnpike Gate.
19. Third Grand Selection of Sacred Muſic.
20. Speed the Plough—Raymond and Agnes.
21. Acis and Galatea—Miſcellaneous Acts.
22. Speed the Plough—Comus.
24. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
25. Ditto—*St. David's Day*; *or, the Honeſt Welſhman.*
26. The Meſſiah.
27. The Belles' Stratagem—Two Strings to your Bow.
28. *The Creation.*
29. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
31. Management—Ditto.
April 1. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
2. The Creation.
3. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
4. The Creation.
5. How to Grow Rich—*The Hermione*; *or, Valour's Triumphant*—A Peep behind the Curtain. [The Hermione.
14. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day—
15. The Woodman—*The Rendezvous*; *or, Tars Regaling*—Jew and Doctor.
16. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
17. The Votary of Wealth—Tom Thumb.
18. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
19. Lovers' Vows—Saturday Night at Sea Lock and Key.
21. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
22. Goodnatured Man—Camp—Hermione.
23. Inkle and Yarico—The Child of Nature—The Soldier's Feſtival.
24. Secrets Worth Knowing—Lock and Key.
25. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
26. The Heir at Law—The Social Songſters—The Caſtle of Sorrento.
28. Speed the Plough—Raymond and Agnes.
29. Douglas—Lovers' Quarrels.
30. The Rage—The Critic.
May 1. The Miſer—*Paul and Virginia*—Raymond and Agnes.
2. The Deſerted Daughter—The Social Songſters—Netley Abbey.
3. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
5. The Good-natured Man—Ditto.
6. The Heir at Law—*The Anacreonticks Revived*—The Caſtle of Sorrento.
7. The Woodman—*The Siege of Acre*—The Jew and the Doctor.
8. Good-natured Man—Paul and Virginia.
9. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
10. School for Wives—The Honeſt Thieves—The Soldiers Feſtival.
12. *Liberal Opinions*—Paul and Virginia—The Horſe and the Widow.
13. Cymbeline—Ch. of Nat.—Soldier's Feſt.
14. Liberal Opinions—Paul and Virginia—The Horſe and the Widow.
15. The Birth Day—The Follies of a Day—St. David's Day.
16. Liberal Opinions—Paul and Virginia—The Horſe and the Widow.
17. Speculation—Marian—Soldier's Feſtiv.
19. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
20. The Rivals—Hartford Bridge.
21. St. David's Day—Liberal Opinions—Paul and Virginia.
22. Abroad and at Home—Turnpike Gate.
23. The Child of Nature—The Dramatiſt—The Mouth of the Nile.
24. Ramah Droog—Ghoſt—Poor Soldier.
26. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
27. Wild Oats—The Deſerter of Naples.
28. Wives as they were, and Maids as they are—St David's Day—Hermione.
29. Chap. of Accidents—Spoil'd Child—D°.
30. Laugh when you can—Love in a Camp.
June 2. Faſhionable Levities—A Whitſun Feſtival—Five Thouſand a Year.
3. Every One has his Fault—The Farmer.
4. School for Wives—Maid of the Mill.
5. Lovers' Vows—Oſcar and Malvina.
6. The Birth-Day—The Deſerter of Naples—St. David's Day.
7. The Buſy Body—The Iriſh Mimick.
9. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
10. The Beggar's Opera.—The Guardian.
11. The Road to Ruin—Turnpike Gate.
12. The Lie of the Day—Three Weeks after Marriage—Paul and Virginia.
13. Duenna—Sultan—Animated Statue.
16. Britannia, an Oratorio.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 27, to June 24, 1800.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	817	1593	Males	633	1295
Females	776		Females	662	

Whereof have died under two years old 361

Peck Loaf 6s. 1d

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d.½ per pound.

Between					
	2 and 5	135	50 and 60	123
	5 and 10	43	60 and 70	132
	10 and 20	49	70 and 80	80
	20 and 30	67	80 and 90	40
	30 and 40	117	90 and 100	7
	40 and 50	141	100	0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 21, 1800.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	136	1	00	0	51	8	45	11	66	4
Surrey	138	8	00	0	60	0	49	10	70	6
Hertford	126	8	00	0	59	6	45	6	65	10
Bedford	126	2	93	2	56	6	47	2	72	11
Hunting.	124	6	00	0	57	4	43	0	60	10
Northam.	107	2	77	0	54	6	42	4	76	6
Rutland	90	0	00	0	67	6	47	6	80	0
Leiceſter	117	6	00	0	63	11	49	9	101	7
Notting.	127	11	86	10	62	6	56	8	77	6
Derby	126	0	00	0	64	0	56	2	105	0
Stafford	133	4	00	0	67	6	58	2	93	8
Salop	136	0	94	2	69	6	49	2	00	0
Hereford	122	7	96	0	73	6	52	9	75	2
Worceſt.	132	11	00	0	66	4	57	9	85	9
Warwick	136	0	00	0	73	0	57	3	89	6
Wilts	147	8	00	0	60	4	50	6	88	8
Berks	131	6	00	0	48	6	47	9	78	0
Oxford	131	1	00	0	51	0	52	8	80	3
Bucks	130	7	00	0	45	0	46	6	71	6
Montgo.	128	0	108	8	92	9	48	0	00	0
Brecon	124	9	00	0	80	0	42	1	00	0
Radnor	123	9	00	0	77	5	42	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

121	6	86	7	65	8	48	7	76	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

94	2	74	11	60	11	51	7	87	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	134	0	63	0	60	2	44	10	58	0
Kent	126	3	00	0	51	0	43	0	62	3
Suſſex	133	6	00	0	48	0	43	6	00	0
Suffolk	130	5	00	0	51	7	44	1	58	1
Cambrid.	115	0	00	0	38	0	36	8	47	2
Norfolk	113	8	00	0	49	7	40	9	62	0
Lincoln	110	9	76	10	57	2	40	3	105	0
York	103	5	71	8	58	2	48	11	87	1
Durham	113	1	80	8	00	0	50	1	00	0
Northum.	98	9	73	1	62	6	59	8	74	4
Cumberl.	115	7	90	10	84	7	65	8	00	0
Weſtmo.	146	1	98	0	85	0	62	8	00	0
Lancaſt.	125	0	00	0	79	4	62	5	88	0
Cheſter	119	4	00	0	77	8	62	10	00	0
Flint	119	1	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	135	6	00	0	91	2	48	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	20	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	120	0	00	0	78	0	36	0	00	0
Merion.	131	2	102	3	90	11	64	0	00	0
Cardigan	116	5	00	0	76	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	121	2	00	0	74	8	58	0	00	0
Carmart.	131	0	00	0	84	0	29	11	00	0
Glamorg.	146	6	00	0	72	8	50	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	116	9	00	0	57	11	60	4	68	3
Somerſet	140	6	00	0	60	8	44	4	82	6
Monm.	155	3	00	0	86	5	00	0	00	0
Devon	134	3	00	0	64	10	40	0	00	0
Cornwall	123	10	00	0	59	8	33	0	00	0
Dorſet	130	5	00	0	66	0	50	3	84	0
Hants	138	0	00	0	52	0	45	2	68	1

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	133	1	66	5	56	6	44	5	69	2
2	125	10	86	7	49	11	42	0	52	11
3	113	8	86	7	49	7	40	9	62	0
4	105	9	76	10	58	4	45	2	105	0
5	104	6	76	1	62	6	53	10	74	4
6	127	9	93	2	84	8	64	6	76	3
7	123	5	86	7	78	9	62	6	88	0
8	128	6	102	3	87	3	49	4	76	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	125	0	86	7	76	4	36	11	76	3
10	136	4	86	7	63	8	34	5	76	3
11	124	7	86	7	61	9	34	4	77	9
12	133	0	86	7	56	8	46	0	73	5
13	95	0	88	2	63	1	55	9	91	6
14	104	6	74	11	52	3	49	8	90	0
15	104	0	74	11	63	8	55	1	97	11
16	84	6	68	4	53	1	45	0	73	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 23.

Fine	105s. to 110s.	Middling	80s. to 120s.
Seconds	98s. to 106s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 24s.
Thirds	90s. to 103s.	Common ditto	18s. to 20s.
Horſe Pollard	17s. 0d.		
Bran	17s. 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 80s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	12l.	0s. to 14l.	8s.	Suſſex Pockets	12l.	0s. to 14l. 3s.
Ditto Bags	11l.	0s. to 13l.	0s.	Ditto Bags	11l.	0s. to 12l. 12s.
Farnham Pockets	12l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Eſſex Bags	11l.	0s. to 12l. 12s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 10s. 0d. to 7l. 0s. 6d.	Aver. 5l. 15s. 3d.
Straw	2l. 12s. 6d. to 3l. 3s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 17s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 18, 1800, is 65s. 0d. ½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 7d. ½

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 84s.—Curd, 88s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct	English Prizes	Irish Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	161 1/2	63 1/8	64	80 3/4	98 1/2	96	18 5/8	5 5/8	210				63 5/8	4	2	92 1/4	61 1/2	98	89 1/2	8 8 0
29	161 1/4	63 1/8	64	80 3/4	98 3/8	95 7/8	18 5/8	5 5/8	210 1/4				63 5/8	3	2 1/4	92 1/4	61 1/2	98	89 1/2	8 8 0
30	161	63	64	80 5/8	98 5/8	96	18 5/8	5 5/8	210 1/2				63 7/8	4	1 3/4	92 1/2	61 3/8	98	89 1/2	8 8 0
31	161	63	64	80 5/8	98 5/8	96	18 5/8	5 5/8	210 1/2				63 7/8	4	2	92 1/2	61 3/8	98	89 1/2	8 8 0
1	Sunday																			
2								5 5/8												
3								5 5/8												
4								5 5/8												
5	161 1/2	63	64 1/8	80 5/8	98 1/2	96	18 5/8	5 5/8	209	19s. pr.	68 1/2			3	1 3/4	92 1/4	61 1/4	98	89 1/2	8 8 0
6	161 1/2	63	64 1/8	80 3/4	98 3/4	96 1/8	18 5/8	5 5/8	209	19	68 1/2			2	1 3/4	92	61 3/8	98	89 1/2	8 8 0
7	161 3/4	63 1/8	64 1/4	81	99	96 1/4	18 5/8	5 5/8	211 1/4	16				3	2	92 1/4	61 1/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
8	Sunday																			
9	161 3/4	63 1/8	64 3/8	81 1/8	99	96 1/8	18 5/8	5 5/8	211	17				3	1 3/4	92 3/8	61 1/4	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
10	162	63	64 1/4	81 1/4	99	96 3/4	18 5/8	5 5/8	211 1/4	16				3	1 3/4	92 1/2	61 3/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
11																				8 8 0
12	161 1/4	63	64 1/8	81 1/8		96 1/8	18 5/8	5 5/8						6	1 3/4	92 1/2	61 1/4	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
13	161	62 3/4	64	81		96	18 5/8	5 5/8						5	1 1/2	92 3/8	61 3/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
14	160 1/2	62 7/8	64	81 1/4		95 7/8	18 5/8	5 5/8		13				3	1 3/4	92 7/8	61 1/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
15	Sunday																			
16	160 1/2	62 7/8	64 1/8	81 1/4		96	18 5/8	5 5/8		13				2	1 1/4	92 7/8	61 1/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
17	161	62 7/8	64	81 3/8		95 7/8	18 5/8	5 5/8		13				3	1 1/4	91 3/4	61 1/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
18	160 3/4	62 3/8	64 1/8	81 1/8		95 3/4	18 5/8	5 5/8				62 3/8		1	1 1/2	91 3/4	61 1/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
19	161	62 7/8	63 7/8	81 1/8		95 1/2	18 5/8	5 5/8				62 3/8		1	1 1/4	91 3/4	61 1/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
20	160 3/4	62 3/8	64	80 7/8		95 3/8	18 5/8	5 5/8				62 3/8		1	1	91 2/8	61	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
21	160 1/4	62 3/8	64	81		95 1/2	18 5/8	5 5/8							1	91 2/8	61 1/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
22	Sunday																			
23	160 1/2	62 5/8	63 7/8	80 7/8		95 3/8	18 5/8	5 5/8						1	1	91 3/8	61 1/8	98 1/2	89 1/2	8 8 0
24																				
25	160 3/4	62 3/4	64	80 7/8		95 1/8	18 5/8	5 3/4	211	9				1	1	91	61 1/8	99	89 1/2	8 8 0
26	161 1/2	63	64 1/2	81		95 7/8	18 5/8	5 3/4	211 1/4	9				1	1 3/4	91 3/8	61 1/2	99	89 1/2	8 8 0
27	161 1/4	63 1/8	64 1/4	81 3/4		96 1/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	211 1/2	10				1	2	92	61 7/8	99	90	8 8 0

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

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